



THE INLAND NORTHWEST  
Emergency Alert System Plan  
(EAS) -- **Public Version**

For the  
Local Emergency Communication Committee, LECC

September 1, 2015, **revised 12/23/19**

The Inland Northwest Operational Area includes the following counties:

**In Washington:**

Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens,  
Whitman

**In Idaho:**

Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce,  
Shoshone

**In Montana:**

Lincoln, Sanders

Plan approved September 1, 2015 by the Inland Northwest EAS/LECC

# Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

## Record of Changes

Change Number	Date Made	Location/Pages Changes	Initials
1	3-20-2012	Plan revision, content and contacts updated. Replace all pages.	DGR
2	8-5-2012	Contacts updated. Sanders County (MT) removed. Annex D removed and reference to WA State plan. Replace all pages.	DGR
3	7-30-2013	Public copy updated, agency names updated. Replace all pages.	DGR
4	10-13-2013	Removed Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan counties which became part of the North Central regions plus minor grammatical and agency updates. Replace all pages.	DGR
5	4-17-2014	Major revision and updates. Replace all pages.	DGR
6	9-1-2015	Major revision and updates. Replace all pages.	DGR
7	12-23-2019	Updated to have public version . Major revision in 2020.	SRM
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# Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

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# Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

## **Preface**

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national alerting system that is capable of providing emergency information from the national, state, and local governmental entities to the general public. This information is disseminated to the public through radio and television broadcast stations.

EAS protocol allows the encoding of emergency messages using standard codes for various types of emergencies. It also allows messages to be tailored to specific geographical areas that are affected by the emergency.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requires broadcasters and subject cable operators to have EAS encode/decode devices at their facilities to receive and forward national EAS messages and perform required weekly and monthly tests. These same devices may be used, at the broadcaster's or cable operator's discretion, for local emergencies.

The Washington State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) is responsible for administering the EAS at the state level. The SECC has divided Washington State into several Local Operational Areas. A Local Emergency Communications Committee (LECC) administers each Local Area. The LECCs are responsible for designing and writing a Local Area Plan that will become part of the Washington State Plan.

This Local Area Plan contains policy and procedures for emergency officials and local broadcasters to activate the EAS and transmit emergency information to the public during a local emergency. All local EAS activity is subject to the authority of the LECC and the guidelines presented in this plan.

This plan is written in accordance with Title 47 U.S.C. 151, 154 (i) and (o), 303 (r), 524 (g) and 606; and 47 C.F.R. Part 11, FCC Rules and Regulations, Emergency Alert System (EAS).

## **Introduction/History/Background**

The Inland Northwest (INW) Emergency Alert System (EAS)/Local Emergency Communications Committee (LECC) has determined that major media from Spokane and Coeur d'Alene have significant viewer and listener audiences in 10 counties in Washington, 10 counties in north Idaho and Lincoln and Sanders counties in northwest Montana. This committee has established procedures for issuing legacy analog emergency messages to the public utilizing major media from Spokane and Coeur d'Alene and directly to all operational area broadcast stations and cable systems via Common Alert Protocol (CAP) servers.

The Inland Northwest EAS plan has been distributed to Emergency Managers, Dispatch Centers, and Sheriff's for these 22 counties to provide guidance for them, if activation of the media is part of their emergency communications procedures. These procedures must be followed any time emergency officials wish to use the operational area broadcast stations and cable systems to issue emergency messages to their community. Counties may develop local plans in support of the Inland Northwest Area plan as so long as it does not deter from the intent. A copy of all local plans must be reviewed by the INW EAS/LECC and provided to both Greater Spokane Emergency Management (GSEM) who administers the plan and Spokane Sheriff's Dispatch Centers.

Acceptance of/or participation in this plan shall not be deemed as a relinquishment of program control, and shall not be deemed to prohibit a broadcast licensee or cable operator from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation. Broadcast stations and cable systems originating emergency communications shall be deemed to have rebroadcast authority. The concept of management of each broadcast station and cable system to exercise discretion regarding the transmission of emergency information and instruction to the general public is provided by FCC rules.

It is important that County Emergency Managers, Dispatch and Public Safety Access Points (PSAP's), public safety leadership, radio, television, and cable media be familiar with this plan and follows its guidelines. Provisions of the plan have been developed through extensive discussions during the INW EAS/LECC meetings and have been designed to give quick and reliable access to the system while providing security and authentication for broadcasters.

