ALABAMA EAS PLAN

STATE OF ALABAMA

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) PLAN
Date: April 9th, 2016

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I. INTENT AND PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

This plan is the FCC-mandated document outlining the organization and implementation of the State of Alabama Emergency Alert System (EAS).

This plan serves three basic purposes:

(1) it outlines how the Chief Executive Officer of the State, the Governor, the National Weather Service (NWS) and authorized local/regional government entities can provide emergency messages affecting a large area, multiple areas, or the entire area of the state.

(2) it provides guidance for the broadcast and cable industry in the use of the Emergency Alert System, both voluntarily and in the event of a national alert from the president of the United States.

(3) it outlines the framework for how emergency warning centers and the broadcast community can work together to assure that residents in the State of Alabama and adjacent State participants can receive timely information that will better help them take protective actions to save lives and property.

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. FCC Rules, Part 11, contain the general rules regarding the Emergency Alert System.

II. NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EAS: PARTICIPATION AND PRIORITIES

A. National EAS Participation

All broadcasters and cable operators are required to participate in the National-level EAS. "PN" (Participating National) stations and all cable operators would carry the Presidential message,

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

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.

C. 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. State EAS Messages
3. Local Area EAS Messages
4. Messages from the National Information Center (NIC)
[These are follow-up messages after a National EAS Activation.]

D. Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Authorizations for Public Warnings

(Alabama Emergency Management) will act as the administrator for authorization of local agencies for CAP warning origination. While Alabama will stand up a state CAP server, Alabama will coordinate authorizations for local agencies to originate CAP-based messages through the FEMA and/or State aggregator.

III. THE ALABAMA STATE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE (SECC)

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IV. ORGANIZATION AND CONCEPTS OF ALABAMA EAS

A. EAS Designations

The FCC's EAS Station Designations reflect the EAS status of every broadcaster and cable operator.

NP (National Primary) Primary source of all National EAS Alerts.

WJOX-AM (690 kHz) Birmingham is Primary Entry Point (PEP) Station for the state.

SR (State Relay) Primary source of all State EAS messages.

These stations will receive State level messages from the State EOC and will also relay all National level messages.
The Alabama Public Television Network (APT) and the GSSnet Satellite network are the State Relay points for Alabama.

PN (Participating National) all broadcasters and cable operators are designated as "PN".

These sources are for delivering all levels of EAS to the general public.

B. Other Definitions

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

STATE EOC: Alabama State Emergency Operation Center in Clanton. This will be the origination point for messages from the Governor or other authorized State officials.

ALEA: Alabama Law Enforcement Agency in Montgomery
This will be the origination point for Amber Alerts

GSSnet: Global Security Satellite Network

APT: Alabama Public Television Network

NWS: National Weather Service.

Under the EAS, NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) 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. NWS will also relay all National and State Level Alerts.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS.

The nuclear power plants (Browns Ferry and Farley) Preparedness Program for Anniston Army Depot will not have their own EAS encoder. The Emergency Management Agency in these areas will monitor the plants via direct telephone. The EAS messages are then released by local EMA Offices to or through designated local EAS stations for activation. The State EMA provides back-up capabilities to activate EAS in the appropriate operational areas.

C. Delivery Plan

This plan was designed to set up a primary and secondary delivery method for each level of EAS alerts. Stations who elect to monitor only the two assigned sources (FCC-mandated) will have two paths for each alert.

Monitor Source #1 Alabama Television Network (APT)

Monitor Source #2 GSSnet Satellite Network (GSSnet)

Stations without a GSSnet downlink will monitor a station in their area with a downlink as their source #2. Consult the section of this plan entitled, "Table of Monitoring Assignments" (Appendix D), to determine the specific two mandated and two optional sources that each broadcaster and cable operator should monitor.

