

Revised November 2017

**EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM
PLAN
FOR THE
STATE OF MAINE**

TO REQUEST AN EAS ACTIVATION

for an incident or situation that poses an imminent threat to life or property:

Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.:

Call Maine Emergency Management Agency, 800-452-8735 (in-state only)

Nights, weekends, holidays, or for an abducted-child AMBER Alert at any time:

Call Maine Department of Public Safety

Augusta Dispatch: 800-452-4664

Houlton Dispatch: 800-924-2261

**MAINE EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM PLAN
APPROVALS AND CONCURRENCES**

This Maine Emergency Alert System State Plan, with its appendices, has been reviewed and approved by the following authorities:

Governor, State of Maine: _____
(name) (date)

Chair, Maine State Emergency
Communications Committee: _____
(name) (date)

Broadcast Chair,
Maine State Emergency
Communications Committee: _____
(name) (date)

Cable Chair,
Maine State Emergency
Communications Committee: _____
(name) (date)

Chief, Public Safety and
Homeland Security Bureau,
Federal Communications Commission: _____
(name) (date)

CONCUR:

Commissioner, Maine Department
of Defense, Veterans and
Emergency Management: _____
(name) (date)

Director, Maine Emergency
Management Agency: _____
(name) (date)

Commissioner, Maine Department
of Public Safety: _____
(name) (date)

Director, Consolidated Emergency
Communications Bureau,
Maine DPS: _____
(name) (date)

Meteorologist in Charge,
National Weather Service
Gray, Maine: _____
(name) (date)

Meteorologist in Charge,
National Weather Service
Caribou, Maine: _____
(name) (date)

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EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) CHECKLIST FOR BROADCAST STATIONS AND CABLE TV SYSTEMS

Your EAS Operational Area is _____

EAS Monitoring Assignment # 1 _____

EAS Monitoring Assignment # 2 _____

EAS Monitoring Assignment # 3 _____

- _____ 1. All personnel are trained in EAS procedures and in the use of EAS equipment.
- _____ 2. EAS encoder-decoder is installed and operating.
- _____ 3. Correct assignments are monitored, according to State (or local) EAS plans.
- _____ 4. Weekly and monthly EAS tests (RWT, RMT) are received and logged.
- _____ 5. Weekly EAS test transmissions (RWT) are made and logged.
- _____ 6. FCC EAS Operating Handbook is immediately available.
- _____ 7. Copy of State (and, if applicable, local) EAS plan is immediately available.
- _____ 8. Copies of FCC EAS Rules and Regulations (Part 11) and, if applicable, AM station emergency operation rule (Section 73.1250(f)) are available.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) CHECKLIST FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

In general, the following conditions should be considered in determining whether the issuance of an EAS alert is warranted:

1. **Predictability:** Is the situation sudden or unforeseen? Does the nature of this situation preclude advance notification? Or can it be predicted with some certainty?
2. **Severity:** Will an alert help to reduce loss or endangerment of life or reduce substantial loss of property?
3. **Urgency:** Does the situation require immediate public notification to avoid adverse impact?
4. Are other means of disseminating information inadequate to ensure rapid delivery?
5. Can an alert convey enough information to the general public within the two-minute time limit of an EAS message?
6. Can this information be provided to all radio and television stations and cable companies in the affected area by any other means?
7. For an AMBER Alert, does this situation meet the criteria for issuing an alert?

EAS Activation Checklist

Yes No

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Is this a sudden, unforeseen, or unpredictable situation? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Does the situation pose an imminent threat to life or property? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Does the situation have the potential to adversely impact a significant population or geographic area? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Does the situation require that the public be warned immediately to seek shelter or take other protective action? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Are other means of disseminating information inadequate to ensure rapid delivery of the information? |

IMPORTANT: DO NOT request EAS activation if the answer is **NO** to **ANY** of these questions.

I. Preamble

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules, 47 Code of Federal Regulations § 11.41, Participation in EAS:

Participation in EAS.

All EAS Participants specified in § 11.11 are categorized as Participating National (PN) sources, and must have immediate access to an EAS Operating Handbook.

All EAS Participants must be able to receive and transmit Presidential alert messages, designated by the EAN (Emergency Action Notification) alert code.

If Maine broadcasters or cable system operators choose not to participate in the Maine EAS System at the state or local level, they must so indicate in writing to the chair of the Maine State Emergency Communications Committee.

Introduction

This plan is the document outlined by the Federal Communications Commission in 47 C.F.R. §11.21 that describes the organization and implementation of the State of Maine Emergency Alert System (EAS). It sets forth procedures for broadcast station and cable system personnel and designated government officials to disseminate emergency information and instructions in threatened or actual emergencies.

This plan is the guideline for Maine broadcasters and cable system operators to determine:

- their mandated and optional monitoring assignments;
- the codes to be used in the EAS Header sequence in this state;
- the schedule of the Required Monthly Tests (RMTs) which must be relayed by all broadcasters and cable operators within 60 minutes of reception; and
- any other elements of the EAS which are unique to the State of Maine.

AUTHORITY: 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) as pertains to day-to-day emergency operations.

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.

These procedures were prepared by the Maine State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) in cooperation with Maine Public Broadcasting, the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), the National Weather Service (NWS) offices in Gray and Caribou, Maine, the Maine Department of Public Safety, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), state and local officials, and representatives of the broadcasters and cable operators of Maine. It provides background data and

prescribes specific procedures for broadcast stations and cable TV systems to transmit emergency information and warnings to the public in the State of Maine, or any portion thereof within the broadcast coverage or cable system service area, at the request of designated government officials.

A CAUTIONARY NOTE FOR ORIGINATORS OF EAS MESSAGES:

With the EAS system, emergency services agencies have a valuable tool for gaining direct access to the public through broadcasters and cable operators. However, if it is not used prudently, there is danger of destroying the effectiveness of this tool.

Broadcasters, cable operators, and the public expect that the EAS will be used only for sudden, unpredictable, or unforeseen events that pose an immediate threat to public health or safety, the nature of which precludes advance notification or warning. In many cases, as for example with weather-related events such as winter storms, modern technology and standard news-dissemination practices provide ample notice to the public, thereby precluding the need to issue an emergency alert.

An emergency alert using EAS also should not be automatically conflated with a proclamation of a state of emergency issued by the Governor, which could result from a long-fused event, e.g., a prolonged drought, or a non-emergency situation, such as to extend hours of service for fuel oil delivery drivers.

Emergency services personnel are urged to keep in mind that some broadcasters and cable operators keep their EAS decoders set on Automatic mode. Unattended operation of broadcast or cable facilities means there is no one available to screen an EAS message and decide whether it should be aired, and such facilities are therefore required to have their decoders set to Automatic mode. They are depending on you to send EAS alerts only for very serious, short-fuse emergencies. The first time EAS is triggered for a frivolous event, public confidence in the system will be diminished.

Emergency services personnel must also remember that broadcasters and cable operators participate in the state and local level EAS on a voluntary basis. Maintaining a good relationship with local broadcasters and cable operators is critical to ensuring their support during an actual emergency.

FCC Rules (47 C.F.R. §11.45) prohibit the transmission of EAS codes or attention signal in any circumstance other than an actual emergency or authorized test.

II. Intent and Purpose of this Plan

This plan outlines the organization and implementation of the Maine Emergency Alert System (hereinafter referred to as EAS). It is the guideline for message originators, broadcasters, cable operators, and all other EAS Participants to determine:

- their mandated and optional monitoring assignments;
- EAS codes to be used;
- guidance for message originators; and
- any other elements of the EAS which are unique to this state.

In this plan, EAS Participants are defined as:

- analog radio broadcast stations including AM, FM, and Low-power FM (LPFM) stations;
- digital audio broadcasting (DAB) stations, including digital AM, FM, and Low-power FM stations;
- analog Class A television stations, including LPTV stations;
- digital television (DTV) broadcast stations, including digital Class A and digital LPTV stations;
- analog cable systems;
- digital cable systems, which are defined for purposes of this part only as the portion of a cable system that delivers channels in digital format to subscribers at the input of a Unidirectional Digital Cable Product or other navigation device;
- wireline video systems;
- wireless cable systems, which may consist of Broadband Radio Service (BRS), or Educational Broadband Service (EBS) stations;
- DBS services, as defined in 47 C.F.R. 25.701(a) (including certain Ku-band Fixed-Satellite Service Direct to Home providers);
- SDARS, as defined in 47 C.F.R. 25.201;
- participating broadcast networks, cable networks and program suppliers; and
- other entities and industries operating on an organized basis during emergencies at the National, State and local levels.

For all EAS Participants, FCC rules require that an EAS Handbook “must be located at normal duty positions or EAS equipment locations when an operator is required to be on duty and be immediately available to staff responsible for authenticating messages and initiating actions.” See 47 C.F.R. §11.15. EAS Handbooks may be downloaded at <http://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/services/eas/>.

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

A. National EAS Participation

The EAS is part of a national network that enables the President to address the American people during national emergencies. When not in use by the President, FCC regulations permit the EAS to be used by state and local authorities on a voluntary basis.

These actions are required of EAS Participants under FCC regulations:

- All EAS Participants will carry Presidential messages that use the EAN (Emergency Action Notification) alert code.
- EAS Participants must transmit a Required Weekly Test (RWT) each week.
- EAS Participants must re-transmit the Required Monthly Test (RMT) within 60 minutes of receipt.
- EAS Participants are required to be able to receive any alert activation with the event codes NIC or NPT, as outlined below.

EAS Participants should refer to the FCC's EAS regulations for unique requirements concerning EAS equipment.

B. State and Local EAS Participation

Participation in the State (and, if applicable, Local Area) EAS is voluntary for all EAS Participants. However, any EAS Participants in Maine electing to participate in the State (or Local) EAS must follow the procedures found in this Plan.

C. Conditions of EAS Participation

Acceptance of or participation in this Plan shall not be deemed as a relinquishment of program control, and shall not be deemed to prohibit a broadcast licensee from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation. Broadcast stations, cable systems and all EAS Participants originating EAS emergency communications shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority. The concept of management of each EAS participant to exercise discretion regarding the broadcast or retransmission of emergency information and instructions to the general public is provided by the FCC Rules and Regulations.

