

THE OREGON STATE EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLAN

VERSION 13.4

November 1, 2016

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1. Intent and Purpose of this Plan

This Plan is the FCC-mandated document outlining the organization and implementation of the State of Oregon Emergency Alert System (EAS). It is the guideline for Oregon State broadcasters and cable television operators, and state and local entities authorized to use EAS (per TAB definitions) to determine:

Distribution of the President's message.

Mandated and optional monitoring assignments.

Participation by the National Weather Service and Local and State Emergency Agencies.

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 complete rules regarding the Emergency Alert System.

2. The National, State, and Local EAS Participation and Priorities

Required Participation ... These actions are required of all broadcasters and subject cable operators,

A: All broadcasters and subject cable operators are required to participate in the National-level EAS (EAN) to broadcast the president's message and national level testing.

B: All broadcasters and subject cable operators are required to poll via an internet protocol a server capable of delivering a message using the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) in conjunction with the Integrated Public Alerting and Warning Systems (IPAWS). See **tab 6** for detailed information on IPAWS, CAP, equipment certification, and monitoring methods.

C: All broadcasters, except Low Power FM (LPFM) and Low Power Television (LPTV), and subject cable operators must transmit a Required Weekly Test (RWT) All broadcasters and subject cable operators, once a month, must transmit or re-transmit the Required Monthly Test (RMT) within one hour of receiving it on their EAS decoder. These actions are required of all broadcasters and subject cable operators,

3. State/Local EAS Participation

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

B. Participation in this Plan shall not be deemed as a relinquishment of program control, and shall not be deemed to prohibit broadcast licenses from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation. Broadcast stations and cable systems transmitting EAS emergency communications shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority. Management of each broadcast station and cable system may exercise discretion regarding the broadcast of emergency information and instructions to the general public. This authority is provided by FCC Rules and Regulations [11.55].

4. EAS Priorities

National EAS Messages

Local Area EAS Messages

State EAS Messages including the Governor's Message

Messages from the National Information Center (NIC)

(These are follow-up messages after a national EAS activation.)

5. The Oregon State Emergency Communications Committee (THE SECC.)

The responsibility of administering this Plan rests with the members of the Oregon SECC. The SECC Chairpersons are appointed by the FCC. The SECC members include the Chairpersons of the Local Area Emergency Communications Committees (LAECC) and other voluntary members appointed by the SECC.

6. EAS Designations.

CAP (Common Alerting Protocol) the methods of delivering emergency messages from one source to all properly coded stations simultaneously, via internet connections to the CAP server. Oregon uses the server provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SAME (Specific Area Message Encoding) also known as the legacy EAS system. These analog voice messages are relayed from the source through State and Local Primary stations. All stations and cable operators are required to monitor a minimum of two sources. The sources are listed in the monitoring assignments file.

PEP (Primary Entry Point) These stations are the designated entry point of Emergency Action Notification messages and messages from the President of the United States (P.O.T.U.S.)

SP-1 (State Primary) National and State level Primary stations. Has access to the PEP stations and back-up systems for national messages. They are the Entry Point for all State level emergencies. These stations use the SAME protocol

LP-1 and LP-2 (Local Primaries) Stations and relay networks that deliver Local level emergencies using both the SAME protocol. . Oregon State LP stations are listed in TAB 5, Outlines of Local Plans.

L.R.N. (Local Relay Network) = A radio or other communications system used to distribute sources of local operational area EAS information to stations and cable systems in specific operational areas.

EAS Protocol (What constitutes an "Emergency") usually an EAS event is one where the public is in immediate threat to life health or property. Immediate is defined as within the next 15 minutes or Amber Alerts within the next three hours.

7. Delivery Plan / Monitoring Assignments

Delivery Plan is common for all stations and cable systems.

- A. All stations are required to poll the designated CAP server(s) for messages.
- B. All stations and cable systems are required to monitor a minimum of two analog SAME sources. The SECC is required by the FCC to create a list of these monitoring assignments that accomplish the delivery of all EAS message sources to those stations and systems and list them with the F.C.C.
- C. Monitoring assignments for all broadcast stations and subject cable systems in Oregon State are included in this plan. The EXCEL file used to list the monitoring assignments is located on the SBE web site; www.sbe76.org/monitoring. Contained in that spread sheet are the following;
 - a. There is a worksheet for each operational area.
 - b. Each Radio and TV station is listed by frequency or channel.
 - c. The stations call letters are included
 - d. The Two required monitoring assignments are listed first
 - e. Two additional monitoring assignments are listed as an option for most stations. Local and State Primary stations may be required to monitor more than two sources as part of their LP-1 agreement.
 - f. A worksheet for cable systems that list by county, the two minimum SAME monitoring assignments for cable systems in that county.
- D. If any of the monitoring assignments change a copy of the file will be e-mailed to the FCC's field office in Vancouver Washington and the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau in Washington DC.

8. Local Plans

The state is divided into "Operational Areas" which loosely duplicate the broadcast stations and subject cable systems area of influence. Each area develops a local plan that defines the following;

- 1. The geographic area defined
- 2. Using the common alerting protocol with specific event codes to launch emergency messages in that area.
- 3. Methods used to distribute SAME analog messages using methods employing local relay network and/or Local Primary stations
- 4. The plan event codes to be used by originator
- 5. The local plans identify those parties that agree on the plan and memorandums of understanding in place. Local Primary stations post a memorandum of understanding that define who they are required to monitor and the event codes agreed upon to forward.

9. Origins of EAS Information.

A. National-Level System

The President of the United States or other federal authorities may utilize the facilities of EAS in a national emergency. Notification of a national EAS alert comes in the form of an EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION (EAN) from the White House. These messages are authenticated through the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This notification is distributed to the state via the following methods:

The network of PRIMARY ENTRY POINT (PEP) Broadcast stations deliver National messages through telephone lines and/or satellite.

PEP stations in the Pacific Northwest are:

KOPB-FM, 91.5 MHz, Portland, Oregon

KPNW-AM, 1120 KHz, Eugene, Oregon

KBOI-AM, 670 KHz, Boise, Idaho

The back-up delivery system is the National Public Radio "squawk channel" received by OPB in Portland.

The state primary networks cover every station and cable system in the state. They consist of the following;

- (1) Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB) in Portland Oregon, operates a network of radio and television stations through the entire state of Oregon. KOPB-FM being the primary entry point is the key station of this network. The PEP audio received at the KOBP Transmitter site is sent to the studios on Macadam Ave. for distribution on the network. The Audio used on the OPB network of AM and FM stations is also carried on the OPB Television network as the digital "dot-three" channel. All these stations are connected via either a fiber optic link or microwave links. Radio and Television translators are also used for access in the more rural areas of the state. This audio is also delivered to KOB-TV and KWAX-FM.
- (2) KOB-TV in Medford Oregon operates a network of Television stations and translators throughout southern Oregon. The audio arrives to KOB-TV through a series of networks. A fiber network delivers the audio to the transmitter site of KEPB-TV, Eugene. This audio is then sent to the KLSR-TV transmitter site via direct connection and sent to KOB-TV via a microwave system. The audio is also sent from the KLSR building to KWAX-FM in Eugene.
- (3) KWAX-FM in Eugene Oregon operates a network of stations and translators throughout Central Oregon, The Central Coastal Areas, and Douglas County. They receive the audio from OPB as a direct link and also monitors and re-broadcasts the audio of the PEP station KPNW-AM.

B. State Level System.

Messages that are delivered statewide are delivered in the exact method as the national level systems. The state system is by the governor to address the state during wide area emergencies and the state police use a statewide EAS alerts for Amber Alerts. These messages are originated at the Oregon Emergency Response System.. The rebroadcast of these messages is voluntary.

NOTE: Specific details of this system are outlined in Tab 3 of this plan

C. Weather Emergencies.

The National Weather Service (N.W.S.) through the radio network of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio stations deliver emergency weather information to all stations and cable systems throughout the state of Oregon. Depending on location of the stations studio or the head-end of a cable system different transmitter station of the NOAA weather radio network may be assigned. The uses of N.O.A.A weather radio are listed in the monitoring assignments. The rebroadcast of these messages is voluntary.