D. Local Area Planning

The Alabama SECC has written this plan to set up the delivery system for National and State level alerts and messages. It is not within the scope of this plan to set up the local area webs. Some local areas and large cities have already developed sophisticated Local EAS plans. These plans involve local EMA offices, County Sheriff or local police departments, and 911 Centers. Local stations are encouraged to foster a relationship with their local emergency agencies and the Area EAS chair-person. Having a well-designed local web will be an important spoke in the EAS wheel since most EAS alerts are generated at the local level.

V.EAS HEADER CODE INFORMATION

A. EAS Header Code Analysis

FCC has mandated that an EAS Header Code contain the following elements sent in the following sequence:

- [Preamble] ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC-TTTT-JJJHHMM-LLLLLLLL
- 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 section "B" for codes.

EEE= (Event Code) Determined by user, each time an alert is sent. See section "C" for codes.

PSSCCC= (County-Location Code) Determined by user, each time an alert is sent. See section "D" for codes.

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

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

LLLLLLLL= (8-Character ID, Identifying the Broadcaster, Cable TV, Weather Service Office, Nuclear/Industrial Plant, or Civil Authority operating that Encoder) Preset once by user, then sent automatically by your Encoder. See section "E" for codes.

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 station/operators that carried that alert.

(Note: The EAS protocol, including any codes, must not be amended, extended, or abridged without FCC authorization.)

B. Alabama Originator Codes (ORG)

Following are the only Originator Codes to be used by sources in the state of Alabama.

WXR - To be used by National Weather Services Offices

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

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

C. Alabama Event Codes (EEE)

Whether used under the authority of the State EAS Plan, or any of the County/Local Area EAS Plans, the following are the only Event Codes to be used in the State of Alabama 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 this list. This list will be maintained as a "Master List" for all Event Codes used in the State of Alabama.

MANDATED FCC NATIONAL EVENT CODES

Emergency Action Notification (National only)…..EAN
Nation Information Center…… NIC
National Periodic Test ……...NPT
Required Monthly Test……...RMT
Required Weekly Test……RWT

STATE AND LOCAL CODES

Administrative Message…….. ADR
Avalanche Warning ……AVW
Avalanche Watch……..…AVA
Blizzard Warning……;…. BZW
Child Abduction Emergency……...CAE
Civil Emergency Message……CEM
Coastal Flood Warning……....CFW
Coastal Flood Watch……CFA
Dust Storm Warning……DSW

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

D. Alabama 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=North West	4=West Central	7=South West
2=North Central	5=Central	8=South Central
3=North East	6=East Central	9=South East

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

Autauga	01001
Baldwin	01003
Barbour	01005
Bibb	01007
Blount	01009
Bullock	01011
Butler	01013
Calhoun	01015
Chambers	01017
Cherokee	01019
Chilton	01021
Choctaw	01023
Clarke	01025
Clay	01027
Cleburne	01029
Coffee	01031
Colbert	01033
Conecuh	01035
Coosa	01037
Covington	01039
Crenshaw	01041
Cullman	01043
Dale	01045
Dallas	01047
DeKalb	01049
Elmore	01051
Escambia	01053
Etowah	01055
Fayette	01057

Franklin	01059
Geneva	01061
Greene	01063
Hale	01065
Henry	01067
Houston	01069
Jackson	01071
Jefferson	01073
Lamar	01075
Lauderdale	01077
Lawrence	01079
Lee	01081
Limestone	01083
Lowndes	01085
Macon	01087
Madison	01089
Marengo	01091
Marion	01093
Marshall	01095
Mobile	01097
Monroe	01099
Montgomery	01101
Morgan	01103
Perry	01105
Pickens	01107
Pike	01109
Randolph	01111
Russell	01113
St.Clair	01115
Shelby	01117
Sumter	01119
Talladega	01121
Tallapoosa	01123
Tuscaloosa	01125
Walker	01127
Washington	01129
Wilcox	01131
Winston	01133
National	000000

VI. EAS TESTS

The following requirements regarding both RWTs (required weekly test) and RMTs (required monthly test) apply to all cable operators and all broadcasters, "PN". Even stations that have elected not to participate in local EAS alerts, must still rebroadcast their local RMT every month. There are two exceptions to these rules. First, Class "D" FM and LPTV stations need not have an EAS Encoder. They must have an EAS Decoder. Thus, these 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 FM Translator and TV Translator stations, which are not required to have 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 except for the week of the RMT test. 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. An appropriate entry regarding transmission must be made in the Station Log.
2. **Reception**:
   All broadcasters and cable operators receiving a **RWT** from both their required monitored sources plus any test received from IPAWS must log receipt of these tests. No further action is required.