D. EAS Priorities

EAS Participants are reminded that the EAS Priorities as set forth in 47 C.F.R. §11 are as follows:

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

IV. State Emergency Communications Committee

The State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) is the planning group that has developed this plan. SECC members can include the Chair; representatives of the National Weather Service (NWS), Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Maine Department of Public Safety (MDPS); Broadcasters; Cable and Wireline Video Provider system operators; and any other representatives so designated by the committee membership. See Appendix A.

V. Organization and Concepts of the EAS Plan

A. EAS Participant Designations

These are the FCC's EAS Designations reflecting the EAS status of every EAS Participant. Consult the Appendices of this Plan to determine your EAS Designation.

NP (National Primary): Source of National EAS messages. These sources will be monitored according to the priorities set by the State Emergency Communications Committee.

SP (State Primary): Source of state EAS messages. These sources may also relay National EAS messages. These sources will be identified and monitored according to the priorities set by the State Emergency Communications Committee.

LP (Local Primary): Source of local EAS messages. These sources may also relay National and State EAS messages. These sources will be identified and monitored according to the priorities set by the State Emergency Communications Committee.

PN (Participating National): All EAS Participants are designated as "PN" for purposes of retransmitting Presidential (EAN) alert messages.

B. Other Definitions

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

DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS: The persons designated by governments signatory to this procedure to request activation of the EAS and to make emergency announcements (see Appendix D).

EMERGENCY: A situation posing an unforeseen and extraordinary threat to the safety of life and property. Examples include, but are not limited to, natural situations such as tornadoes, flash floods, or widespread fires; and man-made situations such as discharge of toxic gases, widespread power failures, industrial explosions, civil disorders or nuclear incidents.

MEMA: Maine Emergency Management Agency

MDPS: Maine Department of Public Safety

NOAA WEATHER RADIO: Under the existing EAS, NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) stations are encoding all of their warnings using the identical coding as is used for EAS messages. The National Weather Service has titled this coding as “The Specific Area Message Encoder (SAME).” Thus EAS Participants can feed their EAS decoders with the digital code from an NWR receiver and their EAS decoder will react identically as it would with EAS codes from EAS Participants. Appendix I contains a list of NWR locations and frequencies for Maine.

NUCLEAR PLANT / INDUSTRIAL PLANT: Nuclear plants and industrial plants with a potential for dangerous conditions shall communicate with MEMA/MDPS, which shall make emergency notifications as appropriate.

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER: The state government facility where the government’s emergency response is coordinated.

STATE RELAY NETWORK (SR): Any communication pathway used to connect message originators and EAS Participants for the distribution of EAS messages. The ‘SR’ designation may apply to Telco circuitry, VHF radio paths, the state microwave system, internet protocol architecture, or any other methods which may be utilized to distribute alerts to State Primary Stations.

STATE WARNING POINT (SWP): The State Government facility that originates EAS and other warnings. For purposes of the Maine EAS Plan, the Maine Department of Public Safety dispatch center in Augusta will be the Primary SWP. The Maine Department of Public Safety dispatch center in Houlton and the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will be the Alternate SWPs (hereinafter collectively referred to as SWPs).

C. Primary and Secondary Delivery Plan

The task of this plan is to determine a primary and secondary delivery method for each level of EAS alert. EAS Participants can also add optional sources for EAS messages. Using the Designations and Definitions specified above, the redundancy of each plan is detailed in the attached appendices. Consult Appendix C, "EAS Monitoring Assignments," to determine the two required and the optional sources that each EAS participant should monitor.

D. Local Area Planning

The Maine SECC has written this plan to design the delivery system for National and State level alerts and messages. It is not within the scope of this plan to set up local area alert plans. Some local areas have already developed sophisticated local emergency response procedures involving local EMA offices and county or local law enforcement departments. Local broadcast stations and cable operators are encouraged to develop a relationship with their county and local emergency agencies and assist with the development of local EAS procedures.

For unique local emergency situations not involving the entire state, or in areas where no local-area EAS plan exists, local authorities may request local-area EAS activation. In such circumstances, local authorities should contact the SWPs (Maine Department of Public Safety or Maine Emergency

Management Agency) to request activation, as the EAS can be activated to provide warnings to specific sub-areas of the state.

Local authorities must submit local-area EAS plans to the State Emergency Communications Committee for approval and are reminded that Local Area Plans must follow the protocols and procedures set forth in this Plan and in 47 C.F.R. §11.

VI. Guidance for Originators of EAS Alerts

A. Guidance for National Weather Service Personnel

NWS personnel issue weather-related EAS alerts via NOAA Weather Radio using the SAME Codes (identical to the EAS codes). NOAA Weather Radio is envisioned as an "All Hazards" network. alerts for non-weather emergencies may also be relayed by NWS personnel under a Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Maine (see appendix G).

B. Guidance for Emergency Management Personnel

Appendix D lists the sources of EAS alerts in Maine. These sources must comply with the procedures in this plan so that their alerts are delivered effectively and accurately to the relevant populace. After the EAS alert is received, people will probably search for additional information and instructions concerning the alert, so emergency management personnel should be prepared to provide follow-on information and instructions through normal news and information channels. Remember that an EAS message is time-limited to two minutes.

C. Guidance for Nuclear and Industrial Plant Personnel

In Maine, all such alerts shall be issued by MEMA/MDPS personnel as listed in Appendix D.

D. Guidance for Regional Emergency Messages

In Maine, all alerts shall be issued by MEMA/MDPS personnel as listed in Appendix D.

E. Guidance for Law Enforcement Agencies and Other First Responders

Law enforcement agencies and first responders may be "first on the scene" of an incident or situation that rises to the level of an EAS alert. Examples may include, but are not limited to, a hazardous material spill, a dam breach that leads to a flash flood, a major accident or traffic tie-up on interstate highways, a child abduction leading to an AMBER Alert, or any similar situation that poses an imminent threat to life or property and that requires immediate notification of the public. In such situations, contact MEMA/MDPS for EAS activation.

Appendix A

Maine State Emergency Communications Committee

<p>Suzanne Goucher, Chair President & CEO Maine Association of Broadcasters 69 Sewall St. Augusta, ME 04330 207-623-3870 Suzanne@mab.org</p>	<p>Tristan Richards, Broadcast Chair Director of Operations Maine Public Broadcasting Network 65 Texas Ave. Bangor, ME 04401 207-404-5123 trichards@mpbn.net</p>
<p>Steven Mallory Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Maine Emergency Management Agency 72 State House Station, 45 Commerce Dr. Augusta, Maine 04333 207-624-4476 800-452-8735 (toll-free, in-state only) TTY: 877-789-0200 (toll-free) Kathleen.Rusley@maine.gov</p>	<p>Clifford Wells Director, Consolidated Emergency Communications Bureau Maine Department of Public Safety 45 Commerce Drive, Suite 1 104 State House Station Augusta, Maine 04333-0104 207-624-7001 Clifford.s.wells@maine.gov</p>
<p>Jeff Willis, Cable Chair Director of Engineering Spectrum/Time Warner Cable 118 Johnson Rd. Portland, ME (207) 253-2492 jeff.willis@twcable.com</p>	<p>Lt. Brian McDonough, AMBER Coordinator Maine State Police, Major Crimes Unit One Game Farm Rd. Gray, ME 04039 657-5714 (o) 557-4600 (c) Brian.t.mcdonough@maine.gov</p>
<p>Hendricus Lulofs Meteorologist in Charge National Weather Service PO Box 1208 Gray, ME 04021 207-688-3221 x 222 hendricus.lulofs@noaa.gov</p>	<p>Donald Dumont Warning Coordination Meteorologist National Weather Service 810 Main St. Caribou, ME 04736 207-492-0180 x 223 Donald.Dumont@noaa.gov</p>
<p>John Jensenius Warning Coordination Meteorologist National Weather Service PO Box 1208 Gray, ME 04021 207-688-3221 x 223 john.jensenius@noaa.gov</p>	<p>Maria Jacques, Director Emergency Services Communication Bureau (E-911), Maine Public Utilities Commission 101 Second Street Hallowell, ME 04347 207-287-3831 TTY Relay: 1-800-437-1220 Maria.jacques@maine.gov</p>

Appendix B

EAS Operational Areas

Maine is divided into sixteen Operational Areas. See the map on the following page. Each Operational Area corresponds to a county, with two exceptions as shown below:

Androscoggin

Aroostook – includes all of Aroostook County and that portion of Penobscot County north of Latitude N45°-50”

Cumberland

Franklin

Hancock

Kennebec

Knox

Lincoln

Oxford

Penobscot – includes only that portion of Penobscot County south of Latitude N45°-50”

Piscataquis

Sagadahoc

Somerset

Waldo

Washington

York

Broadcast stations may be included in more than one Operational Area based on grade B contour. Cable operators may be included in more than one Operational Area based on franchise area. Additionally, a given emergency situation may encompass more than one Operational Area.



The northern section of Penobscot County, above the dotted line, is included in the Aroostook County operational area.

Appendix C

State Relay Plan and EAS Monitoring Assignments

RELAY OF FEDERAL ALERT MESSAGES

With respect to monitoring EAS messages formatted in accordance with the specifications set forth in 47 C.F.R. §11.56(a)(2), EAS Participants' EAS equipment must interface with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to enable the distribution of Common Alert Protocol (CAP)-formatted alert messages from the IPAWS system via Internet Protocol (IP) to EAS Participants' EAS equipment.

In addition to the IP dissemination described above, the federal government also disseminates Presidential alerts using the EAN (Emergency Action Notification) code via a network of Primary Entry Point (PEP) radio stations, as well as via National Public Radio (NPR). National Public Radio at the national level has agreed to make Presidential emergency messages available directly from the White House to its affiliates across the country via the private satellite network that it uses to disseminate programming. FEMA has made NPR a Primary Entry Point, with its own hardened phone line to White House communications, so it will receive Presidential messages simultaneously with all the other PEP stations across the nation. See Appendix H.

Under this Plan, Maine Public Radio (MPR) and Maine Public Classical are designated as the State Relay Network. MPR is equipped to receive and disseminate national alerts from NPR, as well as provide a redundant pathway for state and local alerts from MDPS/MEMA (which also flow through the FEMA IPAWS server). EAS alerts will simulcast across all Maine Public stations.