NOTE: Specific details of the use of NOAA weather radio are listed on Tab 4 of this plan.

D. Local Emergencies.

Cities and Counties through networks of Primary Stations and Local Relay Networks deliver emergency messages within defined operational areas. The Local Plan defines the events and locations used. The stations and cable systems must monitor a minimum of sources as listed in the monitoring assignment file. The rebroadcast of these messages is voluntary.

NOTE: Basic outlines of all local plans in each of the operational areas are listed in Tab 5 of this plan.

10. The EAS Message.

All EAS messages created using either the Common Alerting Protocol or the SAME protocol consists of the following elements;

The Event Code: The emergency message will use a specific event code. The code that is used must match a code programmed into each EAS decoder for the decoder to respond to the message. All event codes used in this plan are approved by the SECC.. They are defined in this plan and the local plans.

The Location: The area is defined county by county by using the F.I.P.S. codes listed in this plan. For the message to broadcast in multiple areas, each counties F.I.P.S. code

NOTE: *For a list of FIPS codes for counties used see TAB 3, Delivery of the president's message*

The Duration: The predicted length of the event defined in 15 minute to 6 hour duration increments.

The Message: An EAS activation must include an aural message. This message using the Common Alerting Protocol may be delivered as an attached audio file. It may also be delivered via text where the EAS decoder may convert this text to speech. The analog SAME system will record incoming audio and play it back when delivering the message.

The Attention Signal: EAS activations will include the two-tone attention signal. The two-tone attention signal must consist of the fundamental frequencies of 853 and 960 Hz transmitted simultaneously [11.31a2] and must be from 8 to 25 seconds in duration [11.31c]. When used, the attention signal must follow the EAS header and must precede an aural message. The default time in Oregon for all encoders and decoders is 8 seconds.

11. Testing

All broadcasters and subject cable operators are required to transmit Required Weekly Tests (RWT) and Required Monthly Tests (RMT) with the following exceptions:

Class D FM, LPFM and LPTV stations are required to have EAS decoders but are not required to have EAS encoders. They are not required to run RWT but must retransmit the RMTs minus the header codes and attention signal. LPTV stations must present all EAS information visually, just as all other TV stations must.

A. Required Weekly Test (RWT)

All broadcasters and subject cable operators must initiate an RWT once each week at random days and times. If a Required Monthly test or any EAS emergencies air during that calendar week, the weekly test is not required for that week. 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.

Note: The definition of “once each week” is once in any seven-day period. The SECC has determined that a week is a calendar week beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday.

All broadcasters and subject cable operators receiving a RWT from one of their monitored sources must log receipt of this test. No further action is required. All broadcast stations and subject cable systems are required to poll and monitor a designated THE FEMA CAP server. These weekly tests messages occur on Mondays at 11:00 AM local time. A failure to receive these scheduled tests should result in a notation in the station log.

Note: No script is used for the RWT. The entire test takes 10.5 seconds

B. Required Monthly Test (RMT)

All broadcast stations and subject cable systems, LPTV, and LPFM stations are required to forward a monthly test once each calendar month. This test may be delivered by the CAP server, or through Local relay networks or through a primary station. All broadcasters and subject cable operators receiving an RMT must re-transmit this test within one hour of receiving it. For daytime-only stations receiving nighttime RMT, this test must be re-transmitted within one hour of the daytime-only stations sign-on. Transmission of this RMT may take the place of the Required Weekly Test (RWT). Times should be logged for both the receipt and re-transmission of the RMT. Broadcast and cable management should impress upon their staff that re-transmission of this test is not an option. It is a violation of the FCC rules for failure to re-transmit this test within one hour of receiving it.

The tests are generated by Oregon's Emergency Response System (ORES) on a state wide level, the National Weather Service, and Local Emergency Operations or dispatch centers. These tests are usually scheduled months in advance and the schedules posted on the web site www.sbe76.org.

The tests are usually scheduled in the first calendar week of the month. Tests are run in a Daytime and Nighttime rotation according to Part 11. Waivers can be granted by the FCC to alter this schedule. These tests are scheduled 3 months in advance by the SECC..

A make-up date is scheduled usually 6 days after. In the event of serious technical issues the station or system did not receive the test on the scheduled dates there should be an investigation as to why and that reason noted in the station log.

The SECC strongly suggests that Monthly Tests be conducted by the very agencies that would be generating an emergency message. In the event the primary station is in an area where a test cannot be delivered by a governmental agency which is the normal source of a Monthly Tests, then the Monthly test must be generated by the station itself.

The duration used on the Monthly Test shall be three hours.

Monthly Test Script. Emergency managers on the Local and State level, and the weather service may use the Monthly test scripts to inform the public of specific actions during specific emergencies. These are most useful when the tests are run during prime time broadcasting hours and target a specific event. Examples such as tsunami warnings, fire dangers, and amber alerts can have crafted scripts thus using the time of the Monthly Test to further educate the public of the EAS system and how to respond during these specific emergencies. It is at the discretion of the originator and local and state committees to use optional scripts. They should always include a sentence explaining that this is a test of the emergency alert system.

A sample script used in a generic Monthly test would be as follows;

This station is testing its emergency alert system equipment. Originating from (Name of Agency) With the cooperation with Public Safety, Broadcasters, and Cable operators, this system informs you of events that pose an immediate threat to your life health or property. If this had been an actual emergency requiring immediate action or evacuation, official messages would follow the alert tone. This test will conclude in five seconds.

12. Guidance for Originators of EAS Alerts

Only those entities specifically authorized by the applicable LAECC and/or the Oregon SECC. shall input emergency messages into the EAS system.

Those entities generating messages using the common alerting protocol (CAP) must first be certified by the Office of Emergency Management in Salem, and then approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This agreement will specify the event codes that can be used and a memorandum of interoperability.

The National Weather Service (NWS) issue EAS weather messages via the NOAA Weather Wire Teletype, NOAA Weather Radio (NWR), and the Emergency Management Weather Information Network (EMWIN) using the NOAA-SAME/EAS Codes. NWS personnel will follow NWS procedures relating to the transmission of SAME/EAS codes, the NWR 1050 Hz warning alarm, and reading of the weather and flood bulletin scripts.

National Weather Radio is an “all hazards” radio network. NWS offices may broadcast EAS alerts other than weather or flood emergencies may be broadcast by NWS offices. In the event NWS personnel originate non-weather or flood EAS alerts, procedures found in this Oregon State EAS Plan and its associated local area EAS plans regarding those alerts will be followed.

In the event of a failure in the National Weather Service’s NOAA Weather radio system, the Oregon Emergency Response System dispatch center in Salem may originate the weather emergency message.

13. Certification

The following page is the certification of this plan by the Federal Communications Commission.

CERTIFICATION:

Section 11.21 of the FCC rules specify that this plan be reviewed and approved by the Chief of the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, prior to implementation to ensure that it is consistent with national plans, FCC regulations, and EAS operations.

This page certifies by the signatures attached that the Oregon State EAS Plan has been reviewed and approved by both the Oregon State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) and by the Policy Division of the Federal Communications Commission's Public Safety and Homeland Security (FCC).