B. Required Monthly Test (RMT)

1. Transmission: RMTs will be initiated by the State of Alabama EOC in all odd numbered months (daytime tests) and in all even numbered months (nighttime tests). During the designated week for this test, all other broadcasters and cable operators are to wait for this test and then react as described in (3) below. These tests will use the Event Code "RMT".
2. RMTs shall always occur during the first, full, Sunday-thru-Saturday week of the month. The Originating Station will send the RMT at its discretion. The SR Stations must then rebroadcast this test within 60 minutes of receiving it.

3. Reception / Re-transmission of RMTs

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.] 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. The best policy may be to set your EAS unit for a 15-minute automatic countdown upon receiving an RMT. If the operator on duty does not send the test manually within that window, the EAS unit will do it when time runs out.

C. Time-Duration and County-Location Codes to be Used

- TIME-DURATION used in the EAS Header Code for all EAS Tests shall be 30 MINUTES.
- COUNTY-LOCATION codes used in the EAS Header Code for EAS Tests shall conform to these guidelines:

SR Stations:

All tests, RWT and RMT, shall use the Location Code for the entire state.

LP Stations:

All tests, RWT and RMT, shall include the Location Code for all counties in that LP stations Local Area of responsibility. To determine the counties in their Local Area of responsibility, each LP station should consult the "Boundary Map of Alabama EAS Local Areas", and/or the cover sheet for the "FCC Mapbook", both found in the Appendix C of this Plan.

VII. GUIDANCE FOR ORIGINATORS OF EAS ALERTS

A. Guidance for National Weather Service Personnel

NWS personnel issue EAS Weather Alerts via the NOAA Weather Wire Service (NWWS) and on NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) using the NOAA-SAME/EAS Codes. NWS procedures should be followed relating to the transmission of the SAME/EAS Codes, the 1050 Hz Alert Tone, and the reading of the weather bulletin script. NOAA Weather Radio has been an "all hazards" network in Alabama since the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Alabama EMA. Alerts for other than weather emergencies originate with State or Local EMAs and are broadcast by NWS personnel over NWR at the request of State EMA.

B. Guidance for Emergency Services Personnel

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. The most accessible method to do this is via the State/Local Emergency Management Agency. In order to generate this EAS message for transmission to broadcasters and cable operators, the originating agency should contact the State Emergency Operation Center in Clanton. Personnel will take information and enter into the GSSNet Alert Studio web portal for transmission.

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, there is 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 a message and decide if it should be aired. They are depending on you to send only 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. Maintaining a good relationship with local broadcasters and cable operators is key to their support to civil authorities during a crisis.

C. Guidance for Nuclear Plant Emergency Preparedness Program

(The following guidance is in accordance with State of Alabama mandates.)

Nuclear Power Plants:

Browns Ferry and Farley nuclear power plants emergency notification originates via telephone at the utilities site and is relayed through the Alabama Emergency Management Agency and the Alabama Department of Public Health (Radiation Control Agency) to the County Emergency Management Agency. The Counties that are affected coordinate the EAS messages and time they are to be released and give the official message to their designated local EAS stations for activation.

VIII. PROGRAMMING EAS DECODERS

This section is provided to aid users of the EAS, primarily broadcasters and cable operators, in programming the Event Codes, County-Location Codes, and Modes of Operation into their EAS Decoder. Regardless of the EAS hardware in use, each EAS Alert will require programming to include those three elements.

A. Modes of Operation

All EAS Decoders must be capable of operating in at least two modes, Manual and Automatic.