EAS Participants should also monitor one of the following radio stations in the Alternate State Relay Network:

WBLM-FM, 102.9 mhz, Portland (WBLM will monitor WGAN-AM)

WTOS-FM, 105.1 mhz, Skowhegan

WHCF-FM, 88.5 mhz, Bangor

WQHR-FM, 96.1 mhz, Presque Isle

Additionally, WGAN-AM, Portland, has been designated as a Primary Entry Point station for the state of Maine. EAS Participants that can directly monitor the WGAN-AM signal are urged to do so as a redundant backup for IPAWS and NPR/MPR relay of national alerts.

RELAY OF STATE AND LOCAL ALERT MESSAGES

The Maine Department of Public Safety and Maine Emergency Management Agency are also equipped with CAP-capable message origination equipment for dissemination of state and local alerts

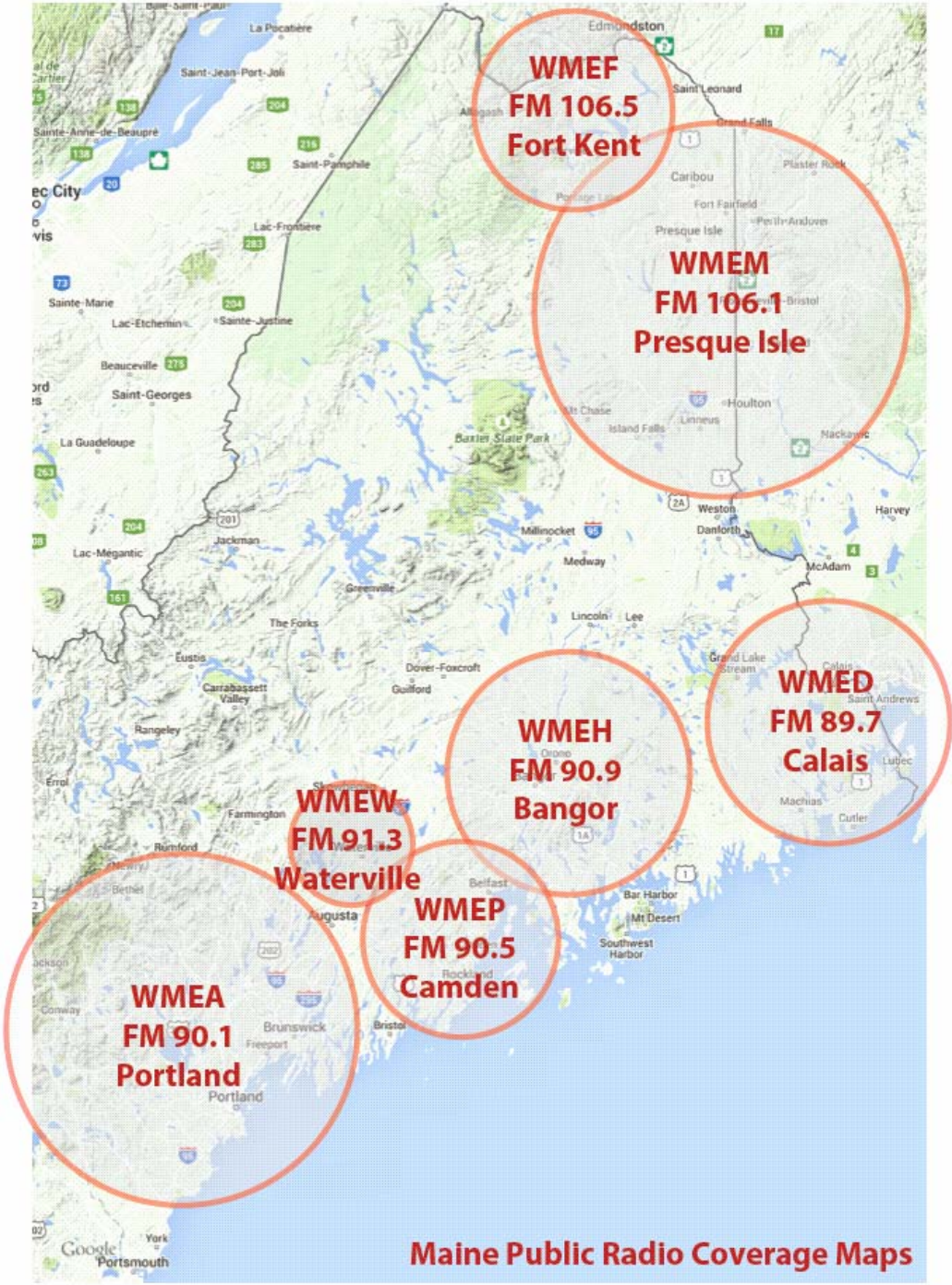
via the internet through the FEMA IPAWS server. MDPS and MEMA will also relay EAS alerts through Maine Public Radio in order to ensure redundancy.

All EAS Participants in Maine should monitor FEMA IPAWS, Maine Public Radio, and one of the Alternate Primary stations. Due to its resiliency, the broadcast-based EAS relay is expected to operate when other communications pathways are rendered inoperable.

It is strongly suggested that all EAS Participants monitor a NOAA Weather Radio transmitter with coverage appropriate to their coverage area, in addition to the requirements in the Monitoring Assignments table below. (See Appendix I for a list of stations and frequencies.)

Additionally, MDPS/MEMA may request transmission of non-weather-related emergency messages over NOAA Weather Radio when other means of dissemination are not adequate to ensure rapid delivery of urgent information about an imminent threat. Meteorologists at each of the offices will be responsible for putting the non-weather emergency messages on their respective weather wires and broadcasting the alert on their respective NOAA Weather Radio stations.

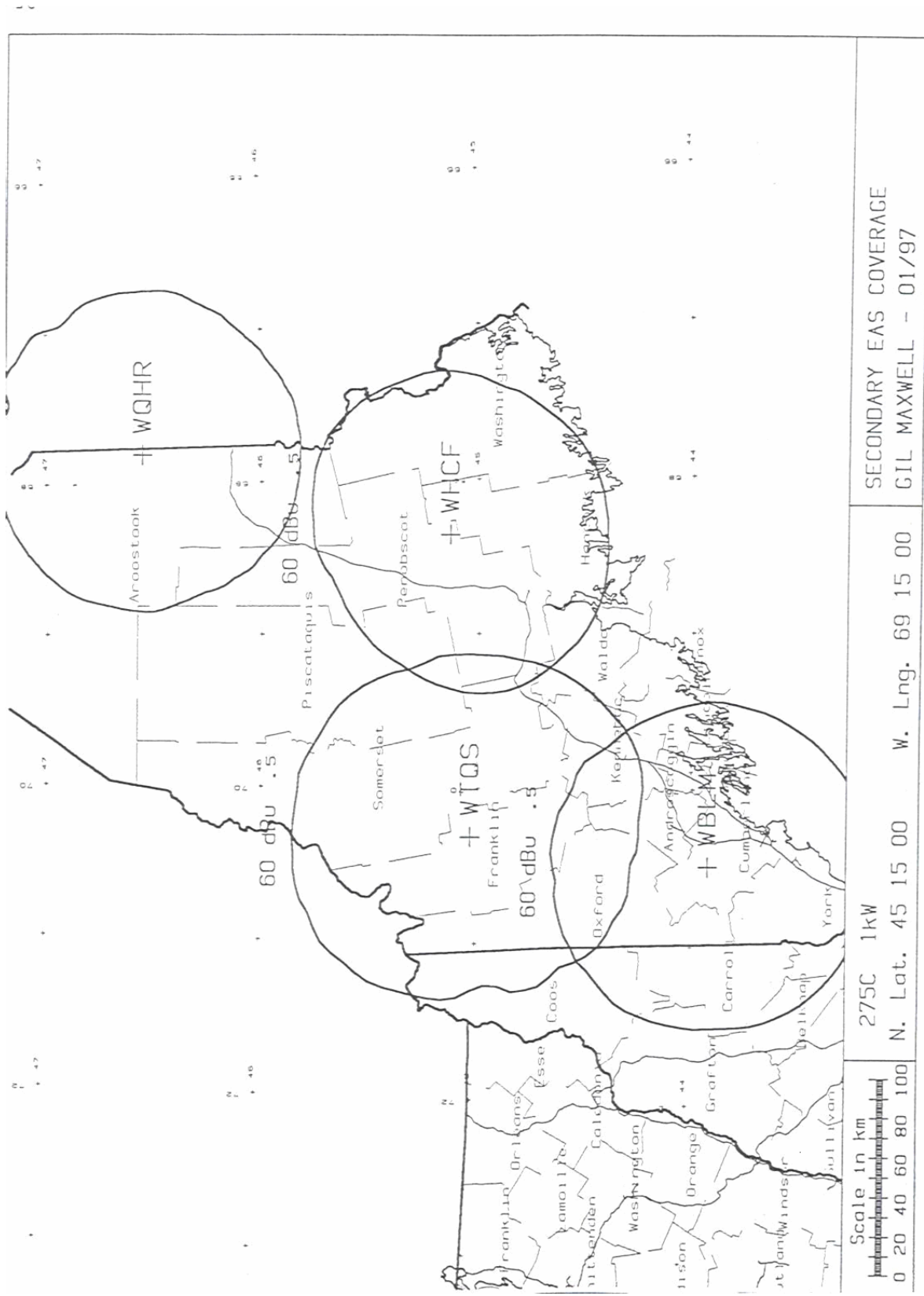
Coverage Areas of the State Relay Network





- 91.5 FM WFYB Fryeburg
- 93.7 FM WRMO Milbridge
- 99.7 FM W259BY Waterville
- 104.1 FM W281AC Portland
- 106.1 FM W291CO Bangor

Coverage Areas of the Alternate State Network



SECONDARY EAS COVERAGE
GIL MAXWELL - 01/97

W. Lng. 69 15 00

275C 1KW
N. Lat. 45 15 00

Scale in km
0 20 40 60 80 100

Broadcast stations: Monitoring Assignments and County ANSI* codes

**In 2008, the National Institute of Standards and Technology eliminated several Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code standards, including those for countries (FIPS 10-4), U.S. states (FIPS 5-2), and counties (FIPS 6-4). Most codes have been replaced by new American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Codes which maintain the previous FIPS numerical system.*

All EAS Participants should set their EAS boxes to monitor and relay alerts for 000000, the “Entire USA” code, and for 023000, the entire state of Maine.