Chris Murray,
Chair,
Oregon State Emergency Communications Committee,

Date:

Signed,

Date:

Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau
Federal Communications Commission

TAB 1
LIST OF THE SECC. MEMBERS

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TAB 2
LIST OF OPERATIONAL AREAS and LAECC Chairs

NAME: Portland Operational Area

Counties Served: Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Clark County Washington

LAECC Chair: Kent Randles, krandles@entercom.com

NAME: Capitol Operational Area

Counties Served: Marion, Yamhill, Polk

LAECC Chair: Ken Lewetag, ken@kwvtsalem.com

NAME: South Valley Operational Area

Counties Served: Lane, Benton, Linn, Coastal Douglas

LAECC Chair: Chris Murray, lchabod@kmge.fm

NAME: Southern Oregon Operational Area

Counties Served: Klamath, Jackson, Josephine, Eastern Douglas, Curry, Coos

LAECC Chair: Karl Sargent, ksargent@kobi5.com

NAME: Clatsop Operational Area

Counties Served: Clatsop

LAECC Chair: Dave Heick kcys@gowebway.com

NAME: North Coast Operational Area

Counties Served: Lincoln, Tillamook

LAECC Chair, Dave Miller dmiller@ybcradio.com

NAME: Columbia Gorge Operational Area

Counties Served: Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Klickitat and Skamania Counties, Washington

LAECC Chair Cole Malcolm, cbmalcolm@embarqmail.com

NAME: Central Oregon Operational Area

Counties Served: Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson, Wheeler, Southern Wasco, Lake, and Harney

LAECC Chair: Terry Cowan, tcowan@knlr.com

NAME: Eastern Oregon Operational Area

Counties Served: Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Grant, Baker

LAECC Chair: John Wilson john.a.wilson@odot.state.or.us

TAB 3

Specific Information of the Statewide and Local Alerting Systems.

The following pages detail the various methods of the statewide alerting systems. They are in various forms and methods as follows;

1. **The President's Message**. How the president of the United States gets his or her message on every radio and television station and cable system in the state of Oregon? This tab has a county by county list of F.I.P.S. codes
2. How do **Statewide messages** from Oregon Emergency Management, The state police, and/or Oregon's Emergency Response System get a message on every radio and television station and cable system in the state of Oregon using the SAME legacy analog EAS system?
3. **Specific Information** on Using the Common Alerting Protocol for all messages.
4. How do **Statewide messages** from Oregon Emergency Management, The state police, and/or Oregon's Emergency Response System get a message on every radio and television station and cable system in the state of Oregon using the Common Alerting Protocol?
5. How do **Local Counties** get a message on every radio and television station and cable system in their Operational Area using the legacy EAS system.
6. How do **Local Counties** get a message on every radio and television station and cable system in their Operational Area using the Common Alerting Protocol.
7. How do **Local Counties** get a message on every radio and television station and cable system in their Operational Area using the Common Alerting Protocol, and using the statewide network?

1. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

How the president of the United States gets his or her message on every radio and television station and cable system in the state of Oregon?

The message will be delivered using the event code "EAN" Emergency Action Notification. All stations and cable systems are required to carry these messages.

The President's Message will be delivered in the SAME analog format to the state of Oregon using these methods.

- A. The Primary Entry Points are two radio stations KOPB-FM, Portland, 91.5 MHz and KPNW-AM, Eugene 1120 KHz both stations use dedicated phone lines and satellite receivers to receive the message from the Federal emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- B. Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB) is an affiliate of National Public Radio and has access to the NPR Squawk Channel. This would be the back-up audio source.
- C. Once the message is received it will be broadcast on the PEP radio stations that will cover the two largest metropolitan areas in the state, Portland and Eugene Oregon. The monitoring assignments in the Portland Operational Area, the South Valley operational area, The Capitol operational area and the Clatsop operational area will daisy chain the message to every radio and television station and cable system in those areas.
- D. In addition to the direct monitoring of a PEP station, other distribution methods are used to cover the parts of the state that cannot directly monitor these PEP stations.
 - a. The audio from the transmitter site at the KOPB-FM PEP station will be sent via microwave link to the studios of KOPB-FM. There the audio will be distributed statewide through the networks of Oregon Public Broadcasting's radio and television. These networks consist of hardened microwave sites and fiber optic delivery systems.
 - b. The audio from OPB's FM network is available at the KEPB-TV site on the Blanton Heights antenna farm south of Eugene Oregon. This audio is sent by private lines to the KWAX-FM transmitter site where the audio is delivered via microwave to the EAS decoder at KWAX-FM, Eugene. Through a network of four stations and eight translator sites, KWAX can deliver the president's message into its coverage areas.
 - c. The audio from OPB's FM network is available at the KEPB-TV site on the Blanton Heights antenna farm south of Eugene Oregon. This audio is sent by private lines to the KLSR-TV transmitter site where the audio is delivered via microwave to the EAS decoder at KOB-TV5 IN Medford, Oregon. Through a network of two stations and twenty translator sites, KOB-TV can deliver the president's message into its coverage areas.
 - d. The PEP signal is available on Local Primary Stations that use the Premiere Radio Network. The majority of the populated areas have access to the PEP signal via Premiere.

E. County By County Distribution Chart. The following list outlines each county in Oregon, its FIPS code and how it receives the president's message.

Baker County, 041001, Eastern Oregon Operational Area

Monitors KOBK-FM 88.9, Baker City, OPB Radio network

Also Monitors KBOI-AM 690, Boise, PEP Station

Benton County, 041003, South Lane Operational Area

Monitors KOAC-AM 550, Corvallis, OPB Radio Network

Monitors KGNU-FM 93.3, Eugene, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Clackamas County, 041005, Portland Metro Operational Area

Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland PEP Station,

Monitors KXL-FM, 101.1, Portland, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Clatsop County, 041007, Clatsop Operational Area

LP-1 Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland, PEP Station,

Columbia County, 041009, Portland Metro Operational Area

Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland, PEP Station,

Monitors KXL-FM, 101.1, Portland, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Coos County, 041011, Southern Oregon Operational Area

Monitors KOB-TV, Ch. 5 Medford KOB-TV Television Network

KOB-TV monitors the Premiere Satellite PEP Feed via KMED-AM, Medford.

Crook County, 041013, Central Oregon operational Area

Monitors KOAB-FM 91.3, Bend, OPB Radio Network

Monitors KLRR-FM 101.7 MHz., Bend, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Curry County, 041015, Southern Oregon Operational Area

Monitors KOB-TV, Ch. 5 Medford, KOB-TV Television Network

KOB-TV monitors the Premiere Satellite PEP Feed via KMED-AM, Medford.

Deschutes County, 041017, Central Oregon operational Area

Monitors KOAB-FM 91.3, Bend, OPB Radio Network

Monitors KLRR-FM 101.7 MHz., Bend, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Douglas County, 041019, Southern Oregon Operational Area

Monitors KMKR-FM Canyonville, 92.3, KWAX-FM Radio Network

KOB-TV monitors the Premiere Satellite PEP Feed via KMED-AM, Medford.

Gilliam County, 041021, Columbia Gorge Operational Area.

Monitors KOTD-FM 89.7, The Dalles, OPB Radio Network

Grant County, 041023, Eastern Oregon Operational Area

Monitors KOJD-FM 89.7, John Day, OPB Radio Network

Harney County, 041025, Central Oregon Operational Area
Monitors KOBN-FM 90.1, Burns, OPB Radio Network

Hood River County, 041027, Columbia Gorge Operational Area
Monitors KHRV-FM, 90.1, Hood River, OPB Radio Network

Jackson County, 041029, Southern Oregon, Operational Area
Monitors KOB-TV, Ch. 5, Medford, KOB Television Network
KOB-TV monitors the Premiere Satellite PEP Feed via KMED-AM, Medford.

Jefferson County, 041031, Central Oregon operational Area
Monitors KOAB-FM 91.3, Bend, OPB Radio Network
Monitors KLRR-FM 101.7 MHZ., Bend, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Josephine County, 041033, Southern Oregon, Operational Area
Monitors KOB-TV, Ch. 5, Medford, KOB Television Network
KOB-TV monitors the Premiere Satellite PEP Feed via KMED-AM, Medford.

Klamath County, 041035, Southern Oregon, Operational Area
Monitors KOB-TV, Ch 5, Medford, KOB Television Network
KOB-TV monitors the Premiere Satellite PEP Feed via KMED-AM, Medford.