MANUAL OPERATION: In the manual mode the EAS unit will only notify the operator of any incoming EAS Alert that has been programmed into it. The operator must take appropriate action to cause the Alert to be re-transmitted over the station/cable system.

AUTOMATIC OPERATION: This type of operation is normally used with a program interrupt connection on the EAS unit. 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 is triggered by an EAS Alert, the unit immediately interrupts programming to transmit the EAS Alert.

NOTE: BROADCASTERS USING "UNATTENDED OPERATION" MUST RUN THEIR EAS DECODER IN AUTOMATIC MODE OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC MODE.

B. Event Codes Required by the Federal Communications Commission

The FCC requires that broadcasters and cable operators program their EAS Decoders for following events:

"EAN" (National EAS Activation) - Must be re-transmitted immediately.

"RMT" (Required Monthly Test) - containing your County of License code. Must be re-transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt.

"RWT" (Required Weekly Test) - containing your County of License code. This received test need only be logged. No re-broadcast is necessary.

C. Event Codes Required by the Alabama State Emergency Communications Committee

The following list of event codes is a minimum required list of events for activation of EAS units in Alabama.

"TOR" (Tornado Warnings) - Must be re-transmitted immediately.

"HUW" (Hurricane Warnings) - Must be re-transmitted immediately.

"CAE" (Amber Alert) – Must be re-transmitted immediately.

"CEM" (Civil Emergency Message) - Must be re-transmitted immediately.

"LAE" (Local Area Emergency) – Must be re-transmitted immediately.

Special note concerning location codes

When setting the incoming filter parameters in the decoder the location code should normally be set to "local area". The local area should include the stations service area.

The exception to this rule is that any national alert/test (EAN or NPT) should have the location set to "National" with six zeros (000000).

Mandated Incoming Filters

All participants must have (at the minimum) the following incoming filters programmed in their decoders.

Event	Originator	Location
EAN (National Level Alert)	Primary Entry Point	National
NPT (National Level Test)	Primary Entry Point	National
RMT (Required Monthly Test)	All Originators	Local Area
RWT (Required Weekly Test)	All Originators	Local Area

D. Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)

All broadcast and cable systems are required to install decoders capable of receiving and decoding alerts and test that are transmitted by National or State agencies using Common Alerting Protocol (CAP). The GSSnet satellite system used as one of the state relay networks is transmitting all test and alerts using CAP.

In addition all EAS Participants are required to monitor FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) for federal CAP-formatted alert messages.

State agency issuing Amber alerts will enter the information directly through the GSSNet Alert Studio web portal. Other state agencies issuing all other state wide alerts will go through the State Emergency Operations Center in Clanton. On duty personnel at EOC will issue through the GSSNet Alert Studio web portal.

The GSSNet Alert Studio will then transmit alert via satellite to all equipped stations including the Alabama Public Television Network NOC. Stations without GSSNet Downlinks should monitor nearest source for their area listed in Appendix D monitor source #2.

Note: All State tests and alerts are also transmitted through the IPAWS CAP server.

ALABAMA EAS STATE PLAN

APPENDIX A
NOAA WEATHER RADIO IN THE ALABAMA EAS PLAN

The following table lists each county in Alabama along with the corresponding FIPS number (Federal Information Processing System), name of the NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) station serving that county, the frequency of the NWR station, and the National Weather Service (NWS) Office responsible for weather warnings for the county.

County Name	FIPS #	NWR Station Name	Frequency (MHZ)	Warning Office
Autauga	1	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Baldwin	3	Mobile	162.550	Mobile
Barbour	5	Texasville	162.475	Birmingham
Bibb (primary)	7	Birmingham	162.550	Birmingham
Bibb	7	Tuscaloosa	162.400	Birmingham
Blount	9	Birmingham	162.550	Birmingham
Bullock (primary)	11	Texasville	162.475	Birmingham
Bullock	11	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Butler	13	Dozier	162.550	Mobile
Calhoun	15	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Chambers	17	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Cherokee (primary)	19	Ft. Payne	162.500	Birmingham
Cherokee	19	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Chilton (primary)	21	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Chilton	21	Birmingham	162.550	Birmingham
Choctaw	23	Demopolis	162.475	Mobile
Clarke	25	Jackson	162.500	Mobile
Clay	27	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Cleburne	29	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Coffee (primary)	31	Texasville	162.475	Tallahassee
Coffee	31	Dozier	162.550	Tallahassee
Colbert	33	Florence	162.475	Huntsville
Conecuh	35	Dozier	162.550	Mobile
Coosa (primary)	37	Birmingham	162.550	Birmingham
Coosa	37	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Covington	39	Dozier	162.550	Mobile