The Inland Northwest EAS/LECC and Spokane/Coeur d'Alene Broadcasters have agreed that it is important to authenticate and prepare EAS messages. The primary initiation of all messages will be entered into the Inland Northwest EAS Analog legacy system through the Spokane County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) Dispatch Office, either by voice, email, telephone, FAX, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), or other emerging technology. As a back-up, each state Emergency Management Agency (Washington State Emergency Management Division, Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security and Montana State Department of Disaster and Emergency Services) has agreed to support jurisdictions requirement to initiate and EAS message. **PLEASE NOTE:** The primary initiation of all EAS messages in the Inland Northwest EAS Region should be Spokane County Sheriff's Office Dispatch or National Weather Service (NWS) for alerts to the NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) to ensure better coordination within the large media and broadcast area.

## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

All alerts issued via CAP servers provided by Washington or Idaho states must be coordinated with SCSO Dispatch to avoid duplicate messages for wide area events. Coordination with SCSO is accomplished by the following ways:

- If known localized event, notify SCSO Dispatch to initiate EAS.
- If time critical (life safety), initiate EAS (depending code) via AlertSense and/or county Emergency Notification System (ENS).
- If SCSO was not called prior, call to inform that EAS was activated.
- SCSO will evaluate if EAS event is isolated to the county or a multi-county incident.
- If multi-county, SCSO will initiate EAS for all affected counties. Notification to all affected counties should be coordinated by both SCSO and jurisdiction requesting activation, as quickly as time allows.

Common Alert Protocol (CAP) is the primary method to be used by all entities authorized to originate EAS alerts in Washington State by the SECC and the Inland Northwest EAS/LECC.

The legacy analog EAS system shall be the secondary means of originating EAS alerts from the entry points for all authorized agencies within the Inland Northwest Operational Area.

In addition to the EAS system, other alert and warning tools and systems are used to support message alerts to the public. Those systems include: local Emergency Notification System (ENS) often referred to as R911<sup>®</sup>, NOAA Weather Radio (NWR), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), social media, and other emerging technology.

Under an agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the National Weather Service may broadcast bulletins issued by the DHS using the NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) and EAS to rapidly disseminate the information to the broadcasters and public. The Inland Northwest EAS plan has assigned NWR as a required monitoring assignment for all broadcast stations under the plan coverage. A complete list of stations and their monitoring assignments is in the Washington State EAS Handbook.

## **Related Alert and Warning Systems and Plans**

**IPAWS**, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (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, local, tribal and territorial alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface. IPAWS enhances and extends the national infrastructure and capability to local, state, territorial, and tribal officials for public alert and warning. See Figure 1, page 8.

**Washington State EAS Handbook**. The State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) for EAS has developed and received approval from FCC, for the State EAS Plan. This plan divides the state into sixteen local EAS areas for planning purposes. The National Weather Service (NWS) is also included in the process for using EAS to disseminate critical emergency weather information to the public and government officials.

### **Idaho State EAS info.**

### **Montana State EAS info.**

**AMBER**, Americas Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response. The AMBER Alert Program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and the wireless industry, to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child-abduction cases and to instantly galvanize the community to assist in the safe recovery of the child. The AMBER Alert Program is coordinated nationally by the U.S. Department of Justice and at the state level by State Patrol agencies.

- [Washington State Patrol \(WSP\) AMBER Plan](#)
- [Idaho State Police \(ISP\) AMBER Plan](#)
- [Montana Department of Justice AMBER Plan](#)

**Law Enforcement Alerting Portal**, (LEAP) is a dissemination portal provided by AmberAlert.com, a privately-held company that exists to help ensure the safety of children and families at no cost.

**Endangered/Missing Person Advisory**. The EMPA is a program of voluntary cooperation among broadcasters; cable systems; local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies; state agencies; and other participants to enhance the ability to recover a missing and endangered person. Some—but not all—of the AMBER Alert notification resources can be used.

**WEA**, **Wireless Emergency Alerts**. WEAs, are free messages sent directly to your cell phone, warning you about severe weather, AMBER Alerts and threats to safety in your area. WEAs are sent to you by your state and local public safety officials, the National Weather Service, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the President. Some, but not all jurisdictions or counties within the INW EAS Operating area have the authority to initiate WEA messages.