Lake County, 041037, Central Oregon Operational Area
Monitors KOAP-FM 88.7, Lakeview, OPB Radio Network

Lane County, 041039, South Valley Operational Area
LP-1 KKNU-FM Monitors KPNW-AM 1120 Eugene PEP Station
Monitors KKNU-FM 93.3 MHZ, Eugene, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Lincoln County, 041041, North Coast Operational Area
Monitors KWAX-FM 91.3 Toledo, KWAX-FM Radio Network
Or Monitors KOGI, 89.3 Gleneden Beach, OPB Radio Network

Linn County, 041043, South Valley Operational Area
Monitors KOAC-AM 550, OPB Radio Network
LP-1 Monitors KPNW-AM 1120 Eugene PEP Station
Monitors KKNU-FM 93.3 MHZ, Eugene, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Malheur County, 041045, Idaho State Plan
Monitors KBOI-AM 690, Boise Idaho, PEP Station

Marion County, 041047, Capitol Operational Area
Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland PEP Station

Morrow County, 041049, Eastern Oregon Operational Area
Monitors KRBM-FM 90.9, Pendleton, OPB Radio Network

Multnomah County, 041051, Portland Operational Area
Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland, PEP Station
Monitors KXL-FM, 101.1, Portland, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Polk County, 041053, Capitol Operational Area
Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland PEP Station

Sherman County, 041055, Columbia Gorge Operational Area.
Monitors KOTD-FM 89.7, The Dalles, OPB Radio Network

Tillamook County, 041057, North Coast Operational Area
Monitors KTMK, Tillamook, 91.1 OPB Radio Network

Umatilla County, 041059, Eastern Oregon Operational Area
Monitors KRBM-FM 90.9, Pendleton, OPB Radio Network

Union County, 041061, Eastern Oregon Operational Area
Monitors KTVR 90.3 LaGrande, OPB Radio Network

Wallowa County, 041063, Eastern Oregon Operational Area
Monitors KETP 88.7, Enterprise, OPB Radio Network
Also Monitors KBOI-AM 670, Boise Idaho, PEP Station

Wasco County, 041065, Columbia Gorge Operational Area
Monitors KOTD, 89.7, The Dalles, OPB Radio Network

Washington County, Portland Metro Operational Area
Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland PEP Station,
Monitors KXL-FM, 101.1, Portland, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Wheeler County, Central Oregon operational Area
Monitors KOAB-FM 91.3, Bend, OPB Radio Network
Monitors KLRR-FM 101.7 MHZ, Bend, Premiere Satellite PEP Feed

Yamhill County, Capitol Operational Area
Monitors KOPB-FM, 91.5, Portland PEP Station

2. STATEWIDE MESSAGES USING THE LEGACY EAS SYSTEM, USING THE SAME PROTOCOL

Messages delivered on a statewide basis are accomplished in a similar manner as does the president's message. The primary difference is that the PEP stations are not involved creating the messages and the event Codes are different.

Originators: All statewide messages are created from the Oregon Emergency Response System (ORES) located on State Street in Salem Oregon. This dispatch center operates 24 hours daily and is staffed by trained personnel.

Links: ORES uses two methods to deliver the message to the studios of Oregon Public Broadcasting on Macadam Ave. in Portland.

- A. A radio transmitter on 455.600 MHZ is received in Portland and retransmitted on 166.25 MHZ to be received by OPB.
- B. A dedicated telephone line is used connected to an "auto-coupler" at the OPB studios.

LOCATION: Locations used for statewide messages are the entire state of Oregon and Clark County Washington

Event Codes: The event codes used on a statewide level are as follows;

"CEM" Civil Emergency: This is a generic event code for all EAS emergencies that meets the EAS Protocol as being an immediate threat to life health or property.

"CAE" Child Abduction Emergency: This event is used for Amber Alerts. These alerts are issued only by the Oregon State Police Department (OSP). OSP having received a request for an Amber Alert from any law enforcement agency within Oregon and at times from adjacent states must first evaluate the protocol before the alert can be launched. The Amber Alert Protocol is as follows;

- A. A law enforcement agency has determined that an abduction has taken place.
- B. It has been determined that the abducted child is under the age of 18 or of special needs
- C. It has been determined that the child is in immediate danger of harm or death.
- D. It is determined there exists enough information about the abductor, abductors vehicle, license plate number etc. that the broadcast of this information will create the desired result of recovery of the child.

"RMT" Required Monthly Test: This event is used to test the overall condition of the EAS analog legacy system. They are performed on a semi-monthly basis usually at night.

"RWT" Required Weekly Test: This event is used to test the system's connection to OPB on an unscheduled basis.

"DMO" Demonstration Only: This event is used to test the EAS system between ORES and OPB to evaluate audio quality.

NWS: ORES may be asked to launch weather emergencies for the National Weather Service in the event of the failure of the NOAA Weather radio system. Refer to Tab 4 for specific information on events and procedures.

GENERAL INFORMATION USING THE COMMON ALERTING PROTOCOL FOR ALL MESSAGES.

Definitions:

IPAWS: During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. The *Integrated Public Alert and Warning System* (THE IPAWS) is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure and will save time when time matters most, protecting life and property.

Federal, State, territorial, tribal and local alerting authorities can use THE IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol standards with the THE IPAWS infrastructure. THE IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

CAP: Common Alerting Protocol is a specific HTML document that has definitions to allow it to be used by multiple platforms including EAS.

FEMA: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington DC. This is the federal agency that manages the CAP Servers for use.

CAP SERVER(s): The bank of computers at the FEMA facility that receive incoming requests for emergency messages sent by the public safety agencies in Oregon. The server will apply security through designated users and passwords. All EAS decoders in Oregon will poll these servers for messages that match locations and events. When a match occurs the EAS decoders will receive the emergency message.

POLLING: A communication link between the CAP server and each EAS decoder. The SECC. has selected 30 seconds as the polling rate. Every thirty seconds, the EAS decoder asks the server if it has any messages that would match the filters in the EAS decoder. If the polling finds a match, the EAS unit will respond to the emergency message as programmed.

LOCAL SETTINGS: See Tab 6 for specific information on using the CAP protocol

AUTHENTICATION: In order to gain access to the FEMA CAP server, an application must first be approved through the Section Director, Technology & Response Services of Oregon Emergency Management and the SECC... Event Codes and Locations to use are submitted. THE FEMA then approves the application and assigned a user name and password.

For local users, when the authentication process is approved by OEM the applicant is asked to agree to a memorandum of interoperability. This would allow other counties to launch messages for each other.

3. STATEWIDE MESSAGES USING THE COMMON ALERTING PROTOCOL

Statewide messages are launched at the dispatch center of Oregon Emergency Response System in Salem, Oregon. This center is located in the SAME building, located between the Northern Command Center of the Oregon State Police and the offices of Oregon Emergency Management. This dispatch center operates 24 hours daily and is staffed by trained personnel. In the SAME office that legacy EAS messages are launched CAP messages are launched using these methods;

- A. A state owned EAS, Encoder, certified by the FCC for launching messages using the Common Alerting Protocol is located in Portland Oregon at the studios of Oregon Public Broadcasting. This encoder is separate from the EAS EnDec used by OPB for their own network.
- B. A private network has been established through the cooperation of the Emergency Management, Department of Transportation, the Oregon State Police and Oregon Public Broadcasting. This link creates a private internet protocol connection between ORES in Salem and OPB in Portland.
- C. Staff at ORES then can log onto the CAP Encoder in Salem and enter the following four parts of an EAS message.
 - a. *The Location* (Using the FIPS codes)
 - b. *The Duration* (from 15 minutes to three hours)
 - c. *The Event Code* (From the list below)
 - d. *The Text* (exactly what will be said through text to speech technology)
- D. Once the message has been delivered to Portland the EAS / CAP EnDec will send the message to the FEMA CAP server.
- E. Once the message has been entered into the CAP server in Washington D.C., All stations and systems polling the CAP server will recognize that the location and event codes match those programmed into the individual EAS decoders and they will forward the message.
- F. If the message was entered into the system as text, the individual decoders will convert text to speech. If the message created by ORES attached an MP3 audio file it will play that file. Those decoders that lack a text to speech option will not forward the message at all and would rely on the back-up analog message.
- G. Once the message has been sent to the CAP server for distribution, an analog copy of the SAME message will be sent as an analog message to the EAS EnDec of the OPB system. The duplicate message will then be distributed by the SAME legacy SAME analog network that facilitates the president message statewide. Decoders that have received the message by polling the CAP server will ignore the duplicate message. Those decoders that lack a text to speech option will broadcast the analog message if the message was originated as text only. This will occur if there was not an attached audio file.

