



ATTACHMENT 3 EAS CODES

An EAS message includes codes that indicate the source of the EAS message; describe the emergency, disaster, or crisis; indicate the affected area; and provide a time element for the message. These codes must be properly programmed for the EAS activation to propagate to Participants and the public. The codes are used in both “Legacy” and CAP EAS activation procedures. The codes stay with the EAS activation message as it propagates to the Participants and cannot be changed once the activation is sent.

The FCC designates certain event and locator codes as mandatory, which must be rebroadcast immediately (within 15 minutes) upon being received by Participants. Required Monthly Tests must be rebroadcast within 60 minutes of being received. Carriage of state and local EAS activations is voluntary and EAS Participants are responsible for programming their equipment with the National-level codes as required by Part 11 as well as the various state and local codes that they have decided to carry according to the station, operator or management policy.

Consult the instruction manual for your EAS equipment for specific information on programming your EAS equipment.

Originator Codes

An originator code indicates the source or origin of the EAS activation. There are four FCC-approved Originator Codes that are used within the Nevada Operational Area:

- **WXR.** Designates that the activation came from the National Weather Service.
- **CIV.** Designates that the activation came from an authorized emergency management agency, law enforcement or public safety office, or other civil authorities.
- **EAS.** Designates that the activation came from a broadcaster or cable TV operator issued at the request of an authorized emergency management agency, law enforcement or public safety office or other civil authority.
- **PEP.** Primary Entry Point System, the national network of broadcast stations and networks that cooperatively participate with FEMA to provide Presidential Emergency Alert Notifications messages in national emergencies.

Event Codes

The Event Code describes the situation that has led to the warning message and provide a headline description of the threat situation.

The Event Code will appear in the text message generated by the EAS equipment in both the Legacy platform, as well as the CAP platform of originating EAS activations. Originating officials will determine which event codes to use when activating the EAS. Proper use of the EAS Event Codes will result in effective warning messages which will reinforce the public understanding of the need to take action.

Some event codes are specific to weather-related events and are designed for use by the NWS only. Event codes for “Statements” and “Watches” **do not** result in EAS activations. Only the FCC can add new codes.

Not all EAS codes are available for WEA alerts. Your CAP program will provide the Event codes available in your area.



The FCC has approved the following Event Codes:

NATURE OF ACTIVATION	EVENT CODE
9-1-1 Telephone Outage Emergency	TOE
Administrative Message	ADR
Avalanche Warning	AVW
Avalanche Watch	AVA
Blizzard Warning	BZW
Child Abduction Emergency (AMBER)	CAE
Civil Danger Warning	CDW
Civil Emergency Message	CEM
Coastal Flood Warning	CFW
Coastal Flood Watch	CFA
Dust Storm Warning	DSW
Earthquake Warning	EQW
Emergency Action Notification	EAN
Emergency Action Termination	EAT
Evacuation Immediate	EVI
Fire Warning	FRW
Flash Flood Statement	FFS
Flash Flood Warning	FFW
Flash Flood Watch	FFA
Flood Statement	FLS
Flood Warning	FLW
Flood Watch	FLA
Hazardous Materials Warning	HMW
High Wind Warning	HWW
High Wind Watch	HWA
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
Practice/Demo Warning	DMO
Radiological Hazard Warning	RHW
Required Monthly Test	RMT
Required Weekly Test	RWT
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	SVR
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	SVA
Severe Weather Statement	SVS
Shelter in Place Warning	SPW
Special Marine Warning	SMW
Special Weather Statement	SPS
Tornado Warning	TOR
Tornado Watch	TOA
Tropical Storm Warning	TRW
Tropical Storm Watch	TRA
Volcano Warning	VOW
Winter Storm Warning	WSW
Winter Storm Watch	WSA
Extreme Wind Warning*	EWV
Storm Surge Watch*	SSA
Storm Surge Warning*	SSW

* The FCC approved the addition of these codes in 2015



NOTE: Nevada Operational Area Event Codes

Not all the FCC-approved codes are applicable to Nevada. Conditions that would result in the need for codes, such as Tropical Storm Warning or Nuclear Power Plant Warning, do not exist here, so EAS Participants may program their EAS equipment to filter out these codes from rebroadcasting to their audiences.