Crenshaw (primary)	39	Dozier	162.550	Mobile
Crenshaw	41	Montgomery	162.400	Mobile
Cullman	43	Cullman	162.450	Birmingham
Dale	45	Texasville	162.475	Tallahassee
Dallas (primary)	47	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Dallas	47	Demopolis	162.475	Birmingham
DeKalb	49	Ft. Payne	162.500	Huntsville
Elmore	51	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Escambia	53	TBD	TBD	Mobile
Etowah	55	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Fayette	57	Winfield	162.525	Birmingham
Franklin	59	Florence	162.475	Huntsville
Geneva	61	Texasville	162.475	Tallahassee
Greene (primary)	63	Tuscaloosa	162.400	Birmingham
Greene	63	Demopolis	162.475	Birmingham
Hale (primary)	65	Tuscaloosa	162.400	Birmingham
Hale	65	Demopolis	162.475	Birmingham
Henry	67	Texasville	162.475	Tallahassee
Houston	69	Texasville	162.475	Tallahassee
Jackson	71	Ft. Payne	162.500	Huntsville
Jefferson	73	Birmingham	162.550	Birmingham
Lamar	75	Winfield	162.525	Birmingham
Lauderdale	77	Florence	162.475	Huntsville
Lawrence	79	Florence	162.475	Huntsville
Lee	81	Auburn	162.525	Birmingham
Limestone	83	Huntsville	162.400	Huntsville
Lowndes	85	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Macon (primary)	87	Auburn	162.525	Birmingham
Macon	87	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Madison	89	Huntsville	162.400	Huntsville
Marengo	91	Demopolis	162.475	Birmingham
Marion	93	Winfield	162.525	Birmingham
Marshall (primary)	95	Ft. Payne	)162.500	Huntsville
Marshall	95	Huntsville	162.400	Huntsville
Mobile	97	Mobile	162.550	Mobile
Monroe	99	Jackson	162.500	Mobile
Montgomery	101	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Morgan	103	Huntsville	162.400	Huntsville
Perry (primary)	105	Tuscaloosa	162.400	Birmingham
Pickens	107	Tuscaloosa	162.400	Birmingham

Pike (primary)	109	Texasville	162.475	Birmingham
Pike	109	Montgomery	162.400	Birmingham
Randolph	111	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Russell	113	Columbus, GA	162.400	Birmingham
St. Clair (primary)	115	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Shelby	117	Birmingham	162.550	Birmingham
Sumter	119	Demopolis	162.475	Birmingham
Talladega	121	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Tallapoosa	123	Mt. Cheaha	162.475	Birmingham
Tuscaloosa	125	Tuscaloosa	162.400	Birmingham
Walker	127	Birmingham	162.550	Birmingham
Washington	129	Jackson	162.500	Mobile
Wilcox	131	Demopolis	162.475	Mobile
Winston (primary)	133	Winfield	162.525	Birmingham
Winston	133	Florence	162.475	Birmingham

Notes: Some counties may be served by more than one NWR station. In those locations, a primary station has been designated, however, reception of NWR broadcasts depends on a number of factors especially on the location of the broadcast facility and their reception equipment. Broadcasters are encouraged to check signal levels in those places where more than one NWR broadcast can be received and use the strongest signal.