At their discretion, EAS Participants may monitor NOAA Weather Radio, and other alert sources if available, in addition to the monitoring assignments shown below.

023001: Androscoggin | 023003: Aroostook | 023005: Cumberland | 023007: Franklin | 023009: Hancock | 023011: Kennebec
023013: Knox | 023015: Lincoln | 023017: Oxford | 023019: Penobscot | 023021: Piscataquis | 023023: Sagadahoc
023025: Somerset | 023027: Waldo | 023029: Washington | 023031: York

Maine Public: WMEA-FM Portland 90.1 WMEW-FM Waterville 91.3 WMEP-FM Camden 90.5 WMEH-FM Bangor 90.9 WMEM-FM Presque Isle 106.1 WMEF-FM Fort Kent 106.5 WMED-FM Calais 89.7	Maine Public Classical (if needed): WBQA-FM Boothbay Harbor 96.7 WFYB-FM Fryeburg 91.5 WRMO-FM Milbridge 93.7 W259BY-FM Waterville 99.7 W281AC-FM Portland 104.1 W291CO-FM Bangor 106.1	Alternate Primary: WGAN-AM Portland 560 (Primary Entry Point station) WBLM-FM Portland 102.9 WTOS-FM Skowhegan 105.1 WHCF-FM Bangor 88.5 WQHR-FM Presque Isle 96.1
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Call Letters		City of license	Required	State Primary (Maine Public)	Alternate Primary	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7
W14DA	TV	Harpwell	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005						
WABI	TV	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027	023011		
WABK	AM	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WABK	FM	Gardiner	IPAWS	WMEH	WTOS	023013	023001	023017	023013	023027		

Call Letters		City of license	Required	State Primary (Maine Public)	Alternate Primary	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7
WAGM	TV	Presque Isle	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003	023019					
WALZ	FM	Machias	IPAWS	WMED	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WARX	FM	Lewiston	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023011	023027	023013	023015	023001	023007	
WBAE	AM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WBAK	FM	Belfast	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023009	023027				
WBAN	AM	Veazie	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019						
WBCI	FM	Bath	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WBCQ	FM	Monticello	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WBFB	FM	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WBFE	FM	Bar Harbor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023009	023019	023029				
WBFY	FM	Belfast	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023027						
WBGR	TV	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WBKA	FM	Bar Harbor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WBLM	FM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WGAN	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WBOR	FM	Brunswick	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WBPW	FM	Presque Isle	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003	023019					
WBQA	FM	Boothbay Harbor	IPAWS	NPR	WTOS	023015	023013	023011	023023			
WBQQ	FM	Kennebunk	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WBQX	FM	Thomaston	IPAWS	WMEP	WTOS	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WBYA	FM	Islesboro	IPAWS	WMEP	WTOS	023027	023013	023009				
WBZN	FM	Old Town	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WCBB	TV	Augusta	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023011	023001	023015	023013	023027	023025	023007
WCKD	TV	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WCLZ	FM	No. Yarmouth	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WCME	AM	Brunswick	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023023	023007	023001				
WCRQ	FM	Dennysville	IPAWS	WMED	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WCSH	TV	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WCTB	FM	Fairfield	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023017	023007	023025	023021			

Call Letters		City of license	Required	State Primary (Maine Public)	Alternate Primary	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7
WCXU	FM	Caribou	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003						
WCXV	FM	Van Buren	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003						
WCXX	FM	Madawaska	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003						
WCYR	AM	Veazie	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019						
WCYY	FM	Biddeford	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	
WDEA	AM	Ellsworth	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WEBB	FM	Waterville	IPAWS	WMEW	WBLM	023005	023001	023023	023015	023011		
WEGP	AM	Presque Isle	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003						
WERU	FM	Blue Hill	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WEZQ	FM	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WEZR	AM	Lewiston	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WEZR	FM	Norway	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WFHP	FM	Fort Kent	IPAWS	WMEF	WQHR	023003						
WFMX	FM	Skowhegan	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023011	023025	023027				
WFNK	FM	Lewiston	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023001	023023	023005	023011	023017	023031	
WFST	AM	Caribou	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003						
WFVX	TV	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023009					
WFYB	FM	Fryeburg	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023005	023017					
WGAN	AM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WGIN	AM	Biddeford	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031						
WGME	TV	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WGUY	AM	Veazie	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WGYS	FM	Dixfield	IPAWS	WMEA	WTOS	023017						
WHCF	FM	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WTOS	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WHMX	FM	Lincoln	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019						
WHOM	FM	Mt. Washington NH	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005	023001	023031	023017	023007		
WHOU	FM	Houlton	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003	023019					

Call Letters		City of license	Required	State Primary (Maine Public)	Alternate Primary	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7
WHPF	FM	Pittston Farm	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023025						
WHPW	FM	Harpwell	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005						
WHSN	FM	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WHTP	FM	Kennebunkport	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WHXR	FM	Scarborough	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WJBQ	FM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WJCX	FM	Pittsfield	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WJJB	FM	Gray	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WJTO	AM	Bath	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WJYE	AM	Gardiner	IPAWS	WMEA	WTOS	023011	023013	023001				
WJZF	FM	Standish	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005						
WJZN	AM	Augusta	IPAWS	WMEW	WBLM	023011						
WJZP	FM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005						
WKIT	FM	Brewer	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WKSQ	FM	Ellsworth	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WKTJ	FM	Farmington	IPAWS	WMEA	WTOS	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WOXO	AM	South Paris	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WKVV	FM	Searsport	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023009	023027				
WKVZ	FM	Dexter	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023021	023025				
WLAM	AM	Lewiston	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WLBZ	TV	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WLKE	FM	Bar Harbor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WLOB	AM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WLVP	AM	Gorham	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WMCM	FM	Rockland	IPAWS	WMEH	WTOS	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WMDR	AM	Augusta	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WMDR	FM	Oakland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023011	023001	023015	023023	023017		
WMEA	FM	Portland	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023005	023031	023001	023017			

Call Letters		City of license	Required	State Primary (Maine Public)	Alternate Primary	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7
WMEA	TV	Biddeford	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023005	023031					
WMEB	FM	Orono	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023021	023009	023027			
WMEB	TV	Orono	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023025	023021	023027	023009		
WMED	FM	Calais	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023029	023029					
WMED	TV	Calais	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023029	023029					
WMEF	FM	Fort Kent	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023003						
WMEH	FM	Bangor	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WMEK	FM	Kennebunkport	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005					
WMEM	FM	Presque Isle	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023003	023019					
WMEM	TV	Presque Isle	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023003	023019					
WMEP	FM	Camden	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023015	023013	023027				
WMEW	FM	Waterville	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023011						
WMEY	FM	Bowdoin	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023011	023001	023023	023015			
WMGX	FM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WMHB	FM	Waterville	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023005	023001	023023	023015	023011		
WMME	FM	Augusta	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005	023001	023023	023015	023011		
WMPF	FM	Rumford	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023017						
WMPG	FM	Gorham	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005	023031	023001	023023			
WMSJ	FM	Freeport	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005	023001	023031				
WMTW	TV	Poland Spring	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WNSX	FM	Winter Harbor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WOXO	AM	South Paris	IPAWS	WMEA	WTOS	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WOXO	FM	Norway	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WOZI	FM	Presque Isle	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003	023019					
WPEI	FM	Saco	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005	023031					
WPFO	TV	Waterville	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023001	023011	023017	023013	023015	023023	023005
WPME	TV	Lewiston	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005	023031	023001	023023	023015	023011	023017

Call Letters		City of license	Required	State Primary (Maine Public)	Alternate Primary	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7
WPNX	FM	Westbrook	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005						
WPOR	FM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WPPI	FM	Topsham	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023023	023015	023001	023005			
WPXT	TV	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WQCB	FM	Brewer	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WQDY	FM	Calais	IPAWS	WMED	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WQHR	FM	Presque Isle	IPAWS	WMEM	WHCF	023003	023019					
WQSK	FM	Madison	IPAWS	WMEH	WTOS	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WQSS	FM	Camden	IPAWS	WMEH	WTOS	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WRBC	FM	Lewiston	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WRPB	FM	Benedicta	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023003	023019					
WRED	AM	Westbrook	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WRFR	FM	Rockland	IPAWS	WMEP	WTOS	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WRGY	FM	Rangeley	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023007						
WRKJ	FM	Westbrook	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005	023031					
WRMO	FM	Milbridge	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023029	023009					
WRNM	FM	Ellsworth	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023009						
WSEW	FM	Sanford	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031						
WSHD	FM	Eastport	IPAWS	WMED	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WSHK	FM	Kittery	NH WHO									
WSKW	AM	Skowhegan	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WSVP	FM	Springvale	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031						
WSYY	AM	Millinocket	IPAWS	WMEM	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WSYY	FM	Millinocket	IPAWS	WMEM	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WTBP	FM	Bath	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023015	023023	023013				
WTBU	FM	York	NH WHO									
WTHT	FM	Auburn	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WTME	AM	Rumford	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011

Call Letters		City of license	Required	State Primary (Maine Public)	Alternate Primary	County 1	County 2	County 3	County 4	County 5	County 6	County 7
WTNP	FM	Waterville	IPAWS	WMEW	WEBB	023013						
WTOS	FM	Skowhegan	IPAWS	WMEH	WBLM	023017	023007	023025	023021			
WTUX	FM	Gouldsboro	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023009	023029					
WTVL	AM	Waterville	IPAWS	WMEW	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WUMF	FM	Farmington	IPAWS	WMEA	WTOS	023007	023001	023011	023017	023025		
WUMM	FM	Machias	IPAWS	WMED	WHCF	023029						
WUPI	FM	Presque Isle	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003						
WVII	TV	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WVOM	AM	Rockland	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023013	023027	023015				
WVOM	FM	Howland	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WVQM	FM	Augusta	IPAWS	WMEH	WTOS	023011	023027	023013	023015	023023	023001	023007
WWLN	FM	Lincoln	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019						
WWMJ	FM	Ellsworth	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WWTP	FM	Augusta	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023011	023015					
WWNZ	AM	Veazie	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WWSF	AM	Sanford	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031						
WWWA	FM	Winslow	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023011	023017	023007	023025	023021		
WXPB	FM	Corinth	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023025	023021				
WXEX	FM	Sanford	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031						
WXME	AM	Monticello	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003						
WXNZ	FM	Skowhegan	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023025						
WXTP	FM	N. Windham	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005						
WYAR	FM	Yarmouth	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005						
WYFB	FM	Fryeburg	IPAWS	NPR	WHCF	023017						
WYFP	FM	Harpwell	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WYNZ	FM	So. Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WZAN	AM	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031	023005	023001	023023	023015	023013	023011
WZON	AM	Bangor	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019	023029	023009	023027			
WZLO	FM	Dover-Foxcroft	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023021	023019					

*The Maine Public radio and television networks monitor WHCF through their control center in Bangor.