AMBER Alert Codes

According to the Nevada AMBER Alert Plan, state and local law enforcement agencies in Nevada are allowed to directly issue AMBER Alerts when cases meet the criteria in the AMBER Alert Plan. AMBER Alerts are issued with the FCC-approved event code “CAE” or Child Abduction Emergency.

The ADR event code is used to cancel an AMBER Alert when the case has been resolved. Specific information does not have to be supplied with the cancellation ADR message. EAS Participants may rebroadcast an activation with the ADR event code at their discretion. More information on the Nevada AMBER Alert is available in is provided in the Amber Alert Plan.

Duration Codes

Originators will be asked for a duration, or length of time for the EAS message. This is not a prediction of how long the emergency conditions will continue. This is the length of time that the information in the EAS message will remain valid. EAS Participants will repeat the information in the EAS message text for that time. It is important that Originators keep the media updated so the public receives the most current information. A lack of current information will result in public confusion, delays in protective action, and a lack of confidence in local officials. If there is uncertainty about how long the message should remain effective, use 4 hours as the default duration. PIOs should communicate any change in the duration of the emergency condition directly to Participants.

Location Codes

It is important to identify the warning area when issuing an EAS message. The area involved in the warning is identified down to the county level through the use of Federal Information Processing System (FIPS) codes. As used with EAS, the FIPS code is a six digit number which uniquely identifies counties in the United States. The three numbers identify the state, while the last three numbers identify the county. Both the Legacy and CAP EAS platforms use FIPS codes which are built into most EAS equipment and CAP EAS programs.

The location or locator code indicate the geographic area affected by the EAS alert.

- The location code uses the FIPS numbers as described by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology. (FIPS codes may also be referred to as ANSI, or American National Standards Institute codes.)
- Each state is assigned an “SS” number (the first two digits) and each county a “CCC” number (the last three digits). A “CCC” of 000 refers to an entire state or territory.



- Nevada FIPS codes begin with the numbers 32. California FIPS codes begin with the numbers 06. Arizona FIPS codes begin with the numbers 04.
- EAS equipment adds an extra zero to the beginning of all FIPS Codes.
- The FCC adopted a mandatory national location code of 000000. All EAS equipment is required to have this code enabled after July 30, 2016.

The authorized agency issuing the EAS activation will determine what areas to include in the message. Originators should keep in mind that EAS is a broadcast function that covers a wide area, including multiple states. Care must be taken to properly identify affected areas and not confuse the public.

Most CAP platforms will automatically identify counties by their FIPS codes. Authorized originators only need to know which counties to include in their EAS activations. EAS Participants will need to enter FIPS codes when prompted while programming their EAS equipment.



NEVADA OPERATIONAL AREA FIPS CODES:

- 032000 All Nevada

The All Nevada FIPS code is not advised for use by Nevada Operational Area EAS participants because not all EAS activations are meant to be carried in the three Nevada EAS Operational Areas. If the All Nevada FIPS code is enabled, stations in one area will receive and rebroadcast CAP EAS RMT and activations meant for other Operational Area participants. Statewide CAP tests and activations will be sent with the locator codes for all 17 Nevada counties.

WESTERN NEVADA/EASTERN CALIFORNIA EAS OPERATIONAL AREA FIPS CODES:

- 032001 Churchill County
- 032005 Douglas County
- 032019 Lyon
- 032021 Mineral
- 032023 Nye*
- 032027 Pershing
- 032029 Storey
- 032031 Washoe
- 032510 Carson City
- 006003 Alpine*
- 006017 El Dorado*
- 006027 Inyo*
- 006035 Lassen
- 006049 Modoc*
- 006051 Mono
- 006057 Nevada*
- 006061 Placer*
- 006063 Plumas*
- 006091 Sierra*

EASTERN NEVADA OPERATIONAL AREA FIPS CODES:

- 032007 Elko
- 032011 Eureka
- 032013 Humboldt
- 032015 Lander
- 032033 White Pine

SOUTHERN NEVADA/INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA OPERATIONAL AREA FIPS CODES:

- 032003 Clark
- 032009 Esmeralda
- 032019 Lincoln
- 032023 Nye
- 006027 Inyo, CA
- 006071 San Bernardino, CA
- 004015 Mojave, Arizona

* Areas east of the Sierra Coast.



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