

INDIANA

STATE

EAS

Emergency Alert System

PLAN

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

YOUR LOCAL EAS AREA

YOUR EAS MONITORING ASSIGNMENTS

- ____ 1. All personnel trained in EAS procedures and in the use of EAS equipment.
- ____ 2. EAS encoders and decoders installed and working.
- ____ 3. Correct assignments monitored, according to EAS State or Local Area plans.
- ____ 4. Weekly and monthly EAS tests received and logged.
- ____ 5. Weekly and monthly EAS test transmissions made and logged.
- ____ 6. EAS Operating Handbook immediately available.
- ____ 7. Copies of EAS State and Local Area plans immediately available.
- ____ 8. Copy of FCC EAS Rules and Regulations (Part 11) and, if appropriate, AM Station emergency operation (Section 73.1250) available.

STATE OF INDIANA
EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) OPERATIONAL PLAN

This Plan was prepared by the Indiana State Emergency Communications Committee in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, the National Weather Service Indianapolis Forecast Office; the Indiana Cable Association; the Indiana Broadcasters Association, State and local officials, and the broadcasters and cable systems of Indiana.

NOTE: Internal EAS Local Area operating procedures of the broadcasters, cable systems, State officials, or the National Weather Service, relating to the State EAS Operational Plan, may be attached as an Annex to this plan.

Revision September 2012

THIS INDIANA STATE EAS PLAN IS REVISED TO ADD NEW LP1 EVANSVILLE AND LP1 NORTHWEST INDIANA LOCAL AREA AND Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) and the IBA/EAS Internet Stream.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) CHECKLIST.....	2
STATE OF INDIANA Operational Plan.....	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	4
APPROVALS AND CONCURRENCES.....	5
PURPOSE.....	6
AUTHORITY.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	6
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	6
DEFINITIONS.....	7-8
ACTIVATION.....	8-9
GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR USE OF BROADCAST STATION AND CABLE SYSTEMS.....	8-9
IMPLEMENTATION.....	10-11
TESTS.....	12
ANNEXES	
A. LIST OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS.....	13
B. AUTHENTICATION PROCEDURES.....	14
C. INDIANA STATE RELAY NETWORK.....	15-16
D. TEXT FOR REQUIRED MONTHLY TEST (RMT).....	17
E. MONITORING ASSIGNMENTS.....	18-20
F. MAP OF INDIANA LOCAL AREAS.....	21
G. LOCAL AREAS & COUNTIES.....	22
H. AMBER ALERT PLAN RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES.....	23-25
I. ORIGINATOR CODES.....	26-27

APPROVALS AND CONCURRENCES

APPROVED:

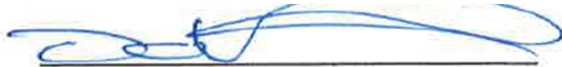


Hon. Eric Holcomb

5/10/17

Date

Governor, State of Indiana

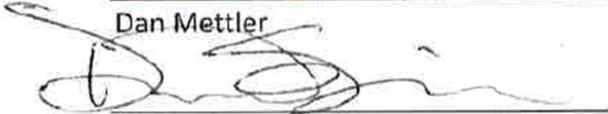


Dan Mettler

7-15-17

Date

Chairman, Indiana State Emergency Communications Committee



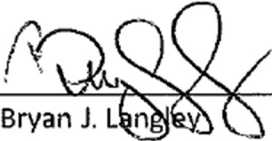
Rear Admiral (Ret) David Simpson

13 Jan 2017

Date

Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission

CONCUR:



Bryan J. Langley

7-17-17

Date

Executive Director, Indiana Department of Homeland Security

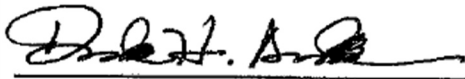


Daniel McCarthy

Feb. 23, 2017

Date

Meteorologist-In-Charge, National Weather Service, Indianapolis



David H. Arland

5/23/17

Date

Executive Director, Indiana Broadcasters Association



Douglas G. Carter

2/20/17

Date

Superintendent, Indiana State Police



Scott Fenstermaker

3-15-2017

Date

Chief Engineer, State Primary - WFBQ-FM

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to explain and provide procedures for the broadcast and cable services and designated government officials of Indiana to disseminate emergency information and instructions in threatened or actual emergencies.

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.

INTRODUCTION

These procedures were prepared by the Indiana State Emergency Communications Committee, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Communications Commission Emergency Communications Division, the National Weather Service Indianapolis, State and local officials, and the broadcasters and cable operators of Indiana. It provides background data and prescribes specific procedures for the broadcast and cable media to issue emergency information and warning to the general public in Indiana or any portion thereof within the broadcast coverage and cable system service area, at the request of designated State and Federal government officials.

Acceptance of or participation in this plan shall not be deemed to prohibit a licensee or cable operator from exercising its independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation. The concept of management of each broadcast station or cable system to exercise discretion regarding the transmission of emergency messages and instructions to the general public is provided by FCC Rules and Regulations, Part 11. Broadcast stations and cable systems originating emergency communications shall be deemed to have conferred rebroadcast authority as specified in Section § 11.54.

Detailed procedures, agreed upon by the broadcast and cable industries and the local area governments, which will permit designated government officials to issue local emergency messages and instructions, via the EAS in threatened or actual emergencies, are attached to this plan as individual appendices for each EAS local Area.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Listening and viewing habits of the public are inherent factors of consideration and are conducive to the positive effectiveness of the Indiana EAS. The instinctive reaction of the average person is to turn on their radio or television set in time of emergency. However, continuing public education is required to increase public awareness of the Indiana EAS as an established medium for the receipt and distribution of emergency information to the general public at the local, State, and National levels.