**Local Emergency Notification Systems (ENS).** An emergency notification system refers to a collection of methods that facilitate the one-way dissemination or broadcast of messages to one or many groups of people "notifying" or alerting a group of individuals of a pending or existing emergency situation. Many communities have the capability to do geographically targeted alert messaging, typically referred to as ENS or R911<sup>®</sup>. Spokane County promotes this using ALERT Spokane. Other counties in the INW Region have their own systems and most of those links to county systems can be found on the ALERT Spokane website.

**NOAA Weather Radio (NWR).** NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

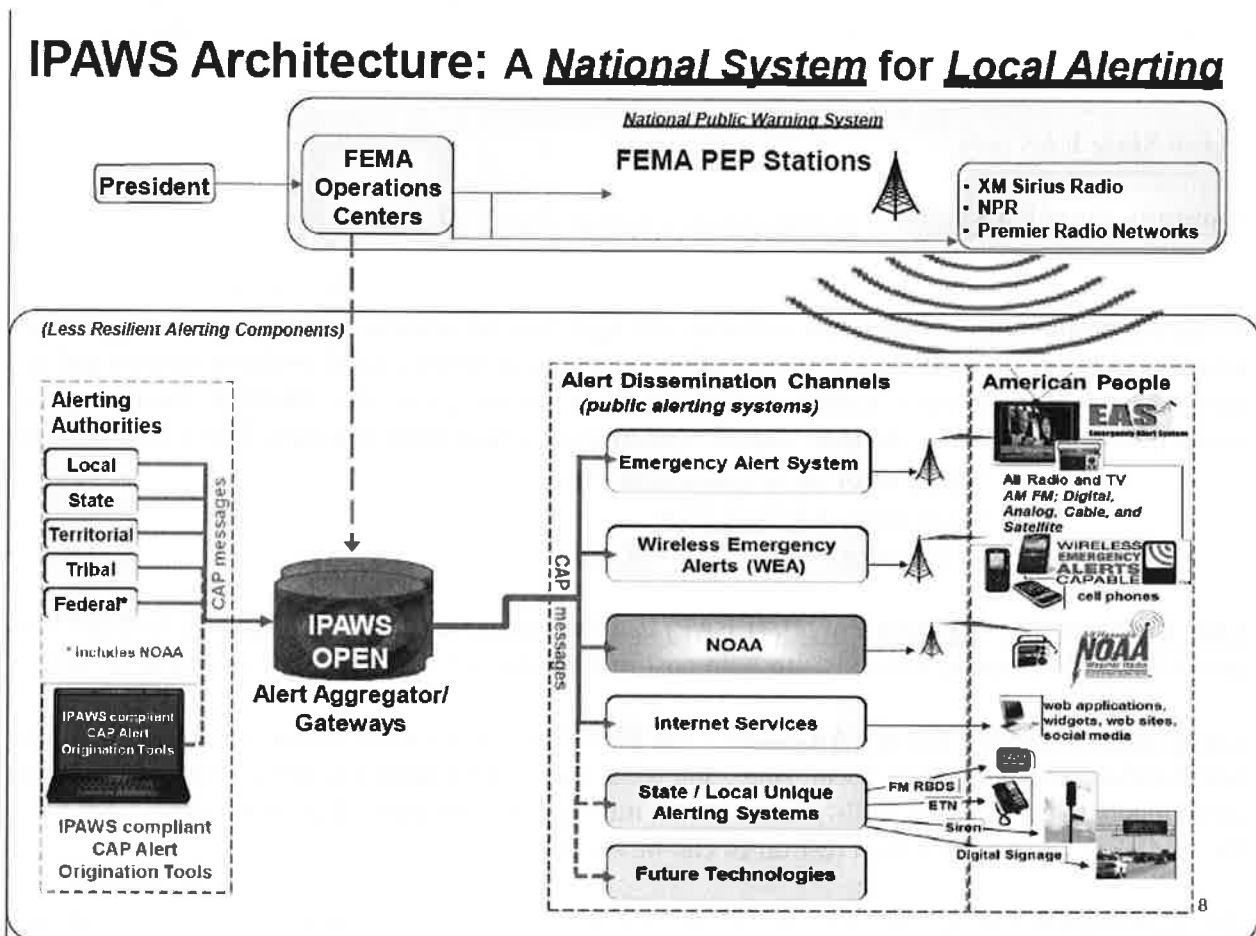


Figure 1



### EAS Criteria

In an effort to standardize guidelines for the activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) for the Inland Northwest Operational Area, officials responsible and authorized to initiate activation must believe that a "Life Threatening Emergency" exists or major property damage is likely, and feel that an area wide notification is necessary. The LECC has compiled a list of examples of typical emergencies that might require a regional EAS activation. The activation of the EAS system should only occur when there is an imminent potential for a disaster causing the loss of life or major property damage. Some examples of incidents that would warrant the activation of the EAS system are:

- Major fires that involve the evacuation of people, e.g. "Firestorm 1991", Hangman Hills Fire, Watermelon Hill Fire, Carpenter Road Fire, etc.
- Significant and major hazardous/toxic materials spill, e.g. I-90 Hazmat incident, train derailments, commercial carrier spills, major gas line ruptures, etc.
- Significant and major spills may involve the evacuation of people. Significant spills are capable of environmental damage or have the potential for an immediate hazard to the public and may need state level response. Major spills present a very high or immediate risk to people, property, or the environment and will definitely need state level response.
- Widespread 911 outages.
- The National Weather Service may issue EAS messages for severe weather warnings such as tornado, flash flood, severe thunderstorm, winter storm, or the rapid onset of flooding etc.; as well as updated messages for these events, providing that immediate notification to the public is essential and the messages meet the criteria for EAS notification.