Cable TV: Monitoring Assignments and County ANSI Codes

All EAS Participants should set their EAS boxes to monitor and relay alerts for 000000, the “Entire US” code, as well as for 023000, the entire state of Maine.

At their discretion, EAS Participants may monitor NOAA Weather Radio, and other alert sources if available, in addition to the monitoring assignments shown below.

**023001: Androscoggin | 023003: Aroostook | 023005: Cumberland | 023007: Franklin | 023009: Hancock | 023011: Kennebec
 023013: Knox | 023015: Lincoln | 023017: Oxford | 023019: Penobscot | 023021: Piscataquis | 023023: Sagadahoc
 023025: Somerset | 023027: Waldo | 023029: Washington | 023031: York**

System	City	Required	Primary (Maine Public)	Secondary	Counties
Spectrum/Time Warner Cable	Augusta/Central Maine Division	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023001, 023005, 023007, 023011, 023015, 023017, 023025, 023027, 023031
Spectrum/Time Warner Cable	Bangor/Maine Division	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023003, 023007, 023009, 023013, 023015, 023017, 023019, 023021, 023025, 023027, 023029
Spectrum/Time Warner Cable	Portland	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023005, 023031
Spectrum/Time Warner Cable	Presque Isle	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003
Spectrum/Time Warner Cable	Houlton (Presque Isle)	IPAWS	WMEM	WQHR	023003, 023019, 023029
Comcast	Brunswick	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023001, 023005, 023023
Bee Line	Skowhegan	IPAWS	WMEW	WTOS	023007, 023025
Bee Line	Millinocket	IPAWS	WMEH	WHCF	023019
Lincolntonville Communications	Lincolntonville	IPAWS	WMEP	WTOS	023013, 023027
Spectrum/Time Warner Cable	Acton (Conway, NH)	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031
Comcast	Berwick, Kittery (Westford, MA)	IPAWS	WMEA	WBLM	023031

Appendix D

Authorized Sources for Activating EAS

LOCAL/COUNTY/STATE:

Maine Emergency Management Agency

Agency Director or his/her designee; Officer of the Day

Maine Dept. of Public Safety, Consolidated Emergency Communications Bureau – Augusta or Houlton

Director, Senior Operations Manager, or the Senior Operations Manager on Duty in their absence

EAS Participants are also authorized to originate alerts in coordination with emergency management or public safety authorities.

Absent an approved local EAS plan, all local or county requests for alert activation shall be referred to either MEMA or MDPS.

FEDERAL:

Federal Emergency Management Agency/White House Office of Communications

Appendix E

EAS Protocol; Currently Authorized Originator and EAS Event Codes

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

A. EAS Header Code Analysis

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

1. [Preamble] ZCZC-ORG-EEE-PSSCCC+TTTT-JJHHMM-LLLLLLLL – repeated 3 times
2. Attention Signal (8 seconds)
3. Audio, Video, or Text Message
4. [Preamble] NNNN – repeated 3 times

The ASCII dash (-) and plus (+) symbols are required and may not be used for any other purpose. Unused characters must be ASCII space characters. FM or TV call signs must use a slash, ASCII character number 47 (/), in lieu of a dash.

Explanation:

1. [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 the message originator, then sent automatically by your Encoder. See section "B" below for codes.

EEE= (Event Code): Determined by the message originator, each time an alert is sent. See section "C" below for codes.

PSSCCC= (Location Code): Determined by the message originator, each time an alert is sent. See section "D" below for codes.

TTTT= (Duration of Alert): Determined by the message originator, each time an alert is sent. This indicates the valid time period of a message in 15 minute segments up to one hour and then in 30 minute segments beyond one hour; i.e. , +0015, +0030, +0045, +0100, +0430 and +0600.

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

LLLLLLLL= (8-Character ID, identifying the Broadcaster, Cable operator, Weather Service Office, Nuclear/Industrial Plant, or Civil Authority operating that Encoder): Preset once by message originator, then sent automatically by your Encoder. See section E below for the format to be used in constructing L-codes.

2. Attention Signal: Must be sent if an audio, video or text message is sent. Duration 8 seconds.

3. Test or Alert Message. See Appendix Q for examples of alert scripts.

4. [Preamble]= (Re-clears the system): sent automatically by your Encoder when you receive the End-of-Message sequence. Followed by:

NNNN= (End-of-Message Code): End of Message (EOM) code sent as a string of four ASCII N characters. Usually initiated automatically at the end of every EAS Alert originated by all sources. If an EAS message fails to carry the EOM code, or an EAS encoder-decoder does not automatically release back to air at the end of the message, EAS Participants may clear their system by manually issuing an RWT (Required Weekly Test).

B. Originator Codes (ORG)

The following are the only Originator Codes to be used by sources in the state of Maine:

WXR - To be used by National Weather Services Offices

CIV - To be used by Maine Emergency Management Agency, Maine Dept. of Public Safety, and all other Civil Authorities

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

EAS Participants will almost always be relaying EAS messages originated by WXR or CIV. However, on rare occasion there may be an emergency condition that requires an EAS Participant, in coordination with emergency response authorities, to use their EAS equipment to originate an EAS message.

The following Originator Code will be used by federal authorities:

PEP – Primary Entry Point

C. Maine Event Codes (EEE)

The only required EAS event codes are EAN, NIC, NPT, RMT and RWT (see chart below). All other codes are optional. However, the codes shown below are strongly recommended for retransmission by EAS Participants because Maine is prone to various emergency conditions that pose a threat to life or property.

The following Event (EEE) codes are presently authorized for the State of Maine:

Nature of activation	Event code	Must be retransmitted:
National Codes (Required):		
Emergency Action Notification (National only)	EAN	Immediately
National Information Center	NIC	Immediately
National Periodic Test	NPT	Immediately
Required Monthly Test	RMT	Within 60 minutes
Required Weekly Test	RWT	Originated by the EAS Participant on a weekly basis
State and Local Codes (Recommended):		
Child Abduction Emergency (AMBER Alert)	CAE	Immediately - statewide
Civil Danger Warning	CDW	Immediately
Civil Emergency Message	CEM	Immediately
Earthquake Warning	EQW	Immediately
Evacuation Immediate	EVI	Immediately
Extreme Wind Warning	EWV	Immediately
Fire Warning	FRW	Immediately
Flash Flood Warning	FFW	Immediately
Hazardous Materials Warning	HMW	Immediately
Law Enforcement Warning	LEW	Immediately
Nuclear Power Plant Warning	NUW	Immediately
Shelter in Place Warning	SPW	Immediately
Tornado Warning	TOR	Immediately
Tsunami Warning	TSW	Immediately

The following state and local codes are optional, but EAS Participants should consider retransmitting them based on local conditions, weather patterns, etc.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning (1*)	SVR	*See notes below
Special Marine Warning (2*)	SMW	
Tornado Watch (3*)	TOA	

*1 – Although Severe Thunderstorm Warnings are listed as optional in the plan, EAS Participants should consider airing EAS alerts for Severe Thunderstorm Warnings, as they do meet the criteria for an EAS event. By definition, severe thunderstorms produce wind gusts of at least 58 mph (50 kt) and/or hail of at least 1 inch in diameter. Typically winds of 58 mph or greater will topple trees, snap large tree limbs, and are an imminent danger to those in the path of the storm. A strong severe thunderstorm will produce damage greater than that of a weak tornado.

*2 - Although Special Marine Warnings are listed as optional in the plan, EAS Participants that serve coastal areas of the state should consider airing EAS alerts for Special Marine Warnings, as they do meet the criteria for an EAS event. Special Marine Warnings are issued for thunderstorms that are expected to produce wind gusts of at least 39 mph. Typically wind gusts of 39 mph (35 kt) or greater are an imminent threat to recreational boaters in the path of the storm.

*3 – Although Tornado Watches do not meet the EAS criteria of an imminent threat, EAS Participants should consider airing EAS alerts for Tornado Watches as they serve as an important notification to the public of the need to monitor weather conditions closely and to be prepared to take immediate action, if necessary. Typically, tornadoes in Maine develop with little or no warning, and the Tornado Watch may be the only indication that tornadoes are possible. Of the 550 U.S. tornado deaths in 2011, 547 occurred in areas under Tornado Watches – many victims either failed to hear the warnings or were unable to react in time.

D. Location Codes (PSSCCC)

ANSI codes¹: 023000 Maine (entire state)

073000: Western North Atlantic Ocean, and along U.S. East Coast, from Canadian border south to Currituck Beach Light, N.C.

023001 Androscoggin County	023017 Oxford County
023003 Aroostook County	023019 Penobscot County
023005 Cumberland County	023021 Piscataquis County
023007 Franklin County	023023 Sagadahoc County
023009 Hancock County	023025 Somerset County
023011 Kennebec County	023027 Waldo County
023013 Knox County	023029 Washington County
023015 Lincoln County	023031 York County

FCC rules specify the EAS/SAME Locations codes in the PSSCCC format. The first digit ("P") is used to indicate one-ninth of a local jurisdiction such as a county, parish, local jurisdiction, etc. as located in the CCC element.