DEFINITIONS

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

Severe Weather Watch: A severe weather WATCH indicates that the probabilities of a particular severe weather storm are high, and is an alert to the public of such severe weather conditions.

Severe Weather Warning: A severe weather WARNING indicates that a particular severe weather storm has actually been sighted in an area or indicated by radar, and serves notice to the public that severe weather conditions are almost certain to occur.

Designated Government Officials: The person or persons designated by governments signatory to this procedure to request activation of the EAS and to make emergency announcements (see Annex A).

Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Alerting in Indiana EAS is now part of FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), which disseminates messages based on the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP). FEMA has established an Internet-based feed to provide CAP messages to all EAS Participants. [FEMA IPAWS information is at: <http://www.fema.gov/ipaws/>]

FCC-Mandated CAP Monitoring As of June 30, 2012, EAS Participants must have equipment installed to receive EAS alerts in the CAP format, and must be connected to the Internet and monitoring the FEMA EAS CAP feed. EAS Participants should contact the manufacturer of their EAS-CAP unit for details how to configure the unit to properly monitor the FEMA EAS CAP feed. Note that FEMA sends RWTs on this feed, and the Indiana EAS Committee recommends that EAS Participants log these RWTs to demonstrate proper monitoring of this required feed.

FCC Waiver EAS Participants with "physical unavailability of broadband Internet service" can apply for an FCC waiver from the requirement of having EAS CAP equipment. The waiver must be renewed every 6 months, and legacy EAS monitoring assignments must still be maintained.

Use of CAP Enhanced Text Required - When airing received CAP messages, the FCC requires the use of the enhanced CAP text in video crawls. FCC EAS Fifth Report & Order paragraph 30 states, "Accordingly, we are requiring EAS Participants to create video crawls based upon the enhanced text contained within the CAP message to the extent that such text files are provided by the alert initiator..."

No Indiana CAP Server Utilized - Indiana does not utilize a CAP server or have its own CAP distribution within the state; messages will be routed through FEMA IPAWS.

Indiana Authorities Originating IPAWS CAP Messages - To originate IPAWS CAP messages, authorities must follow the procedures found on FEMA's website: <http://www.fema.gov/alerting-authorities>
CAP Monitoring Does Not Replace Legacy EAS Monitoring As noted in the next section, EAS Rule §11.52 (d)(1) still requires EAS Participants to monitor the two analog Monitoring Assignments found in their State EAS Plan.

Primary and Secondary Delivery Plan for Legacy EAS Messages - EAS Rule §11.52 (d)(1) still requires EAS

Participants to monitor the two analog Monitoring Assignments found in their State EAS Plan. One task of this Plan is to determine a primary and secondary delivery method for each level of legacy EAS alert. This goal was surpassed for many broadcasters and cable operators. For stations/operators electing to monitor only the two assigned sources, two paths for each alert are provided. Stations/operators adding the three optional legacy EAS sources will have at least three paths on all alerts, plus IPAWS as a fourth path. Using the Designations and Definitions outlined in this section, the redundancy of the Indiana State EAS Plan is diagrammed on the following pages. For clarity, the first page shows the distribution paths for each level of EAS drawn out separately. Thus, some communications paths are delivering more than one level of EAS alert. The second page maps out all of the State EAS paths on one diagram. Consult Appendix A of this Plan, "Table of Monitoring Assignments", to determine the two mandated and three optional sources that each broadcaster and cable operator should monitor.

Type of Information to expect from each EAS Source - Monitoring the FEMA EAS CAP Feed: FEMA will provide National EAS Alerts on its CAP feed, Indiana will route State EAS Alerts on this feed, and any county/local agencies with IPAWS Public Alerting Authority can send EAS CAP alerts via this feed. Monitoring Primary Entry Point (PEP) for Indiana Stations are: WLS, Chicago, IL; WLW, Cincinnati, OH; and WSM, Nashville, TN.

ACTIVATION

The Indiana EAS is activated by a request from authorized officials to the State's EAS State Primary (SP) source. The SP source, WFBQ, 94.7 MHz, is in Indianapolis, and is key with respect to activation of the EAS at the State level. All Local Primary (LP) sources in each EAS Local Area and State Relay (SR) sources should monitor the above sources, or according to the Indiana EAS State Relay Network (see Annex E) for further dissemination of State level emergency information to all other stations and cable systems and the public.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR USE OF BROADCAST STATION AND CABLE SYSTEMS

- A. When a severe weather WATCH is issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) for the State of Indiana, stations and cable systems in Indiana can receive hard copy of the WATCH over any of the following teletype networks: Associated Press (AP), CAP, the IBA/EAS Stream and the NOAA Weather Wire.
- B. When a severe weather WARNING is issued by the NWS for the State of Indiana, the NWS or another designated official will notify the SP source, WFBQ 94.7 MHz, through NOAA Weather Radio, telephone, two-way radio, etc.
- C. When a statewide emergency exists, the Governor or a designated official from the list provided to broadcasters and cable operators will determine whether or not to request activation of the Indiana EAS through the SP source.
- D. For unique emergency situations not involving the entire state, authorities may request EAS activation through the Local Primary (LP) source serving the affected EAS Local Area.
- E. The Indiana State Emergency Communications Committee and the Indiana Office of Emergency Services will issue a list of authorized officials and authentication procedures for requesting activation of the Indiana EAS (see Annexes A and B). These are published on a need to know basis.