- H. ORES in Salem also can use another EAS CAP compliant encoder located in their dispatch center. In the event the EAS Encoder in Portland cannot be accessed, or the unit has lost its connection to the FEMA CAP server, this unit can also be used to access the CAP server and launch an emergency message. What would not occur in this back-up scenario would be the simultaneous launching of the analog message. An analog message could be launched after the fact using the legacy system in place at ORES..

EVENTS:

Statewide messages will use the following event codes agreed upon by the SECC...

CEM-Civil Emergency: Used by the governor or his or her staff for extreme conditions that would affect a large segment of the state's population.

CAE-Child Abduction Emergency: Amber Alerts launched only by the Oregon State Police

RMT-Required Monthly Tests: Used to test the system statewide

ADR- Administrative message: Used to forward non-critical emergency messages to the radio and television stations. Administrative messages are considered non-critical emergency messages and are not broadcast or forwarded to the public. They are however a convenient method for the public safety sector to deliver important messages to the media to be used by those stations in the context of news and public service announcements. A voice announcement can be attached as an MP3 audio file and the stations can playback the announcement without needing to use the EAS system of header and alert tones. Lso picture files can be attached for use by the broadcasters.

4. LOCAL MESSAGES USING THE LEGACY EAS SYSTEM Using the SAME protocol

Counties have the ability to generate local emergency message within the counties and areas of their operational area using both the legacy SAME EAS system.

In order to launch an EAS message only within an operational area these elements are required.

- A. A functioning legacy EAS Encoder located in an area that would give access to the local emergency manager(s) or dispatch center(s). Multiple locations each with an encoder also will add redundancy to the alerting process.
- B. A link, usually a radio link or a local relay network to connect the encoder to the primary station(s)
- C. A Primary station or stations radio and / or television that has agreed through a memorandum of understanding (M.O.U.'s) to forward the agreed to emergency messages.
- D. A Local EAS plan should be developed within each operational area to specify the details of the originating sources, the events used, the distribution methods, the testing schedules, M.O.U.'s and any review process. These local plans then act as the legal documents establishing a Local EAS Plan. This plans stay with the primary stations and the public safety originators and get modified as the changes are needed.

Tab 5 in this plan will summarize the basics of the Local Plans.

EVENTS:

The event codes for specific emergencies that are sent by the encoder located within the public safety sector need to be programmed in the decoder of the primary station(s) before the event can be forwarded by that primary station. That is part of the M.O.U. between the originators and the primary station(s). Likewise all those stations monitoring the primary station(s) must have their decoders programmed for that event and location before it will forward the message. Stations and systems monitoring the primary stations are only required to forward the monthly test. All other event codes are voluntary.

The codes that are approved by the SECC for local use in this plan are as follows;

NOTE: Additional event coded by be added to this list with the approval of the SECC.

CEM-Civil Emergency: The generic event code for most all emergencies.

EVI-Evacuation immediate: This is used to evacuate specific areas of the population within the area due to emergency conditions such as fires, tsunami' and etc.

RMT-Required Monthly Tests: Used to test the system within the operational area.

RWT-Weekly Tests: Originators are encouraged to schedule random or scheduled tests to insure the operational status of the system.

TOE-Telephone outage Emergency: Used to notify the public of alternate phone numbers in the event of the primary notification number, such as 911.

5. LOCAL MESSAGES USING THE COMMON ALERTING PROTOCOL

Local emergency Managers have the ability to generate messages directly through the internet to all stations and systems simultaneously without the need to be relayed by a primary station.

In order to launch an emergency message only within the operational area using the common alerting protocol the following elements are required;

- A. An EAS encoder that has been certified by the FCC and by FEMA to launch EAS messages using the CAP through the CAP server of FEMA..
- B. The county, through the OEM, the SECC and FEMA have been certified to use the system. The counties through the certification process agree to a memorandum of understanding that allows other counties to launch emergencies for each other.
- C. An internet connection. This connection should be of ample bandwidth to allow the attachment of MP3 audio files and picture files.

EVENT CODES:

The event codes used that are approved by the SECC, the OEM, and FEMA are as follows;

CEM-Civil Emergency: The generic event code for most all emergencies.

EVI-Evacuation immediate: This is used to evacuate specific areas of the population within the area due to emergency conditions such as fires, tsunamis and etc.

RMT-Required Monthly Tests: Used to test the system within the operational area.

RWT-Weekly Tests: Originators are encouraged to schedule random or scheduled tests to insure the operational status of the system.

TOE-Telephone outage Emergency: Used to notify the public of alternate phone numbers in the event of the primary notification number, such as 911.

ADR- Administrative message: Used to forward non-critical emergency messages to the radio and television stations. Administrative messages are considered non-critical emergency messages and are not broadcast or forwarded to the public. The recorded voice announcement however can be played back from the decoder without using the header and alert codes. Any audio Files or picture files can be attached and downloaded by the stations for use.

6. LOCAL EMERGENCIES GENERATED THROUGH THE STATEWIDE SYSTEM

Counties that wish to generate a local EAS message using the CAP protocol and do not have the ability to generate their own, or have equipment problems that would inhibit the delivery of a CAP message can use the following methods to broadcast the message.

The Oregon Emergency Response System (ORES) in Salem Oregon can use the same equipment and embedded systems used for statewide messages. To deliver the message to ORES the following methods can be used;

LEDS: Known as the Law Enforcement Data System. It is an internet connection between all Public Safety Access Points (PSAP's) messages can be sent through the LEDS as part of a memorandum of understanding between the managing parties. The emergency information needs the following information;

- A. The location, note the county or counties .involved.
- B. The event code, from the list above.
- C. The duration of the emergency from 15 minutes to three hours.
- D. The text as to what you wish to say.
- E. Who is requesting the alert

ORES will receive the message through LEDS and transcribe the information onto the CAP Encoder and sent the message to the FEMA's CAP server.

FAX: As a last resort the information listed above can be faxed to ORES

TAB 4

SPECIFIC INFORMATION OF THE USE OF NOAA WEATHER RADIO FOR WEATHER EMERGENCIES

The National Weather Service (NWS) operates a radio service for the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) that transmit information of six VHF radio frequencies 24 hours daily.

Participation forwarding weather emergencies in voluntary but highly encouraged due to the potential for saving lives and minimizing property damage.

The NWS operates five field offices in the state of Oregon. Each office is responsible for maintain radio transmitters in all of the Oregon Counties. A list of these field offices and relevant information is as follows;

Office: Portland

Contact: Tyree Wilde, Warning coordination meteorologist, 503) 326-2340, ext. 223 Tyree.wilde@noaa.gov

Call Letters: KPQR/NWS

Counties Served: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Hood River, Lane, Linn, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill

Office: Medford

Contact: Ryan Sandler Warning coordination meteorologist, 541-776-4303, ext. 223 ryan.sandler@noaa.gov

Call Letters: KMFR/ NWS

Counties Served: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lake, Klamath

Office: Pendleton

Contact: Dennis Hull Warning coordination meteorologist, 541-276-7832, ext. 223 dennis.hull@noaa.gov

Call Letters: KPDT / NWS

Counties Served: Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Gilliam, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler.

Office: Boise

Contact: Jay Breidenbach, Warning coordination meteorologist, 208-334-9861, ext. 223 jay.breidenbach@noaa.gov

Call Letters: KBOI/NWS

Counties Served: Baker, Harney and Malheur

FREQUENCIES: The National Weathers Service NOAA weather radio uses these seven frequencies. Different frequencies may be assigned in each operational area. The frequencies selected may be different in each operational area as the location of the stations studios or cable head-end by dictate which radio transmitter is best to monitor. Stations by station and cable assignments are listed in the monitoring assignments file. Those frequencies are:

162.400

162.425

162.450

162.475

162.500

162.525

162.550

For a complete Map of all the NOAA transmitters in Oregon and the areas they serve, use the following link <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/Maps/PHP/oregon.php>

EVENTS: The SECC. and the National Weather Service have agreed to broadcast the following event codes for weather emergencies.