- Dam failures, e.g. Post Falls Dam, Upriver Dam, Boundary Dam, etc.
- Natural disasters, e.g. Mount St. Helens, extreme avalanche potential, major earthquakes, etc.
- Civil disorder emergencies, e.g. riots, snipers, etc.
- Roadway failures, e.g. bridge failure, major road washout/collapse, etc.

EAS activation is not limited to these events alone. It is hoped that by using them as a measuring guide, it will help to determine if an incident meets the implied criteria for activation. The message may actually be sent to the media in the form of an EAS broadcast or breaking news story. County Public Safety Officials (law enforcement, fire service, emergency manager, Public Health Officer, etc.) will aid in determining the type of message that is most appropriate. The Spokane County Sheriff's Dispatch Office may also assist with this determination. If Spokane or one of the state agencies acting as the back-up EAS Alerting Authority does not feel that relayed information fits the criteria for the requested message, they may call the requesting jurisdiction to verify. However, the requesting jurisdiction has final authority to initiate the EAS message.

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

## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

### Authority

Title 47 U.S.C. 151, 154 (I) & (o), 303 (r), 524 (g) & 606; and 47 C.F.R. Part 11, FCC Rules & Regulations, Emergency Alert System.

### Key EAS Sources

**Local Primary Source 1 (LP-1):** KXLY FM 99.9 and AM 920 radio

Location: Spokane, WA

EAS Emergency Codes: all EAS warning codes

EAS Monitoring Assignments: WA State Emergency frequency (155.475 MHz), Spokane Sheriff's Dispatch, Spokane NWR 162.40 MHz, CAP, KAYU TV

~~Local Primary Source 2 (LP-2): KXLY TV~~

~~Location: Spokane, WA~~

~~EAS Emergency Codes: All EAS warning codes~~

~~EAS Monitoring Assignments: Spokane Sheriff's Dispatch, WA State Emergency frequency, KXLY-AM radio, NOAA weather radio 162.40 MHz, KXLY-FM radio, CAP.~~

### Spokane County Sheriffs Dispatch Office

Location: Spokane, WA

EAS Emergency Codes: All EAS codes

Monitoring Assignment: Washington State emergency frequency (155.475 MHz), Spokane NWR 162.40 MHz, Idaho State EOC radio, Spokane NWS radio link to Dispatch.