- F. A county-by-county emergency message can be issued using the FEMA CAP/iPAWS open portal from the county EMA of IDHS portal.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE INDIANA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES, THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN INDIANAPOLIS, AND THE BROADCAST AND CABLE FACILITIES OF INDIANA

- A. Commercial telephone exists between the Indiana Office of Emergency Services, the NWS in Indiana, and the broadcast and cable facilities of the state (see attached listing).
- B. NOAA Weather Wire and NOAA Weather Radio exist as other links between the NWS and Indiana broadcasting and cable facilities.
- C. Remote pickup units (two-way radios) are available between the IHHS EOC and Indiana State Police and the SP source WFBQ 94.7 MHz.
- D. The Indiana Broadcasters Association in partnership with the Indiana Department of Homeland Security has deployed a digital audio stream relay of analog EAS activations for the State of Indiana that supplements the traditional analog EAS 'daisy chain' relay system.

Although Indiana's analog EAS 'daisy chain' remains in place - the digital audio relay stream system presents each station with analog EAS activation audio direct, within seconds of the EAS activation origination. This is a voluntary digital audio relay system and the benefit for all stations that participate is high quality audio of state wide EAS activations without any 'daisy chain' delay or audio degradation.

The Indiana Broadcasters Association's EAS digital audio tuner audio output should be connected to a vacant input on the station's EAS-CAP Encoder/Decoder. (Note: Stations must continue to monitor their EAS Operational Area LP-1 and LP-2 assignments to maintain the Daisy Chain as required by the FCC Rules.)

For additional information regarding this unique voluntary digital audio relay of Indiana's analog EAS activations - please contact the Indiana Broadcasters Association

IMPLEMENTATION

A. Procedures for Activating Officials.

1. Request activation of the EAS facilities through WFBQ 94.7 MHz, (State Primary) source, using prearranged authentication procedures (see Annex B) as soon as possible.
2. Workout program details (i.e., live or recorded, immediate or delayed) with broadcast and cable personnel.
3. It is recommended that government officials use the following format when recording the emergency announcement. The format is deliberately general in nature to allow for uniqueness of each emergency situation, yet broad enough to ensure completeness.

a. "This is _____ of _____
Name/title agency/department

with a request to activate the Emergency Alert System. I authenticate as follows:

_____."

- b. Situation Summary (describe the nature of the emergency).
- c. Instructions or message to the Public.
- d. Actions being taken by State and/or Local government.

4. Keep the line open, if necessary.
5. Issue Indiana EAS Termination.

B. Procedures for Broadcast stations and Cable systems.

1. Upon receipt of a request to activate EAS at the state level, the operator at WFBQ 94.7 MHz will authenticate (see ANNEX B) and if possible will begin recording all emergency messages and proceed as follows:

a. Transmit the following announcement:

"WE INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAM BECAUSE OF A STATE EMERGENCY.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION WILL FOLLOW."

b. Transmit the Emergency Alert System header codes and Attention Signal (FCC Regulations, Section § 11.51)

c. Transmit the following announcement:

“WE INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAM TO ACTIVATE THE INDIANA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM AT THE REQUEST OF

_____ AT _____
(authority) (time)

- d. Make the emergency announcement. Repeat as necessary and include the source of information and time received.
- e. If EAS operations are now concluded, transmit the EAS End of Message (EOM) code see (FCC Regulations, Section § 11.31) Otherwise keep program open and transmit the EOM code after the program is over.

Important Note: When relaying EAS messages, broadcasters and cable operators have the option of transmitting only the EAS header and EOM codes without the Attention Signal and emergency announcement. This is acceptable so that EAS coded messages can be quickly relayed through areas unaffected by the emergency.

- 2. Each broadcast station and cable system, upon receipt of a State level emergency action notification will, at the discretion of management, perform the same procedures as outlined in B.1., including recording all emergency messages.
- 3. To avoid unnecessary escalation of public confusion, all broadcast stations and cable systems must be cautious in providing information and news pertaining to the emergency. All messages must be based on definite and confirmed facts. The public must not be left to decide what is or is not factual.
- 4. Upon completion of the above transmission procedures, resume normal programming. Appropriate notations should be made in station and cable records and logs of all significant events. These records should be carefully preserved in the event they are required at some later date (FCC Regulations, Section § 11.55). Stations and cable systems may send a very brief summary to the FCC for information purposes.
- 5. If operations were not concluded as specified in B.1.e. above, upon receipt of the termination notice from the activating official, make the following announcement and transmit the EOM code:

"THIS CONCLUDES OPERATIONS UNDER THE INDIANA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM. ALL BROADCAST STATIONS AND CABLE SYSTEMS MAY NOW RESUME NORMAL OPERATIONS."

TESTS

Statewide tests of the Indiana Emergency Alert System will be conducted at a frequency adequate to assure the successful operation of the system. Tests will be initiated by the broadcast chairs of the State Emergency Communications Committee and the Required Monthly Test (RMT) will originate at WFBQ 94.7 mHz.