P Digit	Location
0	Entire Area
1	Northwest
2	North
3	Northeast
4	West
5	Central
6	East
7	Southwest
8	South
9	Southeast

¹ In 2008, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) eliminated the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) for numerically designating states and counties. FIPS has been replaced by American National Standards Institute (ANSI) codes, which maintain and mirror the previous numeric system for FIPS codes.

The second set of two digits ("SS") indicates the state. Therefore, a message targeted to the entire state of Maine would have the SS code of 23, and the EAS/SAME message PSSCCC code would be 023000.

The SS code is also used to designate offshore areas (marine areas). The offshore area code for Maine is SS code 73. The NWS description for code 73 is as follows:

Western North Atlantic Ocean, and along U.S. East Coast, from Canadian border south to Currituck Beach Light, North Carolina.

The third set of three digits ("CCC") indicate the county or local jurisdiction.

The list of ANSI codes for the entire United States is provided at the following web site:

<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ansi/data/13000.html>

E. EAS Participant Identification Codes (LLLLLLLL)

This 8-character (LLLLLLLL) code is affixed to every EAS message originated or re-transmitted by every EAS Encoder. The code identifies the particular EAS message originator, including broadcasters, cable operators, NWS Offices, or civil authorities operating that encoder. "L-Code" IDs must adhere to the following formats. No deviation from these formats is allowed, since using certain other characters would cause an error in the system.

Broadcasters:

Single Station: WXXX followed by four "space" characters

Two Stations using a common EAS Encoder-Decoder: "WXXXWYYY"

Three or more Stations using a common EAS Encoder-Decoder: The call letters of one of the stations is sufficient. All other stations sending the alert should keep a log of alerts sent, as should the station whose call letters are used in the L-Code.

Cable Operators:

Use the FCC Cable ID Number, filling in any unused digits at the end of the 8-digit EAS L-Code with the "space" character.

National Weather Service Offices:

Use the Letters "NWS" followed by the call sign of the NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) station sending the alert.

Civil Authorities:

Use three components in constructing the 8-character code:

Portion of "L Code"	Source of Characters
---------------------	----------------------

First four characters	First four letters of the name of the jurisdiction
Next two characters	Abbreviation for type of jurisdiction
Last two characters	Abbreviation for type of agency

Jurisdiction Type abbreviations:

TYPE	USE
State	ST
City	CY
Town	TN
Village	VL
County	CO
Township	TP
Municipality	MY

Agency Type Abbreviations:

TYPE	USE
Fire Department	FD
Police Department	PD
Traffic Authority	TA
Emergency Services	ES
Emergency Management	EM

Maine Emergency Management Agency = MAINSTEM

Maine Department of Public Safety = MAINSTPD

Maine Public Broadcasting: Use MAINMPBN

Appendix F

Summary of the Maine AMBER Alert Plan

In December 2002, Maine launched a statewide AMBER Alert Plan. AMBER Alert uses the Emergency Alert System and the CAE (Child Abduction Emergency) alert code to rapidly disseminate information statewide in order to enlist the public's aid in the search for an abducted child. AMBER Alerts are reserved for the most serious cases of child abduction and should not be used for missing children, or, except in extreme circumstances, for children who are in the company of a parent.

Criteria for issuing an AMBER Alert via EAS are spelled out in the Maine AMBER Alert Plan, which may be downloaded at www.mab.org.

Law enforcement agencies (including the Maine Warden Service and Maine Marine Patrol) should consider adopting the Maine Chiefs of Police Association Model Missing Persons Policy, which encompasses the Maine AMBER Alert Plan.

All EAS Participants are requested to relay CAE alerts immediately, statewide, and then to rebroadcast the relevant information (without sending another EAS alert) at least once every 30 minutes for the first 4 hours, then at least once an hour for the next 4 hours.

Time is of the essence in the safe recovery of an abducted child. According to a 1997 study by the U.S. Department of Justice, 74 percent of the children who were kidnapped and later found murdered were killed within the first 3 hours after being taken.

The Maine Emergency Alert System is not to be used in cases of "Silver Alerts" for missing senior citizens. Information about such cases should be publicized through normal news-dissemination channels.

Appendix G

The Common Alerting Protocol and Changes to the Emergency Alert System

Effective Date: Effective June 30, 2012, all EAS participants subject to 47 C.F.R. §11 must monitor the FEMA Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) aggregator. This will initially be accomplished through Internet Protocol (IP) connection of an approved IPAWS OPEN CAP-capable EAS device, and entry into these devices of information that will allow the device to poll the aggregator. This change means that all warning centers authorized by the State of Maine and FEMA can issue warnings that will reach the public not only through broadcast, cable and certain satellite program content providers, but also through other warning systems such as the Cellular Messaging Alert System, Reverse 911, sirens, and a wide variety of social communications media, as applicable.

Non-Participating Stations: The Non-Participating Station (NN) category for EAS has been eliminated. All EAS Participants (broadcast stations, cable systems, etc.) are designated PN, Participating National, and must carry all Presidential or national EAS alerts with the alert code EAN.

Audio, video and graphics that may be associated with IPAWS OPEN messages: The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standard has provisions that allow audio, video, pictures or graphics to be associated with messages in order to deliver more and better information to the public. The IPAWS OPEN aggregator will not relay actual audio, or a computer audio file, within messages that CAP-EAS devices receive. When a CAP-EAS device polls a CAP message from IPAWS, that message may include a reference to an audio file on a separate server operated by FEMA, Maine emergency management, or the law enforcement agency in Maine responsible for an AMBER Alert. When a CAP-EAS unit polls the IPAWS OPEN CAP aggregator, if there is a URL “pointer” in the CAP message, the receiving CAP EAS device will automatically seek the referenced audio file and compile a complete message from those two elements. The Text to Speech (TTS) feature of CAP reception devices will serve as a backup mechanism in case an expected audio file “pointer” cannot be located. TTS audio is derived from the text word description in the CAP message.

Information regarding the Maine CAP server: While the actions described above are taking place, CAP-EAS units will also poll, or have pushed to them, the same CAP message from the Maine CAP source that is being used to forward the local/state CAP message to IPAWS. EAS-CAP devices will in this way seek an audio file “pointer,” or the audio file can be “pushed” to the CAP device. For IPAWS OPEN messages without a URL audio pointer, Maine originators will rely completely on the ability of CAP-EAS reception devices to create TTS audio. TTS is a voluntary choice made by EAS participants.

Types of Warnings

In Maine, the EAS can be used for warnings of an immediate emergency situation, such as severe thunderstorms or tornadoes, forecast or actually occurring; evacuations of areas due to an incident (such as a hazardous spill) or a tsunami; instructions to shelter in place; or other events requiring the public to take immediate protective action. Watches and statements of the National Weather Service (NWS) do not require this type of immediate action. In Maine, by agreement the EAS does not carry these types of messages, even though the FCC rules provide for them.

Appendix H

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) Locations and Frequencies

<u>Location and Station</u>	<u>Station Call Letters</u>	<u>Station Frequency</u>
Caribou (Mars Hill)	WXM - 77	162.525 MHZ
Wiscasset (Dresden)	WSM - 60	162.475 MHZ
Bangor-Bar Harbor (Ellsworth)	KEC - 93	162.400 MHZ
Frenchville	KHB - 55	162.475 MHZ
Greenville	WNG - 542	162.525 MHZ
Jonesboro - marine only	WNG - 543	162.450 MHZ
Meddybemps	KHC - 47	162.425 MHZ
Milo	KHB - 54	162.450 MHZ
Portland (Falmouth)	KDO - 95	162.550 MHZ
Springfield	WXN - 28	162.500 MHZ
Sugarloaf	WNG - 547	162.450 MHZ

Appendix I

EAS and Wireless Emergency Alerts

On April 9, 2008, the FCC adopted requirements for the Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS) in 47 C.F.R. §10. CMAS was subsequently renamed WEA, Wireless Emergency Alerts. As of May 2012, some 77% of Commercial Mobile Service (CMS) providers (more commonly known as cell phone providers) had elected not to participate in WEA, and an additional 4% had elected to carry alert messages in only portions of their service areas. Thus, WEA should not be relied upon exclusively as a robust, ubiquitous alert messaging solution for the State of Maine.

CMS providers must follow the regulations in 47 C.F.R. §10 if they elect to participate.

EAS Participants and participating CMS providers will both be transmitting alerts to the public. Participating CMS providers will receive WEA alerts from FEMA. WEA alerts will be developed from certain elements in the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP). Once a CMS provider has elected to participate in WEA, that provider's subscribers will then receive WEA alerts at no cost, unless they opt out. Based on the capabilities of a CMS provider, a CMS subscriber can receive three classes of alert messages: (1) Presidential, (2) Imminent Threat, and (3) AMBER. Subscribers cannot opt out of receiving Presidential alerts.

1. A Presidential Alert is issued by the President of the United States or the President's authorized designee (FEMA).
2. An Imminent Threat Alert is an alert that meets a minimum value for each of three CAP elements: Urgency, Severity, and Certainty.
 - ♦ The CAP Urgency element must be either Immediate or Expected.
 - ♦ The CAP Severity element must be either Extreme or Severe.
 - ♦ The CAP Certainty element must be either Observed or Likely.

A tornado warning is an example of an Imminent Threat Alert.

3. An AMBER Alert is initiated by a state or local government official based on each state's or locality's AMBER Alert Plan.

A WEA alert message processed by a CMS provider includes five mandatory CAP elements—Event Type; Area Affected; Recommended Action; Expiration Time (with time zone); and Sending Agency. This requirement does not apply to Presidential Alerts. A WEA alert message processed by a CMS provider must not exceed 90 characters of alphanumeric text and must not include an embedded Uniform Resource Locator (URL), which is a reference (an address) to a resource on the Internet, or an embedded telephone number. This prohibition does not apply to Presidential Alerts.

In summary, cell phone users will be receiving WEA text alert messages that contain about the same amount of information as is contained in the digital header portion of an EAS message.

Because of the limited nature of WEA messages, a cell phone user, upon receiving a WEA text alert message, will most likely begin to search for additional information about the alert. The additional information may be available through the EAS. Therefore it is important for EAS Participants to monitor for the EAS messages for the affected area and be ready to transmit those messages as soon as possible. It is assumed that WEA and EAS alerts will be available from the government at the same time.