### National Weather Service (NWS)

Location: Spokane, WA

EAS Emergency Codes: All EAS codes

Washington State Emergency Management Division

Idaho State Bureau of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Montana State Division of Emergency Services

County Emergency Managers and Dispatch Centers/Public Safety Access Points (PSAP) within the Inland Northwest EAS Plan Operational Area

FEMA IPAWS CAP Server

Alert Sense CAP Server

### **Authentication**

Authentication is accomplished by all messages going through either the Spokane County Sheriff's Dispatch Office, the respective state Emergency Management office, or direct from the National Weather Service using NOAA Weather Radio and in coordination with the Spokane County Sheriff Dispatch. When additional authentication is requested by the Spokane Sheriff's Office, the officer issuing the emergency message will respond with the authentication code at the bottom of the required hard copy facsimile form. Messages received from the Spokane County Sheriff's Office through the LP-1 or LP-2 stations, from the National Weather Service through NOAA Weather Radio or directly from a required CAP server can be considered by the broadcast media as authenticated and may be broadcast without additional authentication.

### **Activation Procedures for EAS**

Officials authorized to activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) throughout the Inland Northwest EAS Operational Area are limited to the County Sheriff or designee, County Emergency Manager or designee, or National Weather Service Meteorologists, or as determined by written local procedures as to "Designee". All of these messages will be issued or coordinated through the Spokane County Sheriff's Department or designated State Emergency Management Agency, with the exception that messages issued by the National Weather Service using NOAA Weather radio may go directly to all broadcast stations and subject cable systems, then coordinated by radio with the Spokane County Sheriff's Office. Voice messages to the Spokane County Sheriff's Office should utilize radio facilities whenever possible. The official activating EAS should furnish a hard copy of the emergency message, although due to complexities at time of event, exceptions will be accommodated if possible. Hard copy of the message will normally be furnished by email or FAX. The email/fax should be on the official form in this plan or provided to each County by the Spokane County Sheriff's Dispatch Office.

Washington, Idaho, and Montana State Emergency Management will also function as backup to Spokane County Sheriff's Dispatch centers in case of a failure or inability to contact to initiate an EAS message. In addition, these State agencies can be notified if statewide EAS dissemination is needed.

An EAS message sent to the Inland Northwest LP-1 or LP-2 should activate all radio and television stations that service the community impacted by the emergency, as long as local plans are in place to monitor for appropriate EAS event and location codes. This will alleviate the need for decisions by secondary radio or television station personnel to determine if a message should be broadcast or not.

All messages will be entered into the Inland Northwest EAS analog legacy system through the Spokane County Sheriff's Dispatch Office either by voice, telephone, FAX, Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), or other emerging technology.

Common Alerting Protocol ("CAP") is the primary method to be used by all entities authorized to originate EAS alerts in Washington State by the SECC and the Inland Northwest EAS/LECC.

The Legacy analog EAS system shall be the secondary means of originating EAS alerts from the entry points for all authorized agencies within the Inland Northwest Operational Area.

## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

### Checklist for Activating EAS

**Use only when there is an imminent potential for a disaster causing loss of life or major property damage.**

Officials Authorized to Activate the System:

- County Sheriff or designee
  - County Emergency Manager or designee (duty officer)
  - National Weather Service (Warning Meteorologist or Duty Forecaster)
- 
- ☐ Be sure message fits guidelines for EAS dissemination.
  - ☐ Contact Spokane Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor at XXXXXXXXXXXX to notify them that you are requesting action of the EAS.
  - ☐ Forward the EAS Activation Form (below) as quickly as possible to XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- 
- ☐ If unable to submit the form, every effort will be made to take the requested information by the Supervisor on duty and initiate the EAS warning.
  - ☐ Once the EAS is released, the Spokane Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor will call or email confirmation of release.
  - ☐ Requesting agency/jurisdiction should notify neighboring jurisdictions Dispatch/PSAP in a timely manner, or request Spokane County Sheriff's Dispatch to assist. This is very important for instances that could impact or cross jurisdictional boundaries, i.e. 911 outages, etc.
  - ☐ EAS is for the initial message only. Originator must provide update information to the media using a PIO or through follow-up press releases or interviews. Update information should be provided at least hourly with information on the termination of an event provided rapidly

**Note: The phone numbers listed above are for public safety officials and emergency use only and are not to be given to the public!!!**

## Emergency Alert System (EAS) Activation Form For the INW EAS Operational Area

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

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## **AMBER, Child Abduction Plan, Endangered Missing Persons Advisory**

The Washington, Idaho and Montana State AMBER Alert Plans/Systems are normally activated and used by law enforcement agencies in the Inland Northwest EAS Operational Area and managed by each state, State Patrol agency.