FFW- Flash Flood Warning

FLW – Flood Warning (Note: Only in rare and severe flooding events)

SVR – Severe Thunderstorm Warning

TOR – Tornado Warning

TSW – Tsunami warning (NOTE: The Oregon Tsunami Plan that follows)

TESTING: The NWS will conduct a weekly test each Wednesday at 11:00 am local time. This test will use the 8 second alert tone and an aural message. The test is not meant to be forwarded.

Alternate Delivery System: In the event of a system failure with any or all of the four regional NWS offices the emergency message can be forwarded by the Oregon Emergency response System in Salem. It would be delivered using the Legacy analog SAME EAS system.

Monthly Testing: The national weather service may schedule with the SECC a monthly test in all or parts of the state. An example would be during their tsunami alert awareness month they may schedule a monthly test as part of those exercises. The test would only be aired in counties west of the Cascade Mountain range.

Tsunami Plan: Due to the severe and immediate nature of tsunami events the SECC, O.E.M. and the western Oregon Counties have developed a tsunami alert plan that will create an immediacy of danger to the message delivered to the public. The plan calls for three EAS alerts in succession.

- A. The first alert will be broadcast by NOAA weather radio on all western Oregon Counties. It is considered that once the weather service has made the decision to issue the alert, a considerable knowledge exists that the event will have an effect on the lives of the coastal citizens. The event code used is **TSW**.
- B. It is conceivable that some radio transmitter may not be functioning, or stations and systems may be unable to receive the message. To cover this scenario, the Oregon Emergency Response System also with considerable knowledge of the severity of the event will also issue an emergency message within 15 minutes of the weather service message. It will also use the **TSW** event code with the same duration as the weather service's broadcast. The message will be sent using both the common alerting protocol, wireless emergency alerts, and the legacy EAS system to alert as many coastal residents as possible.
- C. The third is an optional alert for use by local emergency managers. In Oregon only the county sheriff or his designee may issue an order to evacuate. To order an evacuation using EAS the **EVI** event code will be used. This alert will be used to both reinforce the first two alerts but also provide specific details of evacuation routes and shelters in place. It is at the discretion of the emergency managers to broadcast additional EAS alerts if the timing is such that it would be effective. This is be an option if the event occurred during late night hours and there would be more time during daylight hours to notify more people.

TAB 5
Outlines of the Local Plans

Each of the nine operational areas in Oregon may draft a local plan to facilitate the launch of local emergencies within the operational area. The primary station(s) agree to forward local messages however the broadcast of these local emergencies by the radio and television stations and cable systems is voluntary but highly encouraged. The contents of a local plan are as follows;

- A. The name of the operational area.
- B. The areas that define the boundaries of the operational area. Counties or portions of counties may apply. Operational areas are loosely crafted to the area of influence of the local media market. Local emergencies that occur in a specific area need to broadcast on all the media outlets that cover that area.
- C. The members of the Local Area Emergency Communications Committee (LAECC) that crafted or maintain the plan and the chairperson of that committee are listed.
- D. A list of the originators of EAS messages in both the legacy SAME format and the digital CAP format. Also a list of the authorized users that will activate a local message and the security methods used.
- E. A list of the event codes that the area will use
- F. A description of the delivery method used to connect the public safety entity to the primary station(s).
- G. A list of primary stations that will forward the messages and the memorandums of understanding between the originators and the primary station(s).
- H. A description of how the system gets tested and the testing schedule
- I. A description of any review process developed.
- J. And lastly a signature page of the Local committee drafting the plan.

Copies of the Local Plan should be filed with the originators of EAS messages and the primary station(s) as they are the entities that have entered into an agreement to create and forward certain emergency messages.

In this state plan the outline of the Local Plans are listed by operational area. These outlines will include;

The Operational Area name

The Geographic area

The LAECC chair and contact information

The Originators

The use of the common alerting protocols (CAP).

The events agreed upon.

The delivery method(s)

The Primary stations including Local, and those stations monitored for national and state messages.

A list of weather radio transmitters used in the area

NAME: The Portland Metro Operational Area

AREA: The counties of Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Clark County, Washington.

CHAIR: Kent Randles, Chair, Portland Area LAECC
0700 S.W. Bancroft Street, Portland, Oregon, 97239
krandles@entercom.com
503-223-1441 Office Phone

ORIGINATORS:

Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency, Clark County, Washington
Bureau of Emergency Communications, Multnomah County, and the City of Portland.

CAP: Clark County, Washington can launch local messages using the My State USA CAP server
Primary Stations monitor the My State USA Server and the FEMA CAP server.
All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency
EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency
TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency
ADR- Administrative Message
RMT- Required Monthly Test
RWT – Required Weekly Test
DMO – Demonstration Only

DELIVERY: A local relay network. An UHF transmitter on 455.600 MHZ repeated on the skyline tower on 166.25 MHZ.

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):

KXL-FM 101.1 MHZ
KOPB-FM 91.5 HHZ.

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KOPB-FM 91.5 MHZ (primary entry Point)

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

KIG98 162.550 MHZ.

NAME: *The Capitol Operational Area*

AREA: Marion, Polk, and Yamhill Counties

CHAIR: Ken Lewetag,
17980 Brown Road, Dallas, Oregon, 97338
ken@kwvtsalem.com
503-930-7228 Phone

ORIGINATORS:
Willamette Valley Communications Center, Salem(WVCC)
Yamhill County Communications Agency, McMinnville (YCOM)
Newport ND Newberg/Dundee 911 (NDD)

CAP:
Yamhill County can launch emergency messages through the FEMA Cap Server
All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency
EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency
TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency
ADR- Administrative Message
RMT- Required Monthly Test
RWT – Required Weekly Test

DELIVERY:

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):
KWVT-TV Channel 17

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):
KOPB-FM 91.5 MHZ (primary entry Point)

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):
WXL-96 162.475 MHZ, Salem

NAME: *The South Valley Operational Area*

AREA: Benton, Lane, and Linn Counties and the Reedsport area of Douglas County

CHAIR: Chris Murray,
925 Country Club Rd. Eugene, Oregon, 97401
Ichabod@kmge.fm
541-484-9400 Phone

ORIGINATORS: The Dispatch Center of the Lane County Sheriff's Office.
MOU's exist with Benton and Linn Counties to launch emergencies for those counties.

CAP: Lane County can launch emergency messages through the FEMA Cap Server
All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency
EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency
TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency
ADR- Administrative Message
RMT- Required Monthly Test
RWT – Required Weekly Test

DELIVERY: A local relay network consisting of a 455.600 MHZ transmitter on the roof of the county courthouse. The signal is received directly at the studios of KWAX and KGNU.

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):

LP-1 KGNU-FM 93.3 MHZ, Eugene, 100.9 Florence, 104.1 Oakridge, 92.9 Cottage Grove
LP-2 KWAX-FM 91.1 MHZ, Eugene, 91.5 Florence, 101.9 Cottage Grove

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KWAX-FM 91.1 MHZ, Eugene, 91.5 Florence, 101.9 Cottage Grove
KOAC-AM 550 KHZ, Albany, and 103.1 MHZ. Corvallis

PEP STATION:

KPNW-AM 1120 KHZ

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

KEC-42, 162.400 Eugene
WNG-674, 162.525 Florence
WZ-2509, 162.525 Reedsport
WXL-96, 162.475 Salem

NAME: Southern Oregon Operational Area

AREA: Coos, Curry, Western Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties

CHAIR: Karl Sargent

P.O. Box 1489, Medford, Oregon, 97501

ksargent@kobi5.com

541-282-1217 direct phone

ORIGINATORS: Jackson County Emergency Management

A memorandum of understanding between Jackson County and Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath Counties facilitates the launching of emergency messages for counties by Jackson County.

CAP: Counties in this area can launch emergency messages by contacting the Oregon Emergency Response System and have them create the emergency message through the FEMA Cap Server.

All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server.