ANNEX A

LIST OF OFFICIALS DESIGNATED TO ACTIVATE THE INDIANA EAS

The Honorable Eric Holcomb
Governor of Indiana
State House - Room 206
200 West Washington St., Indianapolis, IN
46204
(317) 232-4567

The Honorable Suzanne Crouch
Lieutenant Governor of Indiana
State House - Room 333
200 West Washington St., Indianapolis, IN
46204
(317) 232-4545

Bryan Langley
Executive Director, Indiana State Emergency Management Agency
Indiana Government Center South
302 West Washington St. Room E208
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-3986

Douglas G. Carter
Superintendent, Indiana State Police
Indiana Government Center
100 North Senate Avenue
Room 301
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 323-8250

Daniel McCarthy
Meteorologist in Charge National Weather Service
6900 W. Hanna Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46241-9526
(317) 856-0361, x642

ANNEX B

**AUTHENTICATION PROCEDURES
TO BE USED TO ACTIVATE THE INDIANA EAS**

The authentication to be used for activation will be determined by the management of the State Primary source, WFBQ 94.7 MHZ, and concerned officials. One method is to call back the appropriate number below with authentication codes if they are used as part of the authentication process.

Note: National Weather Service (NWS) warnings received via NOAA Weather Wire, NOAA Weather Wire or AP, Reuters and UPI wire services do not need additional authentication.

1. Indiana State EOC
Indianapolis
DAYS M-F: 1-317-232-3830
NIGHTS & WEEKENDS: 1-317-233-6115 – option 1

2. National Weather Service
Indianapolis 1-800-499-2133
1-317-856-0359

ANNEX C

INDIANA STATE RELAY NETWORK

STATE PRIMARY SOURCE

WFBQ 94.7 MHz,	Indianapolis	94.7 MHz
----------------	--------------	----------

STATE RELAY SOURCES

WTTS(FM)	Bloomington	92.3 MHz
WMEE(FM)	Fort Wayne	97.3 MHz
WXXC(FM)	Marion	106.9 MHz
WNSN(FM)	South Bend	101.5 MHz
WTHI(FM)	Terre Haute	99.9 MHz
WWBL(FM)	Washington	106.5 MHz

LOCAL PRIMARY SOURCE(S) -1

WASK-FM	Lafayette	98.7 MHz
WTTS(FM)	Bloomington	92.3 MHz
WIKY (FM)	Evansville	104.1 MHz
WAJI(FM)	Fort Wayne	95.1 MHz
WOWO(AM)	Fort Wayne	1190 kHz
WFNI(AM)	Indianapolis	1070 kHz
WFMS(FM)	Indianapolis	95.5 MHz
WASK(AM)	Lafayette	1450 kHz
WKOA(FM)	Lafayette	105.3 MHz
WINN(FM)	North Vernon	106.1 MHz
WNVI(AM)	North Vernon	1460 kHz
WQLK(FM)	Richmond	96.1 MHz
WWWY(FM)	South Central	106.1 MHz
WSBT(AM)	South Bend	960 kHz
WNSN(FM)	South Bend	101.5 MHz
WTHI(FM)	Terre Haute	99.9 MHz
WWBL(FM)	Washington	106.5 MHz
WLJE (FM)	Valparaiso	105.5 MHz

LOCAL PRIMARY SOURCE(S) -2

WKKG(FM)	Columbus	101.5 MHz
WKDQ-FM	Evansville	99.5 MHz
WMEE(FM)	Fort Wayne	97.3 MHz
WFBQ(FM)	Indianapolis	94.7 MHz
WFMS(FM)	Indianapolis	95.5 MHz
WAZY(FM)	Lafayette	96.5 MHz
WHAS(AM)	Louisville	840 kHz
WAMZ(FM)	Louisville	97.5 MHz
WFMG(FM)	Richmond	101.3 MHz
WNDV(AM)	South Bend	1490 kHz
WNDV-FM	South Bend	92.9 MHz
WMGI-FM	Terre Haute	100.5 MHz
WAKE(AM)	Valparaiso	1500 kHz
WLJE(FM)	Valparaiso	105.5 MHz
WZVN(FM)	Lowell (Northwest)	107.1 MHz
WXR(AM)	Crown Point (Northwest)	103.9 MHz
WZDM(FM)	Vincennes	92.1 MHz

- LP-2-2 Terre Haute: Or - WWVR-FM, 105.5 MHz

ANNEX D

TEXT FOR REQUIRED MONTHLY TEST (RMT)

1. Discontinue normal programming
You must inform your audience that you are performing a test of the EAS equipment.

TV Stations must display an appropriate EAS slide or graphic.
2. Transmit this announcement locally
"This is a test of the Emergency Alert System. (Insert station call sign) serves the (Local area name)."
3. Retransmit/Originate
Use the EAS encoder to retransmit the header codes and two-tone attention signal. LP-1 stations will originate the RMT whenever a scheduled State test is not received from the State Primary.

TV Stations must visually and aurally transmit header code data.
4. Retransmit the monthly text or the monthly text locally
"This is a coordinated monthly test of the broad- transmit cast stations of your area. Equipment that can quickly warn you during emergencies is being tested. If this had been an actual emergency such as a tornado or flash flood or a civil emergency warning, official messages would have followed the alert tone. This station serves your local area. This concludes this test of the Emergency Alert System."
5. Transmit the End of Message (EOM) Codes
Use the station EAS encoder to transmit the EOM code. VERY IMPORTANT!
6. Resume Normal Programming
Resume Normal Programming and Log receipt and Log and transmission of the test.

TV Stations may continue crawling text mes- sage over the next program element.