### **Tests**

Tests of the EAS shall be conducted on a random or scheduled basis from a point which would normally originate an emergency message. In addition to monthly state originated tests, local monthly tests will be conducted by the Spokane Sheriff's Dispatch Office, National Weather Service or designated jurisdiction within the INW EAS/LECC Operational Area designated by the Inland Northwest LECC. Both Washington and Idaho will conduct periodic monthly tests for the Inland Northwest EAS Operational area. The National Weather Service will normally originate a Required Weekly Test (RWT) into the system each Wednesday between 11 am and noon. A schedule of the Required Monthly Tests (RMT) will be posted in the Washington State EAS Plan.

### **Required Weekly Test (RWT)**

FCC regulation requires broadcasters and cable systems to originate Required Weekly Tests. Other entities (Weather Service, Emergency Management etc.) are also choosing to originate weekly tests. Each broadcaster and cable system must originate these tests at least once a week at random days and times. The individual broadcaster determines the date and time of the test.

These tests use the event code RWT. The location codes should at a minimum include the location of the station origination and may include all counties in the station's coverage area. The test must consist of at least the EAS header and EOM (end of message code).

### **Required Weekly Test Reception**

Each station should expect to receive a Required Weekly Test from each broadcast source that is monitored. The reception of these tests should be logged in the station records. If the tests are not received in a particular week, the source should be contacted to determine the reason for failure. Log this information and the corrective action taken in place of the test reception.

### **Required Monthly Test (RMT)**

Monthly tests are originated by an agency that is responsible for originating actual alerts. The RMT should be sent with all the counties in the local operational area except September the RMT includes all Idaho and Malheur County Oregon. The duration should be 3 hours to allow the test to be forwarded multiple times. The test is then retransmitted by each broadcaster and cable system in the area. When a broadcaster or cable system receives an RMT, they have 60 minutes to forward the test on air. The reception and retransmission of the test must be logged. More guidelines available in the Washington State EAS Handbook.

## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

### Required Monthly Test (RMT) Failures

When it's clear that an RMT failed or was sent as a DMO or RWT, the originating agency will not attempt to resend unless the problem is obvious and can be corrected quickly. The RMT can be resent no later than 10 minutes after the scheduled time. If the RMT was mistakenly sent as an actual Alert, the agency will NOT attempt to send another RMT. If a test is not received or forwarded in any particular month, you must determine the cause and log the reason with corrective actions taken.

Inland Northwest Operational Area EAS Required Monthly Test Schedule is published as part of the Washington State EAS plan. Note that September is coordinated with Idaho.

### Suggested or Example Script of Required Monthly Test (RMT)

Preferably no more than 9 to 10 seconds in length:

“This is (name of agency) conducting a test of the Emergency Alert System. In the event of an emergency, this system would bring you important information. The following tones will conclude this test.”

## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

### **Annexes**

Annex A: List of designated officials and emergency phone numbers

Annex B: List of EAS codes transmitted by key EAS sources

Annex C: List of Broadcast stations and Monitoring Assignments. See Tab 10  
of the Washington State EAS plan

Annex D: Approvals and Signatures



## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

### Annex A: Emergency Management Contacts --as of 12/23/19

#### Idaho

<b>Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security</b> Ben Roeber, Preparedness & Protection Branch Chief. Dave Tummire, Idaho State EAS Chair	<b>Bureau of Homeland Security North Idaho</b> Jay Baker, Area Field Officer
<b>Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security</b> Rob Feeley, North Central Area Field Officer	<b>Benewah County Emergency Management</b> Jack Buell, Commissioner/Acting Emergency Manager
<b>Bonner County Emergency Management</b> Bob Howard, Director	<b>Boundary County Emergency Management</b> Michael Meier, Director
<b>Kootenai County Office of Emergency Management</b> Sandy Von Behren, Director	<b>Kootenai County Sheriff</b> Ben Wolfinger
<b>Latah County Disaster Services</b> Mike Neelon, Coordinator	<b>Lewis County Emergency Management</b> Bob West, Coordinator
<b>Nez Perce County Office of Emergency Management</b> Grant DiCianni, Director	<b>Shoshone County</b> Dan Martinsen, Disaster Services Director
<b>Clearwater County Office of Emergency Management</b> Don Gardner, Coordinator	<b>Idaho County</b> Jerry Zumalt, Disaster Management Coordinator Grangeville, ID