Current list can be found at http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/stations.php?State=AL

ALABAMA EAS STATE PLAN

APPENDIX B
AUTHORIZED SOURCES FOR ACTIVATING THE EAS

STATE EAS ACTIVATION

Governor, State of Alabama

Director, Alabama Emergency Management Agency

Executive Operations Officer, Alabama Emergency Management Agency

Director of Operations Response Division, Alabama Emergency Management Agency

WEATHER EAS ALERTS

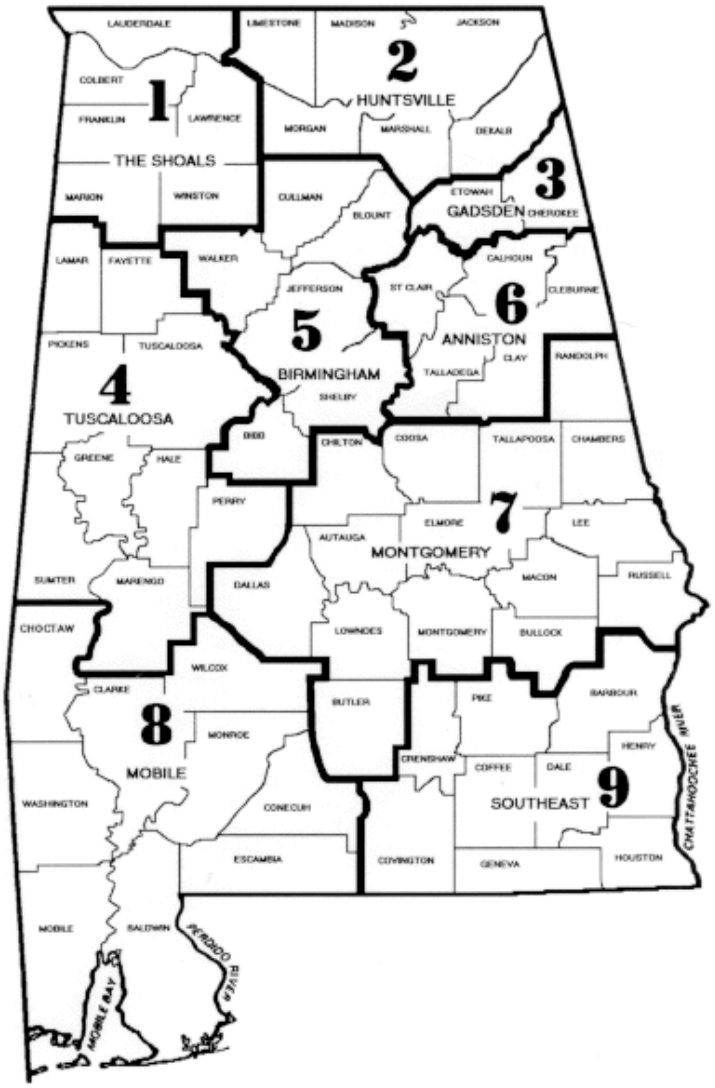
All Weather EAS Alerts are originated by the National Weather Service via NOAA Weather Radio. These Alerts are also disseminated via the NOAA Weather Wire Service (NWWS) and the AP and UPI teletype networks. An EAS Weather Alert received via one of these teletypes shall constitute valid authorization for a broadcaster or cable operator to originate an EAS Weather Alert "WARNING" if that is the level of Alert that has been declared by the National Weather Service. In the absence of a "WARNING" issued by the National Weather Service, a broadcaster or cable operator may originate an EAS Weather Alert "WARNING" at the direction of his Local or County Emergency Management Agency. If another agency is to be used in declaring weather alerts, it shall be listed in the appropriate Local Area Plan.

Alabama broadcasters and cable operators shall not originate a "WARNING" or "ACTIVATION" unless they are doing so at the direction of an authorized agency which does not have its own EAS Encoder to originate the EAS Alert itself. This restriction applies to all Event Codes containing the title "WARNING" or "ACTIVATION", including the "TORNADO WARNING" Code "TOR". If a broadcaster or cable operator feels he has sighted a tornado, this information should be presented as a "SEVERE WEATHER STATEMENT" with Code "SVS". When the official word from the National Weather Service or other authorized agency is received, their "TORNADO WARNING" Alert can be relayed by the broadcaster or cable operator.