**ANNEX E
MONITORING ASSIGNMENTS**

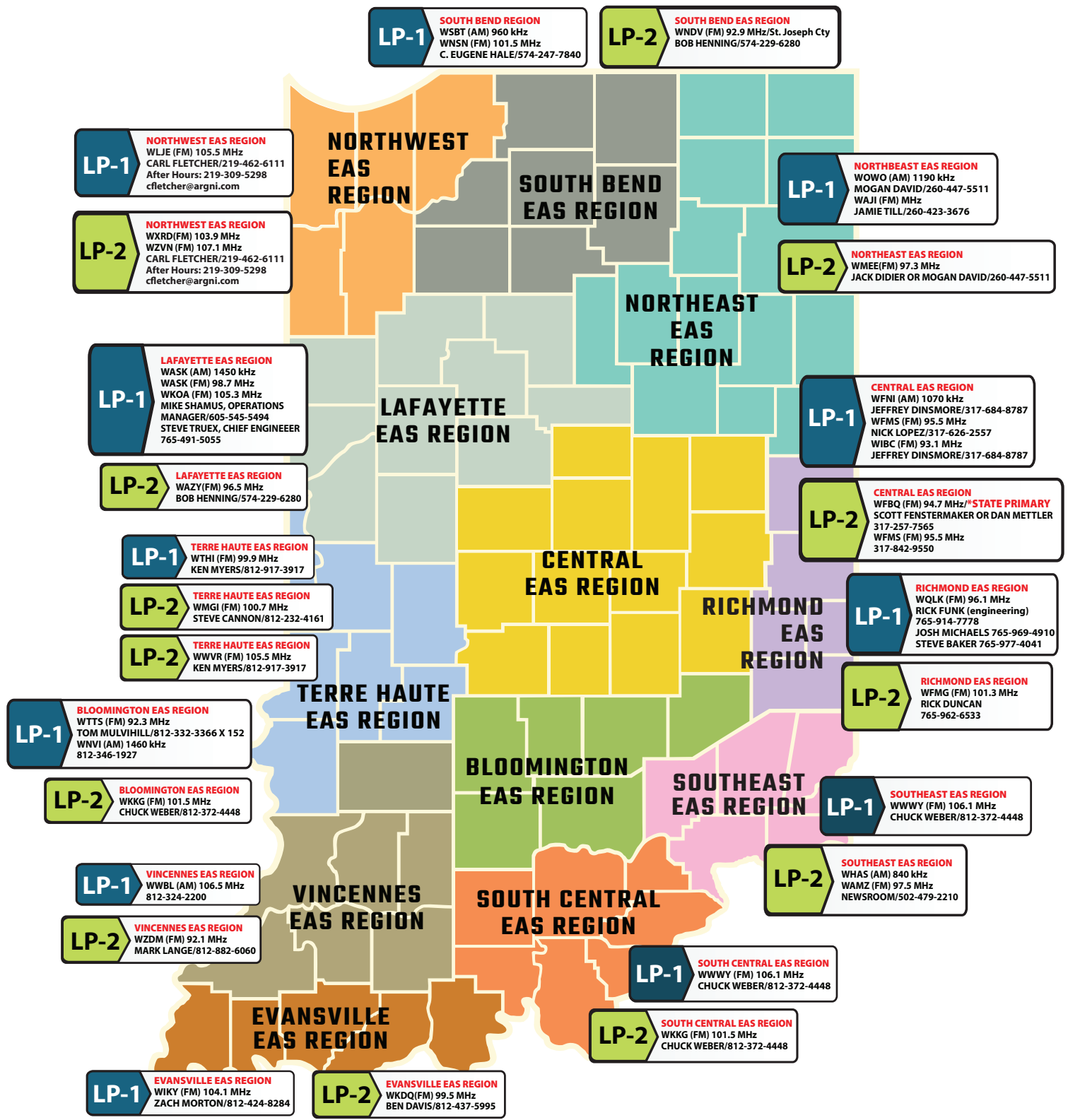
**IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT ALL
LP1 AND LP2 STATIONS MONITOR THE IBA/EAS STREAM.**

<u>local area</u>	<u>station</u>	<u>monitoring assignment</u>
Bloomington	WTTS(FM) & WGCL(AM)	#1 - WFBQ 94.7 MHz,, 94.7 MHz, Indianapolis #2 - WLW(AM), 700 kHz, Cincinnati
	WKKG(FM) & WCSI(AM)	#1 - WTTS(FM),92.3 MHz, Bloomington #2 - WFBQ 94.7 MHz,, 94.7 MHz, Indy
	all other stations and all cable systems	#1 - WTTS(FM), 92.3 MHz, Bloomington #2 - WKKG(FM), 101.5 MHz, Columbus
Central	WFNI(AM)	#1 - WFBQ 94.7 MHz,, 94.7 MHz, Indianapolis #2 - WLW(AM), 700 kHz, Cincinnati
	WFMS(FM)	#1 - WFNI(AM),1070 kHz, Indianapolis #2 - WFBQ 94.7 MHz,, 94.7 MHz, Indianapolis
	all stations and all cable systems in Delaware, Henry, Madison, Indianapolis Morgan and Rush Counties <u>except</u> WEEM(FM) in Pendleton and WKPW(FM) in Knightstown	#1 - WFMS(FM), 95.5 MHz, Indianapolis #2 - WFBQ 94.7 MHz,, 94.7 MHz,
	all other stations and all other cable systems	#1 - WFNI(AM), 1070 kHz, Indianapolis #2 - WFMS(FM),95.5 MHz, Indianapolis
Evansville	WIKY-FM WKDQ-FM	#1 - WWBL(FM), 106.5 MHz, Washington #2 – WSM-AM, 650 kHz, Nashville, TN #3 - NOAA Weather Radio
	all other stations and all cable systems	#1 – WIKY-FM, 104.1 MHz, Evansville #2 - WKDQ-FM, 99.5 MHz, Evansville #3 - NOAA Weather Radio