#### Montana

<b>Lincoln County Emergency Management Agency</b> Brent Teske, Deputy Director	<b>Sanders County Office of Emergency Management</b> Bill Naegeli, Coordinator -- need to confirm
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#### Washington

<b>Washington State EMD</b> Washington Emergency Management 24 Hour Duty Officer	<b>Adams County</b> Jay Weise, Director
<b>Asotin County</b> Mark Janowski, Emergency Manager	<b>Columbia County</b> Ashley Strickland, Director
<b>Ferry County</b> Ray Maycumber, Sheriff/Director	<b>Garfield County</b> John Hirsch, Emergency Manager
<b>Lincoln County</b> Wade Magers, Sheriff/Director	<b>Pend Oreille County</b> JoAnn Boggs, Deputy Director
<b>Spokane County DEM</b> Chandra Fox, Deputy Director	<b>Stevens County Emergency Management</b> Jim Caruso, Director
<b>Whitman County Emergency Management</b> Bill Tensfeld, Director Robin Cocking, Deputy Director	

## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

### Annex B: List of EAS Codes Transmitted by EAS Sources

<u>KEY EAS SOURCE</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Spokane County Sheriff's Dispatch	CIV	All Events	All Counties in plan area
Washington State Emergency Management Division	CIV	All Events	All Counties in plan area
Idaho State Bureau of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	CIV	All Events	All Counties in plan area
National Weather Service, Spokane	NWS	All Events	All Counties in plan area
KXLY AM and FM Radio	EAS	All Events	All Counties in plan area
<del>KXXL TV</del>	<del>EAS</del>	<del>All Events</del>	<del>All Counties in plan area</del>
Surrounding counties In plan area (EOC/ECC, Or public safety official)	CIV	All Events	All Counties in plan area Or....others in Joint Info Center

This is a list of EAS codes that may be issued by the EAS sources listed. However, messages must still meet the criteria outlined in this plan. The originator may use an EAS message, safety advisory, or other appropriate communications to get emergency information to the public, depending on the perceived threat. Keep in mind that the EAS program is voluntary for all broadcasters unless a national message is transmitted. It is important to remember that EAS messages are for major life threatening events that impact a significant population in the community.

### **Annex C: Event Code List**

From Tab 17 in the Washington State EAS Plan:

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

## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

EAS Event Code	Event Name	EAS Event Code	Event Name
<b>TSA -</b>	Tsunami Watch		
<b>TSW -</b>	Tsunami Warning		
<b>VOW -</b>	Volcano Warning		
<b>WSA -</b>	Winter Storm Watch		
<b>WSW -</b>	Winter Storm Warning		

### **COUNTY FIPS CODE LIST**

See Tab 18 in the Washington State EAS Plan

**Annex D: List of Broadcast and Cable Stations in EAS Region and Monitoring Assignments**

Tab 10 – Note that cable station assignments are being developed by the LECC.

Each Broadcast station and subject Cable system must also monitor the FEMA IPAWS CAP server and Alert Sense CAP server.

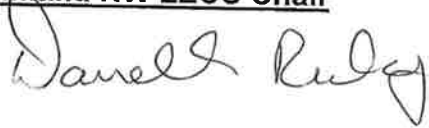
## Inland Northwest Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan

### Annex E: Signatories

This Inland Northwest EAS Regional Plan was developed and approved by the Local Emergency Communications Committee.

This plan was coordinated with all designated officials listed in the annex along with broadcast and cable stations listed in Annex C. All County Emergency Managers, Dispatch Centers and Sherriff's will receive a copy of this plan and should distribute as needed throughout their county..

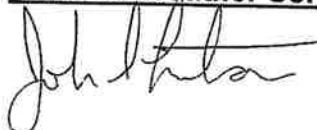
#### Inland NW LECC Chair



DATE

9/8/15

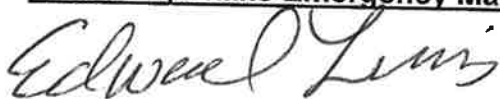
#### National Weather Service



DATE

9/16/15

#### Greater Spokane Emergency Management



DATE

9/16/15