APPENDIX C
BOUNDARY MAP

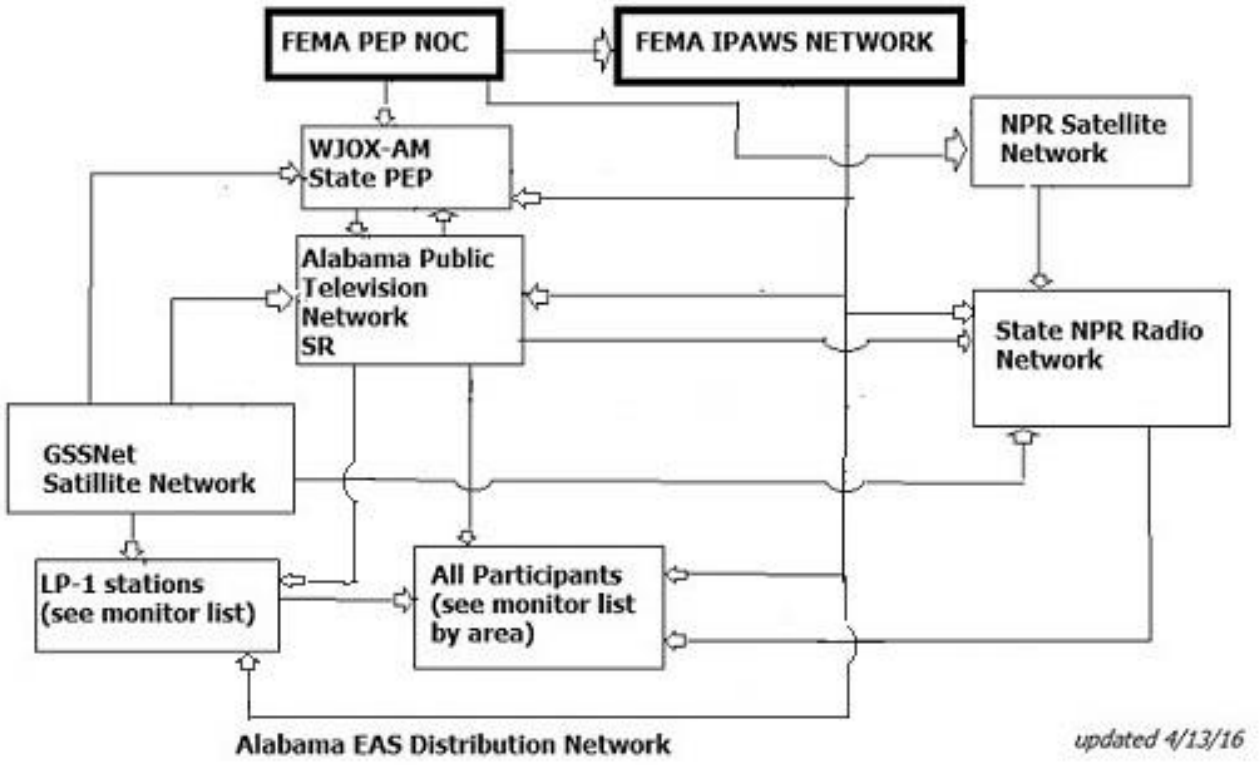
EAS OPERATIONAL AREAS

ALABAMA



APPENDIX D

State EAS Distribution Network



The Alabama EAS Distribution Network is made up of the following:

Alabama Public Television Network (State Relay)

State Public Radio Network (LP-1)

GSSNet Satellite Network (LP-2)

FEMA IPAWS Network

All State Alerts are originated and distributed via the GSSNet CAP server and pushed through all the paths listed above, including IPAWS Network.

APPENDIX E

ALABAMA EAS MONITORING ASSIGNMENTS

All Alabama radio and television stations along with all cable television systems in the state are required to adhere to the following EAS monitoring assignments.
This supersedes any other assignments you may have been following. Should you have any technical problems receiving the required stations contact the Alabama SECC Chair Larry Wilkins lwilkins@al-ba.com.