Lafayette	<p>WKOA (FM) & WASK AM/FM</p> <p>WAZY (FM) Indianapolis WSHY (AM)</p> <p>all other stations and all cable systems</p>	<p>#1 - WFBQ 94.7 MHz, 94.7, Indianapolis #2 – WLS (AM), 890 kHz, Chicago</p> <p>#1 - WFBQ 94.7 MHz, 94.7 MHz, #2 – WKOA (FM), 105.3 MHz, Lafayette</p> <p>#1 - WKOA(FM), 105.3 MHz, Lafayette or WASK(AM), 1450 kHz, Lafayette or WASK-FM, 98.7 MHz, Battle Ground #2 – WAZY (FM), 96.5 MHz, Lafayette</p>
Northeast	<p>WOWO (AM) & WAJI (FM)</p> <p>WMEE(FM) & WXXC(FM)</p> <p>All other stations and all Cable Systems</p>	<p>#1 – WXXC (FM), 106.9 MHz, Marion #2 – WLW (AM), 600 kHz, Cincinnati</p> <p>#1 - WAJI(FM), 95.1 MHz, Fort Wayne #2 – WFBQ 94.7 MHz, 94.7 MHz, Indianapolis</p> <p>#1 – WOWO(AM), 1190 kHz, Fort Wayne #2 – WMEE(FM), 97.3 MHz, Fort Wayne</p>
Northwest	<p>WLJE (FM), WAKE (AM), WXRD (FM) & WZVN (FM)</p> <p>All other Stations and all Cable Systems</p>	<p>#1 – WNSN (FM), 101.5 MHz, South Bend #2 – WLS (AM), 890 kHz, Chicago</p> <p>#1 – WLJE (FM), 105.5 MHz, Valparaiso or WAKE(AM), 1500 kHz, Valparaiso #2 – NOAA Weather Radio</p>
Richmond	<p>WQLK (FM) & WFMG(FM)</p> <p>WQLK(FM) & WFMG(FM)</p> <p>All other Stations and all Cable Systems</p>	<p>#1 – WMDH(FM), 102.5 MHz, New Castle #2 – WLW(AM), 700 kHz, Cincinnati</p> <p>#1 – WFMG(FM), 101.3 MHz, Richmond #2 – WMDH(FM), 102.5 MHz, New Castle</p> <p>#1 – WQLK(FM), 96.1 MHz, Richmond #2 – WFMG(FM), 101.3 MHz, Richmond</p>
South Bend	<p>WNSN(FM) & WSBT(AM)</p> <p>WNDV FM</p> <p>all other Stations and all Cable Systems</p>	<p>#1 – WMEE(FM), 97.3 MHz, Fort Wayne #2 – WLS(AM), 890 kHz, Chicago</p> <p>#1 – WNSN(FM), 101.5 MHz, South Bend or WSBT(AM), 960 kHz, South Bend #2 - WMEE(FM), 97.3 MHz, Fort Wayne</p> <p>#1 – WNSN(FM), 101.5 MHz, South Bend or WSBT(AM), 960, MHz, South Bend #2 – WNDV(FM), 92.9 MHz, South Bend</p>

South Central	WWWY(FM)	#1 – WTTS(FM), 92.3 MHz, Bloomington #2 – WLW(AM), 700 kHz, Cincinnati
	WHAS(AM) & WAMZ(FM)	#1 – WWWY(FM), 106.1 MHz, North Vernon #2 – WLW(AM), 700 kHz, Cincinnati
	all other Stations and all Cable Systems	#1 – WWWY(FM), 106.1 MHz, North Vernon #2 – WHAS(AM), 840 kHz, Louisville
Southeast	WWWY(FM)	#1 – WTTS(FM), 92.3 MHz, Bloomington #2 – WLW(AM), 700 kHz, Cincinnati
	WHAS(AM) WAMZ(FM)	#1 – WWWY(FM), 106.1 MHz, North Vernon #2 – WLW(AM), 700 kHz, Cincinnati
	all other Stations and all Cable Systems	#1 – WWWY(FM), 106.1 MHz, North Vernon #2 – WHAS(AM), 840 kHz, “Louisville
Terre Haute	WTHI(FM)	#1 – WTHI (FM) 99.9 MHz, Terre Haute #2 – WTTS (FM) 92.3 MHz, Bloomington #3 – WLW 700 Khz, Cincinnati, Ohio
	WMGI(FM)	#1 – WTHI(FM) 99.9 MHz, Terre Haute #2 – WFBQ(FM) 94.7 MHz, Indianapolis
	all other Stations and all Cable Systems Or	#1 – WTHI(FM), 99.9 MHz, Terre Haute #2 – WMGI(FM), 100.7 MHz, Terre Haute #3 – WWVR(FM), 105.5 MHz, Terre Haute
Vincennes	WWBL(FM) WZDM(FM)	#1 – WTHI (FM) 99.9 MHz, Terre Haute #2 – WZDM (FM) 92.1 MHz, Vincennes #3 – WSM (AM 650 Khz, Nashville, TN
	all other Stations and all Cable Systems	#1 – WWBL(FM), 106.5 MHz, Washington #2 – WZDM (FM) 92.1 MHz, Vincennes