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency

EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency

TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency

ADR- Administrative Message

RMT- Required Monthly Test

RWT – Required Weekly Test

DELIVERY: A local relay network. An UHF transmitter on 455.600 MHZ repeated on the King Mountain on 166.25 MHZ.

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):

KOBI-TV Ch. 5, Medford, Ch 49, Grants Pass, Ch. 36, Coos Bay, Ch. 8 Port Orford,
Ch. 25, Gold Beach, Ch. 7 Brookings

KOTI-TV, Ch. 13, Klamath Falls,

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KOBI-TV Ch. 5, Medford

KOTI-TV Ch. 13, Klamath Falls

KWRZ-FM, 92.3 MHZ, Canyonville, 105.3 MHZ Roseburg, 107.1 MHZ Sutherlin (KWAX-FM Network)

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

WWF-97 162.475 MHZ, Ashland

KIX-37, 162.550 MHZ, Brookings

WIX-32, 162.400 MHZ, Coos Bay

WXL-95, 162.550 MHZ, Klamath Falls

WXL-85, 162.400 MHZ, Medford

WNG-596, 162.425 MHZ, Port Orford

WXL-98, 162.550 MHZ, Roseburg

NAME: Central Oregon Operational Area

AREA: Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson, Wheeler, Southern Wasco, Lake, Harney, and Northern Klamath Counties

CHAIR: Terry Cowan,
P.O. Box 7408, Bend, Oregon, 97708
tcowan@knlr.com
541-389-8873 Office Phone

ORIGINATORS:

Deschutes County, Lake County, and Harney County 911 Centers.

CAP: Counties in this area can launch emergency messages by contacting the Oregon Emergency Response System and have them create the emergency message through the FEMA Cap Server. All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server.

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency
EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency
TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency
ADR- Administrative Message
RMT- Required Monthly Test
RWT – Required Weekly Test
VOW- Volcano Warning

DELIVERY: Deschutes County 911 Center delivers the EAS message via a dedicated phone line to KOAB-FM. As a back-up, the 911 Center can call KLRR and have the station staff initiate an emergency message locally. Both Lake County and Harney County emergency Managers have a legacy EAS encoders connected to the primary stations via a UHF Radio Links.

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):

LP-1 KLRR-FM 101.7 KHZ, Bend
LP-2 KOAB-FM 91.3 MHZ, Bend (OPB)
LP-1 KBHN-AM, 1230 KHZ, Burns
LP-1 KLCR-FM, 95.3 MHZ, Lakeview

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KOAB-FM 91.3 MHZ, Bend (OPB)
KWRX-FM 88.5 MHZ, Redmond (KWAX-FM Network)
KOBN-FM, 90.1 MHZ Burns
KOAP-FM 88.7 MHZ, Lakeview

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

WWF-80 162.500 MHZ, Bend
WNG-559 162.550 Fossil
KHB-30 162.475 MHZ, Burns
(No NWS service in Lakeview) Weather Emergencies forwarded by KOB-TV 7

NAME: Columbia Gorge Operational Area

AREA: Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Klickitat and Skamania Counties, Washington

CHAIR: Cole Malcolm, Chair Columbia Gorge Operational Area LAECC

P.O. Box 697, Goldendale Washington, 98620

cbmalcolm@embarqmail.com

541-993-7300 Cell

ORIGINATORS: Wasco County 911 Center

CAP: Counties in this area can launch emergency messages by contacting the Oregon Emergency Response System and have them create the emergency message through the FEMA Cap Server.

All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server.

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency

EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency

TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency

ADR- Administrative Message

RMT- Required Monthly Test

RWT – Required Weekly Test

DELIVERY: A UHF Radio Link on 455.600 MHZ connects the Wasco County Courthouse To the Local Primary Station, KMSW-FM

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):

KMSW-FM, 92.7 MHZ, The Dalles, 102.9 MHZ, Hood River

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KHRV-FM, 90.1 MHZ, Hood River, OPB Radio Network

KOTD, 89.7 MHZ, The Dalles, OPB Radio Network

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

WXM-34, 162.400 MHZ, The Dalles

NAME: Eastern Oregon Operational Area

AREA: Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Grant, and Baker Counties

CHAIR: Chair, Eastern Oregon Operational Area LAECC
1324 SE 3rd St. Pendleton, Oregon, 97801
John.a.wilson@odot.state.or.us 541-969-6214 Cell

ORIGINATORS: Within the counties of the Eastern Oregon Operational Areas there isn't any county that has the ability to generate a local emergency message. To launch an emergency message using the legacy EAS system, a local emergency manager would need to contact the local primary station in that county and has the station's staff create the message manually.

CAP: Counties in this area can launch emergency messages by contacting the Oregon Emergency Response System and have them create the emergency message through the FEMA Cap Server.
All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server.

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency
EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency
TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency
ADR- Administrative Message
RMT- Required Monthly Test
RWT – Required Weekly Test

DELIVERY: There are no local emergency delivery systems employed in this area.

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S): Due to the remote nature and sparse population of the Eastern Oregon Area there lacks a station that would have the ability to serve all five counties and act as a local primary. Therefore separate primaries are used for Grant and Wallowa Counties.

LP-1 KCMB-FM 104.7 MHZ, Baker City, Baker, Morrow, Umatilla and Union Counties:, 541-963-3405
LP-1 KJDY-FM, 94.5 MHZ, John Day, Grant County, 541-575-1185
LP-1 KWVR-FM, 92.1 MHZ Wallowa County:, Enterprise, 541-426-7477

PEP STATION

KBOI-AM 670, Boise Idaho

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KOBK-FM 88.9 MHZ, Baker City, OPB Radio network, Also Monitors KBOI-AM 690, Boise, PEP Station
KOJD-FM 89.7 MHZ, John Day, OPB Radio Network
KRBM-FM 90.9 MHZ, Pendleton, OPB Radio Network
KTVR 90.3 MHZ, LaGrande, OPB Radio Network
KETP 88.7, Enterprise, OPB Radio Network

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

WXX-68, 162.550 MHZ, Boise (Baker Co.)
WXL-95, 162.400 MHZ, Pendleton (Umatilla, Union, Wallowa,
WHG-560, 162.500 MHZ, John Day (Grant)

NAME: *North Coast Operational Area*

AREA: Lincoln and Tillamook Counties

CHAIR: Dave Miller, Chair North Coast Operational Area
P.O. Box 1430, Newport, Oregon, 97365
dmiller@ybcradio.com
541-265-2266

ORIGINATORS: Lincoln County Emergency Management Office in Newport.

CAP: Lincoln County can launch emergency messages through the FEMA Cap Server
All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency
EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency
TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency
ADR- Administrative Message
RMT- Required Monthly Test
RWT – Required Weekly Test

DELIVERY: A VHF radio link is established between the Emergency Management Office in Newport and the studios of KYTE-FM

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):

KYTE-FM

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KOGL, 89.3 Gleneden Beach, OPB Radio Network
KTMK, Tillamook, 91.1 OPB Radio Network
KWAX-FM 91.3 Toledo, KWAX-FM Radio Network

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

KIH-33 162.550 MHZ., Newport
WWF-95 162.475 Tillamook

NAME: Clatsop Operational Area

AREA: Clatsop County

CHAIR: Dave Heick,
P.O. Box 1258, Astoria, Oregon, 97103
kcys@gowebway.com
503-717-9643, Office Phone

ORIGINATORS: The area does not have an originator. Public safety officials that desire to launch a local emergency legacy EAS message can contact the primary station, 503-717-9643.

CAP: This County can launch emergency messages by contacting the Oregon Emergency Response System and have them create the emergency message through the FEMA Cap Server.
All stations and systems monitor the FEMA CAP Server.

EVENTS:

CEM- Civil Emergency
EVI- Immediate Evacuation Emergency
TOE- Telephone Outage Emergency
ADR- Administrative Message
RMT- Required Monthly Test
RWT – Required Weekly Test

DELIVERY: There are no local emergency delivery systems employed in this area.