Appendix J

Procedures for Radiological Emergency Events involving Nuclear Power Plants

Maine is in proximity to two operating nuclear power stations: Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire, approximately 15 miles south of Kittery, Maine; and Point Lepreau Generating Station, Point Lepreau, New Brunswick, Canada, approximately 27 miles east of Eastport, Maine.

The 10-mile Seabrook Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) includes 17 New Hampshire towns, all in Rockingham County. There are also six Massachusetts towns in the Seabrook EPZ. There are no Maine communities within the primary Seabrook EPZ.

New Hampshire emergency management officials have made provisions to broadcast emergency alerts for Seabrook over radio station 97.5 FM, Dover, NH.

There is a 20-kilometer (12.4-mile) evacuation perimeter around the Point Lepreau station. No part of Maine is within what is defined under U.S. regulations as an EPZ as it relates to the Point Lepreau Nuclear Power Plant.

Twenty-two towns in York County and 20 towns and unorganized territories in Washington County are within a broader 50-area around the respective plants that could be impacted by short- or long-term contamination of soil, grazing areas and crops. Emergency actions recommended in these areas, while extremely important, would likely not meet the criteria of “immediate and unforeseen emergency actions” calling for the use of EAS for public warning.

In the event that an incident occurring at either Seabrook Station or Point Lepreau does give rise to a protective action recommendation for the public requiring immediate emergency actions, the Maine EAS system would be activated according to the standard operating procedures described in this plan.

Appendix K

Guidance for EAS Participants in Programming EAS Decoders

This plan is designed to serve as a guidance tool for EAS Participants and emergency managers to effectively use the EAS for providing warning messages to the citizens of Maine.

It covers the parts of the plan that are needed to comply with FCC regulations. Specifically, a list of monitoring assignments (EAS sources) is provided so that all EAS Participants will have two monitoring assignments. This plan provides information so that authorized officials can use EAS sources to originate alerts. The alert will then travel over the EAS system according to the monitoring plan. State and local agencies should strive to get EAS origination equipment installed and tested using trained personnel.

The FCC requires that all EAS Participants monitor two sources that link them to an NP (National Primary) station. Accordingly, strict adherence to the monitoring assignments in Appendix C will ensure compliance with this requirement. Since most decoders have more than two audio inputs, EAS Participants are encouraged to utilize the extra inputs to monitor additional EAS sources, such as NWS transmitters, for alerts that could impact their audiences and subscribers. EAS Participants should refer to 11.33 of the FCC rules (47 C.F.R.) for guidance in connecting to an appropriate data source.

Each EAS alert that you want to program your EAS equipment to respond to will require three elements: (1) the Event Code you want it to respond to, (2) the Jurisdiction (Location codes) that the event should apply to, and (3) the Mode of Operation you want it to respond in.

A. Modes of Operation

All EAS decoders are capable of manual and automatic operation. Some models also offer a Semi-Automatic Mode.

Manual Operation Mode: This mode will only notify personnel of any incoming EAS alert that has been programmed into the EAS equipment. An operator must manually take action to cause the alert to be transmitted.

Automatic Operation Mode: This mode would be used with a Program Interrupt connection to the EAS Unit. Audio and/or video is "looped through" the EAS Unit so that the unit can interrupt the audio/video programming when necessary. In automatic operation, the unit receives an EAS alert that has been programmed into it for automatic interrupt. The unit immediately interrupts programming to transmit the alert.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If an EAS participant operates as an unattended facility for any period of time, the FCC requires that the EAS equipment be operated in automatic mode during that period of time.

Semi-Automatic Operation Mode: Under this mode, when the EAS unit receives an EAS alert that has been programmed into it, it will begin a preset countdown to automatic interrupt. The idea is for personnel to transmit the EAS alert manually at the earliest convenience. If the alert is not transmitted by the time the countdown expires, the EAS unit will take over and transmit the alert. The same could apply to a broadcast automation system, where the automation system should insert the received alert in the next commercial break. If it fails to do that, the EAS unit will interrupt to transmit the alert at the end of the time out.

You can program your EAS unit to respond to different alerts in different modes, such as responding to all weather watches in Manual Mode, and all weather warnings in Automatic Mode. The RMT, which must be re-transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt, could be programmed for Semi-Automatic Mode with a 60 minute countdown. This would give personnel the opportunity to run the RMT at a break in programming. However, if forgotten, the EAS unit would then do it to prevent an FCC violation.

B. Location Codes

If you want to receive EAS messages for areas beyond the requirements set by the FCC (such as the county for your broadcast City of License), you must program your EAS equipment for those additional Location codes. See Appendix C.

Also, you must program your EAS equipment to receive EAS messages that contain certain Event codes. They are specified in paragraph C below. If you want to receive additional EAS messages such as tornado warnings, evacuation notices, etc., you must program your EAS equipment for those Event codes.

C. Event Codes That MUST be Programmed into EAS Decoders

This is an FCC requirement for all EAS Participants that must have EAS equipment (see 47 C.F.R. Part 11.31):

EAN - Emergency Action Notification (National EAS Activation) = Must be re-transmitted immediately.

NIC – National Information Center

NPT – National Periodic Test

RMT - Required Monthly Test containing your Location code = Must be re-transmitted within 60 minutes of receipt.

RWT - Required Weekly Test containing your Location code = Logged upon receipt from a monitored source, but not re-transmitted.

Appendix L

EAS Tests

All EAS Participants should refer to 47 C.F.R. 11.61 for their respective requirements concerning the Required Monthly Test (RMT) and the Required Weekly Test (RWT). Generally, the requirements in the following sections regarding RMTs and RWTs apply to all EAS Participants.

Tests using “live” EAS codes require prior authorization from the Federal Communications Commission. Live-code tests should not be issued without such authorization.

A. Required Weekly Test (RWT)

1. Transmission

Most EAS Participants must transmit an RWT once each week at random days and times, except for the week of the RMT. There are no time-of-day restrictions. The RWT is a 10.5 second test, consisting only of the EAS Header and End of Message Codes. EAS Participants should refer to 47 C.F.R. 11.61 for unique situations concerning the RWT. There are some exceptions for certain EAS Participants.

When transmitting the Required Weekly Test, EAS Participants shall use the event code RWT, and the Location codes are the state and county for the broadcast station's city of license or the state and county where a cable system is franchised to operate. Other location codes may be included upon approval of station or system management. EAS tests may be transmitted automatically or manually.

2. Reception

EAS Participants receiving an RWT from one of their monitored sources must log receipt of this test. No further action is required.

B. Required Monthly Test (RMT)

The schedule for RMTs will be published in advance at the website of the Maine Association of Broadcasters, www.mab.org.

1. Transmission

During the designated week for this test, all EAS Participants are to wait for this test and then react as described below in “Reception and Retransmission.” These tests will always use the RMT event code.

2. Some Recommended Time Constraints

EAS sources are requested to adhere to the schedule for the issuance of RMTs. These tests should be issued on the date, and at the specific time, for which they are scheduled. Since the RMT schedule is published in advance, stations expect that these tests will be issued at certain times, which are designed not to conflict with other important events. EAS Participants that have a complaint regarding the scheduling of RMTs should contact their SECC Chair.

3. Reception and Retransmission

All EAS Participants receiving an RMT must retransmit this test within 60 minutes of receipt. For Daytime-only stations receiving a nighttime RMT, this test must be retransmitted within 60 minutes of the Daytime-only station's sign-on. Transmission of the RMT takes the place of the Required Weekly Test (RWT) during the week in which it is conducted. Times should be logged for both the receipt and retransmission of the RMT. EAS Participant management should impress on their staffs that retransmission of this test is mandatory, not optional. It is an FCC violation to fail to retransmit this test within 60 minutes of receiving it. The best policy may be to set your EAS unit for a 60-minute automatic countdown upon receiving an RMT. If the operator on duty does not send the test manually within that window, the EAS unit will do it when time runs out. Refer to 47 C.F.R. 11.61 for RMT exceptions.

C. Time Duration and Location Codes

It is recommended that the time duration (“+TTTT”) used in the EAS Header Code for all EAS tests be at least one hour and 30 minutes, or +0130. This will ensure that, in a "daisy-chain" message relay situation, EAS Participants have sufficient time to act on the test message before the message expiration time occurs.

The location codes to be used in the EAS Header Code for all EAS tests shall reflect the state or area for which the test is intended. RMTs shall be re-transmitted unchanged except for the "LLLLLLLL-Code".

Appendix M

EAS alert code definitions; test and alert scripts and formats

The following definitions of non-weather EAS alert codes are taken from NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE INSTRUCTION 10-518, AUGUST 31, 2013: NWSPD 10-5 NON-WEATHER RELATED EMERGENCY PRODUCTS SPECIFICATION (emphasis added)

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/sym/pd01005018curr.pdf>, pp. C-2 – C-5

Child Abduction Emergency (CAE)

An emergency message, based on established criteria, about a missing child believed to be abducted. Note, the agency/organization establishing the criteria varies by jurisdiction but most criteria loosely follow those of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The law enforcement agency investigating the abduction will describe the missing child, provide a description of the suspect and/or vehicle, and ask the public to notify the requesting agency if they have any information on the whereabouts of the child or suspect.

Civil Danger Warning (CDW)

A warning of an event that presents a danger to a significant civilian population. The CDW, which usually warns of a specific hazard and gives specific protective action, has a higher priority than the Local Area Emergency (LAE). Examples include contaminated water supply and imminent or in-progress military or terrorist attack. Public protective actions could include evacuation, shelter in place, or other actions (such as boiling contaminated water or seeking medical treatment).

Civil Emergency Message (CEM)

An emergency message regarding an in-progress or imminent significant threat(s) to public safety and/or property. The CEM is a higher priority message than the Local Area Emergency (LAE), but the hazard is less specific than the Civil Danger Warning (CDW).

Earthquake Warning (EQW)

A warning of current or imminent earthquake activity. Authorized officials may recommend or order protective actions according to state law or local ordinance.

Evacuation Immediate (EVI)

A warning where immediate evacuation is recommended or ordered according to state law or local ordinance. As an example, authorized officials may recommend the evacuation of affected areas due to an approaching tropical cyclone. In the event a flammable or explosive gas is

released, authorized officials may recommend evacuation of designated areas where casualties or property damage from a vapor cloud explosion or fire may occur.