INDIANA EAS REGIONS ANNEX F



ANNEX G
LOCAL AREAS & COUNTIES

County	Local Area	County	Local Area
Adams	Northeast	Lawrence	Bloomington
Allen	Northeast	Madison	Central
Bartholomew	Bloomington	Marion	Central
Benton	Lafayette	Marshall	South Bend
Blackford	Northeast	Martin	Vincennes
Boone	Central	Miami	Northeast
Brown	Bloomington	Monroe	Bloomington
Carroll	Lafayette	Montgomery	Lafayette
Cass	Lafayette	Morgan	Central
Clark	South Central	Newton	Northwest
Clay	Terre Haute	Noble	Northeast
Clinton	Lafayette	Ohio	Southeast
Crawford	South Central	Orange	South Central
Daviess	Vincennes	Owen	Terre Haute
Dearborn	South east	Parke	Terre Haute
Decatur	Bloomington	Perry	Evansville
DeKalb	Northeast	Pike	Vincennes
Delaware	Central	Porter	Northwest
Dubois	Vincennes	Posey	Evansville
Elkhart	South Bend	Pulaski	South Bend
Fayette	Richmond	Putnam	Terre Haute
Floyd	South Central	Randolph	Richmond
Fountain	Lafayette	Ripley	Southeast
Franklin	Richmond	Rush	Central
Fulton	South Bend	St. Joseph	South Bend
Gibson	South Central	Scott	South Central
Grant	Northeast	Shelby	Central
Greene	Vincennes	Spencer	Evansville
Hamilton	Central	Starke	South Bend
Hancock	Central	Steuben	Northeast
Harrison	South Central	Sullivan	Terre Haute
Hendricks	Central	Switzerland	Southeast
Henry	Central	Tippecanoe	Lafayette
Howard	Lafayette	Tipton	Central
Huntington	Northeast	Union	Richmond
Jackson	Bloomington	Vanderburgh	Evansville
Jay	Northeast	Vermillion	Terre Haute
Jasper	Northwest	Vigo	Terre Haute
Jefferson	Southeast	Wabash	Northeast
Jennings	Southeast	Warren	Lafayette
Johnson	Central	Warrick	Evansville
Knox	Vincennes	Washington	South Central
Kosciusko	South Bend	Wayne	Richmond
LaGrange	Northeast	Wells	Northeast
Lake	Northwest	White	Lafayette
LaPorte	Northwest	Whitley	Northeast



AMBER ALERT PLAN RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES FOR INDIANA RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS

Revised 08/26/10

What is the Amber Alert Plan?

The Amber Alert Plan is a cooperative effort between the Indiana radio and television stations and law enforcement agencies. The plan calls for law enforcement agencies to provide radio and television stations with an alert upon the immediate confirmation of a qualifying child abduction. All participating radio stations will break programming to broadcast the alert and subsequent information provided by law enforcement.

What is a “Qualifying Abduction?”

1. The child must be under 18 years of age.
2. The child must be believed to be abducted, and in danger of serious bodily harm or death.
3. There must be enough descriptive information to believe the broadcast will help.
4. Request must be recommended by the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction.

How will the radio and television stations obtain the information about child abductions?

When a law enforcement official determines a qualifying abduction has occurred, the communications center of Indiana State Police will be notified and provided with basic facts. ISP will confirm the accuracy of the information and issue an Amber Alert via the State Emergency Alert System (EAS).

Is our station(s) required to broadcast an Amber Alert?

No, but the success of the program depends greatly on the maximum number of people hearing the message and being on the lookout for the abductor. If a child in your community were abducted, you would certainly want the benefit of the Amber Alert Program.

Do broadcasters have immunity in airing an Amber Alert?

YES, engrossed Indiana Senate Bill 203 provides immunity for a broadcaster that participates in the Amber Alert program and broadcasts the Amber Alert notification EXACTLY as received from the Indiana State Police without adlibbing or additional reporting.

When we receive an Amber Alert, what is the procedure?

The Amber Alert will come to your station via your EAS receiver as a CAE (Child Abduction Event). Your receiver may be programmed for automatic interrupt of programming or delay. If delayed, we encourage you to broadcast the alert immediately, without operator intervention, otherwise within a minimum of 15 minutes. Getting the information on the air as soon as possible is the key factor. The most crucial time in abduction is the first one or two hours.

After receiving and broadcasting the initial Amber Alert, what should I do for follow-up?

The Amber Alert will only be sent one time over the EAS system. We ask that for the next two hours you broadcast the information at a minimum of every 30 minutes, then once an hour for the next three hours. This is done by either taping the original message and playing it back, transcribing the information and having your personnel read it over the air, or followed up by your news department. Whatever method you may use, it is important that the information be aired in the early hours of the abduction. After the 5 hour period has ended, the Amber Alert will be completed and any additional coverage will be purely at the stations option as a part of normal news and information programming.

What if my station is unmanned when an Amber Alert is issued?

Since the initial alert will come via an EAS CAE activation, the alert will override your normal programming just like a weather warning would do currently. (This assumes that when you operate unmanned you leave your EAS in auto-override mode). Once the EAS alert terminates it is up to you to decide how to staff your station to start the once-per-half-hour update. Remember, these are not required, just highly recommended.

Once the EAS activation occurs, where do I go to get the necessary information to follow the Amber Alert procedures?

You will have several options of where to get the very specific Amber Alert data. Stations may choose from the following resources.