LOCAL PRIMARY STATION(S):

KCYS-FM 96.5 MHZ, Seaside

STATE PRIMARY STATIONS(S):

KOPB-FM 91.5 MHZ (primary entry Point)

WEATHER RADIO TRANSMITTERS(S):

KEC-91 162.400 MHZ, Astoria
WWF-94 162.425 MHZ, Neahkahnie

TAB 6
THE COMMON ALERTING PROTOCOL.

Common Alerting Protocol

The IPAWS Open Platforms for Emergency Networks (IPAWS-OPEN) collects Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) alerts issued by authorized public officials and distributes them to EAS participants via an EAS CAP feed. The EAS CAP feed is available on the internet and EAS participants require an internet connection to poll IPAWS-OPEN.

The IPAWS Profile ensures that CAP data will be compatible with EAS Decoders.

Common Alert Protocol-based networks do not replace, rather strengthen the resiliency of over-the-air methods of monitoring EAS tones.

Likewise, CAP does not replace the existing EAS protocol, compatible with the National Weather Service's Weather Radio Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) and State and Local analog systems. EAS participants will use CAP-based equipment to translate CAP messages to the EAS protocol and message format. CAP-based equipment consists of stand-alone converters, firmware upgrades to existing encoders/decoders, or newer encoder/decoder models with CAP fully integrated.

LINKS

The following links correspond to the documents below;

Common Alerting Protocol Version 1.2 –

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/emergency/cap/v1.2/CAP-v1.2.pdf>

Common Alerting Protocol, v1.2 USA Integrated Public Alert and Warning Systems Profile Version 1.0

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/emergency/cap/v1.2/ipaws-profile/v1.0/cap-v1....>

ECIG Recommendations for CAP EAS Implementation Guide

http://www.eas-cap.org/ECIG-CAP-to-EAS_Implementation_Guide-V1-0.pdf

Benefits of CAP

- CAP alerts are transmitted in digital format; therefore, there is no degradation of quality of the content that may be experienced with analog methods such as radio.
- CAP alerts can be directly available to encoder/decoder equipment within seconds of their creation; therefore, delays or disruptions relating to station-to-station, over-the-air relay are reduced.
- The internet infrastructure has a high level of redundancy and reliability, and may survive when other channels of communication do not.
- In addition to EAS-required data, CAP alerts may carry rich information such as audio, video, geographical-location data, etc., that EAS participants may opt to use for supplemental information to provide to their audiences.

Encoder/Decoder CAP Conformity

To support EAS participants in their selection of CAP-capable encoder/decoder equipment, the IPAWS Conformity Assessment Program tested voluntarily submitted equipment for conformance to CAP 1.2, the IPAWS CAP Profile, and the Emergency Alert System Common Alerting Protocol Industry Group (ECIG). Manufacturers whose equipment successfully passed conformity testing may reference this fact through a Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC) posted on the Responder Knowledge Base Website (select "IPAWS SDoCs").

<http://www.rkb.us/search.cfm/typeid/>

FEMA published the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Guide for Independent Testing of Emergency Alert System Equipment to describe testing requirements for any Independent Testing Authority (ITA) who wishes to provide testing services for the manufacturers of EAS decoder equipment for purposes of meeting FCC equipment certification requirements.

Private sector manufacturers and system developers may continue to submit their products to the Supporting Technology Evaluation Program (STEP) for conformance testing. See the Preparedness-Technology, Analysis, and Coordination (P-TAC) Center Website for additional information.

www.ptaccenter.org/step/index

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www.ptaccenter.org/step/index

MONITORING IPAWS-OPEN

The IPAWS Program Management Office (PMO) released the information necessary to allow CAP compatible EAS equipment to poll the **IPAWS-OPEN** system. Once equipment manufacturers update and release their firmware for this new system, EAS participants will be able to enter the following URL, <https://apps.fema.gov/>, into encoder/decoder devices. However, please note that CAP-compatible EAS equipment manufacturers must first provide firmware updates before message polling will work. EAS participants should check their equipment manufacturer's web sites for information on when these software updates will be available

TESTING with IPAWS-OPEN

FEMA generates, processes, and serves one CAP message per week for each of the nine local U.S. time zones. This CAP message consists of a Required Weekly Test (RWT) message directed to all states and is issued at 11:00 AM local time each Monday. (For purposes of these exercises, states divided into two time zones are assigned to the time zone that includes the largest area within the state.) These log-only RWT messages will serve as non-disruptive internal test messages to provide EAS participants with the opportunity to verify configuration and message connections.

STATE TESTING with IPAWS-OPEN

Oregon Emergency Management, in Salem generates, processes, and serves one CAP message per week. This CAP message consists of a Required Weekly Test (RWT) message directed to all of Oregon and is issued at 11:00 AM local time each Thursday. These log-only RWT messages will serve as non-disruptive internal test messages to provide EAS participants with the opportunity to verify configuration and message connections.

TAB 7
GUIDANCE FOR CLASS D-FM, LPFM AND LPTV STATIONS.
(Low Power Stations)

1. Equipment Requirements Section 11.11:
 - a. LPFM and Class D FM's are not required to employ a two-tone encoder, or an EAS encoder. (see 11.32)
 - b. These stations are required to have an EAS decoder and the ability to forward an audio message. (see 11.33)
 - c. LPTV stations are not required to employ a two-tone encoder or an EAS encoder. (see 11.32).
 - d. These stations are required to employ an EAS decoder and the ability to forward an audio message, and scroll a video message. (see 11.33)
2. Required Messages of Low Power Stations.
 - a. Stations are not required to generate a weekly test.
 - b. Stations are required to respond to a monthly test within one hour after receipt. Only the script needs to be displayed and the message read over the air and logged.
 - c. The header codes and the attention signal do not need to be aired.
 - d. The audio of an EAN message is required to be transcribed on the air.
 - e. If the president's message cannot be placed on the air the station must cease on air operations until the EAT message is issued.
3. Unattended Operation.
 - a. If the LPFM, LPTV, or Class D FM station is operating unattended, where there is not an operator near the EAS equipment during times when an incoming message is received, provisions will be required to forward a monthly test or an EAN message.
 - b. The text of the message is still required to be placed on the air.
4. Equipment Limitations.
 - a. Of all the of listed equipment type accepted by the FCC to employ a decoder for EAS functions, none have the ability to strip the data bursts and two-tone alerting signal from the incoming EAS message and air just the audio or scroll just the script. The minimum requirements for Low Power stations operating unattended are hard to achieve.
 - b. Therefore, in order for Low Power stations to comply with the rules, the EAS decoder equipment that is type-accepted and available for use would transmit the data bursts and two-tone attention signal. There are exceptions for LPTV Satellite stations.
5. Satellite Stations
 - a. Satellite Stations LPTV stations that operate as television broadcast translator stations, as defined in § 74.701(b) of this chapter, are not required to comply with the requirements of this part.
 - b. Broadcast stations that operate as satellites or repeaters of a hub station (or common studio or control point, if there is no hub station) and rebroadcast 100% of the programming of the hub station (or common studio or control point) may satisfy the requirements of this rules through the use of a single set of EAS equipment at the hub station (or common studio or control point which does comply with 11.32 AND 11.33.

6. Summary of what messages are required and those that are not.
 - a. The president's message must be aired, either by monitoring an LP-1, LP-2 or PEP station on an EAS decoder located in series with the transmitter on the air chain.
 - b. Every station in Oregon must monitor the CAP (Common Alerting Protocol) server at FEMA. (apps.fema.gov)
 - c. Monthly tests must be aired. Either by monitoring an LP-1, LP-2 or PEP station on an EAS decoder located in series with the transmitter's program delivery chain.
 - d. Weekly Tests are not required.
 - e. Local Emergency Messages from civil authorities and the National Weather Service are not required. However at the discretion of the local broadcasters, these messages can be forwarded.
 - f. LPTV stations that operate as a translator of a hub station must air the EAS messages received by that local station or control point. The president's message will still be forwarded and a monthly test aired by the local hub station or control point will be aired. Monthly tests will usually only contain a script that explains the purpose of the EAS system. The monthly message will still be delivered via another source.