Extreme Wind Warning (EWW)

A warning issued for advance notice of sustained surface wind speeds of 115 miles per hour or greater in association with major hurricanes.

Fire Warning (FRW)

A warning of a spreading structural fire or wildfire that threatens a populated area. Evacuation of areas in the fire's path may be recommended by authorized officials according to state law or local ordinance.

Hazardous Materials Warning (HMW)

A warning of the release of a non-radioactive hazardous material (such as a flammable gas, toxic chemical, or biological agent) that may recommend evacuation (for an explosion, fire or oil spill hazard) or shelter-in-place (for a toxic fume hazard).

Law Enforcement Warning (LEW)

A warning of a bomb explosion, riot, or other criminal event (e.g. a jailbreak). An authorized law enforcement agency may blockade roads, waterways, or facilities, evacuate or deny access to affected areas, and arrest violators or suspicious persons.

Nuclear Power Plant Warning (NUW)

A warning of an event at a nuclear power plant classified as a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

A Site Area Emergency is confined to the plant site; no off-site impact is expected.

A General Emergency is confined to an area less than a 10-mile radius around the plant. Authorized officials may recommend evacuation or medical treatment of exposed persons in nearby areas.

Shelter in Place Warning (SPW)

A warning of an event where the public is recommended to shelter in place (go inside, close doors and windows, turn off air conditioning or heating systems, and turn on the radio or TV for more information). Examples include the release of hazardous materials where toxic fumes or radioactivity may affect designated areas.

A. Test Scripts and Formats

The following test scripts and formats can be used by Maine EAS Participants including EAS sources (such as Emergency Management), when originating EAS tests.

1. Required Weekly Test (RWT)

No script is required for the RWT. Entire test takes about 10.5 seconds. Format follows.

1. Stop regular programming
2. Optional announcement to audience identifying EAS digital tones as an EAS test
3. One second pause
4. Send EAS Header Code three times (Use RWT Event Code for this test)
5. One second pause
6. Send EAS End of Message Code three times
7. One second pause
8. Resume normal programming

2. Required Monthly Test (RMT)

EAS sources originating this test should use the following format. EAS Participants will receive the test in this format and must re-transmit it within 60 minutes of receipt.

1. Send EAS Header Code three times (Use RMT Event Code for this test)
2. One second pause
3. Send EAS Attention Signal (8 seconds)
4. “This is a test of the Maine Emergency Alert System. Equipment that can quickly warn you during emergencies is being tested. If this had been an actual emergency or an Amber Alert, official information would have followed the alert tone. This concludes this test of the Maine Emergency Alert System.”
5. One second pause
6. Send EAS End of Message Code three times
7. One second pause
8. Resume normal programming

Timing Note: The script above can be read in 10 - 15 seconds. All other elements of the RMT (the Header Codes and an 8-second Attention Signal) take about 30 seconds. The goal of writing this short script is to fit the entire test into 40 seconds. This will allow EAS Participants to air the RMT followed by a 20-second promotional announcement in a 60-second spot. Also, including a promotional announcement would allow the EAS video crawl to complete its presentation before normal programming resumes.

B. Actual Alert -- Activation Script and Format

EAS message originators originate the alert in the following format.

1. Send EAS Header Code three times (Use the appropriate Event Code from the list provided in Appendix E.)
2. One second pause

3. Send EAS Attention Signal (8 seconds)
4. Alert message: *See sample scripts below. The audio portion of the message must not exceed 1½ minutes.*
5. One second pause
6. Send EAS End of Message Code three times (manually if not done automatically).*
7. One second pause
8. Resume normal operations

* **The End of Message Code (EOM) MUST be sent manually or automatically after EVERY EAS test or actual alert.** If this code is not sent, EAS participants' boxes will not release back to regular programming. Modern EAS origination equipment should include the EOM code automatically, but message originators are urged to double-check to make sure it is included in the message.

C. Sample Scripts

This section provides sample scripts for alerts that may be issued by MEMA or MDPS. It is assumed that the National Weather Service has its own protocol for scripting of weather-related emergency alert messages.

Guidance for message originators:

An effective warning message should be written in a style that clearly conveys the potential hazard to the public and directs them to a specific protective or remedial action. An effective warning message must be specific, clear, consistent, and accurate. The content of the message should include information on five basic elements: who, what, where, when, what should I do.

1. WHO: The source of the message. The person or agency responsible for issuing the alert should be clearly identified.
2. WHAT: Description of the hazard or risk. The warning message must describe the event that has occurred (or may occur) and the danger that it poses. The hazard should be described in sufficient detail so that all members of the public understand the character of the threat from which they are to protect themselves.
3. WHERE: Location of the hazard. The message should also describe the geographic areas that are at risk as well as those areas that are not at risk. This is necessary because a wider audience than those at risk will hear the message. The details of the location should be described in terms easily understood by the public using well-known landmarks and geographic boundaries, such as counties. Simply citing distances from the source of the threat is not adequate.
4. WHEN: Time available to act. Public warnings must also address the "when" aspect of response. The warning message must include information on the time available for those in the affected area to take the appropriate protective action.
5. WHAT SHOULD I DO: Guidance for protective actions. The message must include specific information on what people should do to protect themselves. People will act properly when

clear, detailed guidance is provided. The proper protective actions must, therefore, be described explicitly.

Sample messages illustrating these basic principles are included below. While these samples do not cover every emergency situation, the texts are generic, in that location-specific and other factors can be incorporated into the final message developed by emergency responders in a real-life situation.

Remember that an EAS message is limited to two minutes, including the digital header and ender codes. A lot of information can be conveyed within the approximately one and a half minutes allotted for the verbal alert message, but an EAS message is not suitable for, e.g., a lengthy list of affected communities. Such information should be provided to the media as quickly as possible for follow-on reporting.

DO NOT LET YOUR FEAR OF “GETTING IT WRONG” OVERWHELM YOUR ABILITY TO HELP PRESERVE LIFE AND PROPERTY THROUGH A TIMELY ALERT.

“The public would rather be safe than sorry. People tolerate false alarms if there is a valid scientific rationale for the warning and the ‘miss.’ For example, the public has been tolerant of hurricane warnings, for which there is an evacuation-warning false alarm rate of 70%. People subject to this hazard are willing to evacuate needlessly 70% of the time to ensure that they will avoid staying when evacuation is needed. **The bottom line is, when in doubt, warn.** The consequences of being wrong are more severe if a disaster occurs when there has been no public warning than if a disaster does not occur after warning. In addition, even if an official warning is not issued, unofficial ones are likely to be made as information about the risk becomes available to the press and the public.” -- *Dennis S. Mileti and John H. Sorensen, Communication of Emergency Public Warnings, available at <http://orise.orau.gov/csepp/publications/files/CommunicationFinal.pdf>*

SAMPLE SCRIPTS

AMBER ALERT: Abducted Child (CAE event code)

The Maine State Police have issued an AMBER Alert for the entire state of Maine. At [TIME], [NAME AND AGE OF CHILD/REN] was abducted from [LOCATION]. S/he is believed to be with [NAME, IF AVAILABLE, AND DESCRIPTION OF ABDUCTOR]. [NAME OF CHILD] is described as [HEIGHT, WEIGHT, HAIR COLOR, CLOTHING]. They are traveling in a [DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE, LICENSE PLATE IF AVAILABLE] believed to be traveling [DIRECTION/LOCATION]. [NAME OF ABDUCTOR] [IS BELIEVED TO BE ARMED AND DANGEROUS (*if applicable*).] If you see this vehicle, the child or the abductor, do not approach them. Instead, call 9-1-1 or your local law enforcement agency immediately. Tune to local radio or TV for more information. This has been an AMBER Alert for the State of Maine.

CIVIL DANGER WARNING (CDW event code)

This is an alert from [ORGANIZATION]. An active shooter is reported to be at/in [LOCATION(S)]. Please take safe cover immediately, and as far away from [LOCATION(S)]

as possible. Call 9-1-1 from a safe location to report a shooter sighting. Do not call 9-1-1 for information. To repeat: [REPEAT MESSAGE]

SHELTER IN PLACE: CHEMICAL SPILL OR FIRE (SPW event code)

The [NAME OF AGENCY] is responding to a chemical incident in [LOCATION]. Residents within a __-mile radius of [LOCATION] are advised to shelter indoors immediately. If you are indoors, close and lock all windows, doors, and vents, and turn off all heating and air conditioning units. If your children are at school in the affected area, they will be protected at the school. Do not travel to the school to get them. Do not call 9-1-1 unless you have an emergency to report. Do not call 9-1-1 for information. Tune to local radio or TV for updates on this situation and notification about when the shelter-in-place order will be lifted. To repeat: [REPEAT MESSAGE]

EVACUATION: NATURAL GAS LEAK (EVI event code)

This is an alert from [ORGANIZATION]. There is a natural gas leak in [BUILDING/LOCATION]. If you are in [BUILDING/LOCATION], or within __ miles of this area, evacuate the area immediately. If you are not in [BUILDING/LOCATION], avoid this area. To repeat – there is a natural gas leak in [BUILDING/LOCATION]. If you are in [BUILDING/LOCATION], or within __ miles of this area, evacuate the area immediately. If you are not in [BUILDING/LOCATION], avoid this area. Tune to local radio or TV for important follow-up information.

EVACUATION: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WARNING (HMW event code)

This is an alert from [ORGANIZATION]. At (time), a (description of event) occurred at (facility and location). This (event description) has caused (may cause) a release of (chemical name) which is extremely hazardous to human health if it is inhaled or comes in contact with human skin. Vapors from this (chemical name) release may not be visible and can cause serious adverse health effects with very little notice. People in the immediate area surrounding (event location) are advised to evacuate immediately (give time frame if not immediate). The evacuation zone consists of an area approximately (downwind distance) from the (location of event). This area is bounded by _____ on the west, _____ on the north, _____ on the east and _____ on the south. If you are within this area, you should evacuate immediately (or within X amount of time). [Detailed evacuation instructions have been provided to area radio and television stations. Please tune to a local station for additional information.*]

***Note:** Due to EAS message time constraints, it may not be possible to include detailed information within the alert. Follow-up information should be provided to the media as quickly as possible.