1. Transcribe the information from your EAS receiver. Most receivers store the last message received.
2. Go to www.amberalertindiana.com website. The information will be available in printable form there.
3. Your news wire service (AP, Network Indiana, etc.) will be provided with the information directly from the Indiana State Police via broadcast email.

4. An email will be sent to the designated EAS email address at your station directly from ISP.
5. An e-mail will be generated from the IBA website to all participating stations listed in the on-line database for Amber Alerts (www.indianabroadcasters.org).

There are times during the day that we do not have personnel at the station. How can we broadcast an Amber Alert during those times?

Your EAS receiver is programmable to automatically interrupt your on-the-air programming. We suggest you use this process.

What should the station tell a citizen that calls to report the citing of the possible abductor during an active Amber Alert?

The station should direct the citizen to call: **1-888-58AMBER.**

When is an Amber Alert terminated?

An Amber Alert runs for 5 hours from the initial EAS alert. The first few hours are the most crucial. Under normal circumstances, the Amber Alert should be considered complete 5 hours after the initial EAS activation. The two exceptions to this rule would be if the ISP receive enough new or updated information to issue a new EAS activation. The process starts over from that time. The other exception would occur if the State Police were to determine that conditions warranted an early termination, stations would be notified through the previously outlined channels, including an EAS CAE (Child Abduction Event) notification.

When is an Amber Alert Terminated?

An Amber Alert runs for 5 hours from the initial EAS alert (*the first few hours are the most crucial*). Under normal circumstances the Amber Alert would be considered completed within 5 hours after the initial EAS activation. There are two exceptions to this rule:

- 1) ISP received enough new or updated information to issue a new EAS activation then the process would begin again.
- 2) The State Police were to determine that conditions warranted an early termination the stations would receive:
 - a. mass email advising the case has been resolved
 - b. Amber Alert notification would be removed from the state's Amber Alert website.

STATIONS SHOULD NOT REPORT THE TERMINATION OF AN AMBER ALERT UNTIL NOTIFIED FROM THE INDIANA STATE POLICE.

600 E Carmel Drive, Suite 104, Carmel, IN 46032
Toll Free: 800-342-6276 Local: 317-770-0970 FAX: 317-770-0972
E-mail: iba@indianabroadcasters.org Website: www.indianabroadcasters.org

ANNEX I

Originator Codes

ORIGINATOR

Emergency Action Notification Network	EAN
Primary Entry Point	PEP
National Weather Service	WXR
Civil Authorities	CIV
Broadcast Station or Cable System	EAS

NATURE OF ACTIVATION

Child Abduction Event	CAE
Civil Danger Emergency	CDE
Earthquake Warning	EQW
Emergency Action Notification (National Only)	EAN
Emergency Action Termination (National Only)	EAT
Fire Warning	FRW
Hazardous Materials Warning	HMW
Law Enforcement Warning	LEW
Local Area Emergency	LAE
National Information Center	NIC
National Periodic Test	NPT
Network Message Notification	NMN
Nuclear Power Plant Warning	NUW
911 Telephone Outage Emergency	TOE
Radiological Hazard Warning	RHW
Required Monthly Test	RMT
Required Weekly Test	RWT
Tornado Watch	TOA
Tornado Warning	TOR
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	SVA
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	SVR
Severe Weather Statement	SVS
Shelter in Place Warning	SPW
Special Weather Statement	SPS
Flash Flood Watch	FFA
Flash Flood Warning	FFW
Flash Flood Statement	FLS
Flood Watch	FLA
Flood Warning	FLW
Flood Statement	FLS
Winter Storm Watch	WSA

Winter Storm Warning	WSW
Blizzard Warning	BZW
High Wind Watch	HWA
High Wind Warning	HWW
Hurricane Watch	HUA
Hurricane Warning	HUW
Hurricane Statement	HLS
Tsunami Watch	TSA
Tsunami Warning	TSW
Evacuation Immediate	EVI
Civil Emergency	CEM
Message Practice/ Demo Warning	DMO
Administrative	ADR
Message Extreme	EWW
Wind Warning	SSA
Storm Surge Watch	SSW
Storm Surge Warning	

Multilingual Alerting Appendix to Indiana EAS Plan: May 2, 2018

In compliance with Section 11.21(e) of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Indiana SECC compiled information submitted in 2017 by EAS participants throughout the state of Indiana with regard to their current or planned efforts to provide emergency alert content in languages other than English to non-English speaking audiences. These submissions were made in response to Section 11.21(d) of the Code of Federal Regulations and provided the SECC with information regarding the availability of multilingual EAS alerts to the public across the state. According to the US Census, more than 91% of Indiana residents speak only English at home.

The Indiana SECC received responses from 231 EAS participants. Two percent of respondents report translating EAS alerts to languages other than English. About 98% of EAS participants do not currently provide EAS alerts in a language other than English and do not intend to commence such alerts in the near future.

Further, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, Indiana State Police, and Indianapolis branch of the National Weather Service currently transmit alerts in English only and none of these agencies have plans to change the process in the near future.

In Public Notice DA 18-358, the Federal Communications Commission also requested the SECC provide any other information potentially relevant to the Commission's examination of multilingual EAS alerts. In that regard, the Indiana SECC suggests that given the impracticality, danger of delay, and risk of error inherent in having individual EAS participants attempt to translate English-language alerts into other languages in an effort to create multilingual EAS alerts, the major impediment to the expansion of such non-English alerts is the capability of the emergency alert originators themselves to accurately create and disseminate such alerts in languages other than English (and in some cases Spanish).

###