The Federal Communications Commission requires all participants to monitor two (2) sources. In Alabama those sources are as follows.

Monitor Source #1 Alabama Public Television Network

Participants should monitor the nearest APT transmitter.

Huntsville area	WHIQ-TV channel 24
Florence area	WFIQ-TV channel 22
Mt Cheaha area	WCIQ-TV channel 7
Birmingham area	WBIQ-TV channel 10
Demopolis area	WIIQ-TV channel 19
Montgomery area	WAIQ-TV channel 27
Andalusia area	WDIQ-TV channel 10
Mobile area	WEIQ-TV channel 42
Dothan area	WGIQ-TV channel 44

Monitor Source #2 Global Security System Satellite Net

Participants should monitor at least one of the following LP stations in your area.

Station	City	Frequency
North East Counties		
WZYP-FM	Athens	104.3
WDRM-FM	Decatur	102.1
WKEA-FM	Scottsboro	98.3
WTWX-FM	Guntersville	95.9
North West Counties		
WQLT-FM	Florence	107.3
WQPR-FM	Muscle Shoals	88.7
North Central Counties		
WZZK-FM	Birmingham	104.7
WJOX-AM ***PEP Station***	Birmingham	690
WJOX-FM	Birmingham	94.5
North Central East Counties		
WVOK-FM	Oxford	97.9
WQSB-FM	Albertville	105.1
West Central Counties		
WTXT-FM	Fayette	98.1
WUAL-FM	Tuscaloosa	91.5
WKXM-FM	Winfield	97.9
South Central Counties		
WLWI-FM	Montgomery	92.3
WBAM-FM	Montgomery	98.9
WTSU-FM	Montgomery	89.9

South Central East Counties

WTJB-FM	Phenix City	91.7
WELR-FM	Roanoke	102.3

South Central West Counties

WINL-FM	Linden	98.5
WALX-FM	Orrville	100.9
WAPR-FM	Selma	88.3

South East counties

WOOF-FM	Dothan	99.7
WKMX-FM	Enterprise	106.7
WRWA-FM	Dothan	88.7

South West counties

WDLT-FM	Saraland	104.1
WABD-FM	Mobile	97.5
WHIL-FM	Mobile	91.3
WZEW-FM	Fairhope	92.1
WMFC-FM	Monroeville	99.3

Those listed in red are the recommended stations since they are affiliated with National Public Radio and are monitoring the NPR satellite special alert channel for national alerts and test. Stations are encouraged to check the ABA web site for updates on monitor assignments.

Present rules required that all participants receive and log the reception of the Required Weekly Test (RWT) from both sources.

Participants are also required to receive and relay the Required Monthly Test (RMT) from one of the sources. The reception and relay of the RMT should also be logged.

Each week participants should transmit and log their own Required Weekly Test.

The Chief Operator of the station is required to review and sign this log weekly to ascertain that all test were received, relayed and/or transmitted correctly.

Additional Requirements

Effective June 30th 2012 all participants were required to monitor FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) for federal CAP-formatted alerts. This requires EAS equipment to be connected to the internet and programmed correctly to poll the IPAWS server.

To improve the redundancy of the State distribution system, LP stations are encouraged to also monitor (where possible) another LP station in their area. This is in addition to the required monitor sources.

Stations wishing to receive and relay weather warnings and/or watches should install a weather radio tuned to the correct NOAA transmitter for your area. These are listed in appendix b of the state plan. Stations should not rely on the two (2) required monitor sources to receive weather alerts.

Stations are reminded that the designated Chief Operator must review, sign and date a log with the required entries concerning EAS operation once each week. These logs must be kept for a period of two (2) years.

Stations that are not receiving RWT's and/or RMT's from their required sources should contact the state SECC chair, lwilkins@al-ba.com.

You are encouraged to check the ABA website for any updates or changes to the Alabama EAS Plan.