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| Activation Format        | The format an EAS activator should follow. The state activation format is addressed on page 21 and Tab 16 of this Plan; the local activation formats are detailed in the local area operational plans outlined in Tabs 12 and 13.  |
| Activator                | The entity that initiates an EAS test or alert.  |
| Activation               | The initiation of the EAS by transmission of EAS codes.  |
| ASCII Code               | A standard set of text characters with numerical equivalents as defined by the American Standard Code for Information Interchange.   |
| Attention Signal         | Eight to 25 seconds of two tones (853 Hz and 960 Hz) used as an audio alert.   |
| Authorization Letter     | The official authorization letter, given by the FCC to Non-participating National (NN) stations, for a broadcast station to go off the air during a national level activation of the EAS.  |
| Automatic Interruption   | The automatic encoding and transmission of EAS codes for pre-selected events.  |
| C.A.P.                   | Common Alerting Protocol. Data protocol for delivering emergency messages through TC/IP connections.   |
| City / County of License | The city or county listed on a broadcast license as the station location.  |
| Class D FM               | A station whose output power is 10 watts or less.  |
| DBS                      | Direct Broadcast Satellite. A service intended to deliver satellite signals directly to consumers using small, relatively inexpensive receive stations.  |
| DTV                      | Digital Television. Broadcasts of television signals in a digital format.  |
| EAN                      | Emergency Action Notification. A national level EAS alert.   |
| EAT                      | Emergency Action Termination. The message for national EAS termination.  |
| EAN Network              | The interconnection of the federal government with national networks and program suppliers used to disseminate the EAN message.  |
| EAS                      | Emergency Alert System. EAS is comprised of broadcast networks; cable networks and program suppliers; AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations; LPTV stations; cable systems; and other entities and industries operating on an organized basis during emergencies at the National, State, or local levels. It requires that at a minimum all participants use a common EAS protocol, as defined in FCC Rules Part 11.31, to send and receive emergency alerts. EAS replaced EBS [11.11]. |
| EAS alert                | An EAS activation in an actual emergency.  |
| EAS Decoder              | A device that monitors sources and decodes incoming EAS messages.  |
| EAS Encoder              | A device used by EAS participants to originate EAS alerts by creating the EAS codes for transmission to other participants and to the public.  |
| EAS test                 | EAS activation for testing purposes.   |
| EBS                      | Emergency Broadcast System. An outdated system for providing emergency information to the public. It was replaced by EAS in January of 1997  |

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| End of Message code    | ASCII data string that signifies the end of an EAS message.  |
| E.O.C.                 | Emergency Operations Center.   |
| Event Code             | A three-character ASCII code in the EAS header that denotes the type of event for which an EAS test or alert is issued.  |
| FIPS Codes             | Federal Information Processing System number assigned to states and counties.  |
| F.C.C.                 | Federal Communications Commission. One of three federal agencies that participate in EAS.  |
| FCC Map book           | A FCC document which organizes all broadcast stations according to their State, EAS Local Area and EAS designation [11.21c]. The list will be attached to the state plan by the FCC.   |
| F.E.M.A.               | Federal Emergency Management Administration. One of three federal agencies that participate in EAS.  |
| Header Code            | A single string of intelligent ASCII data that includes the originator, event, location, time period, and other basic information concerning an EAS test or alert.   |
| Julian Calendar        | A method of specifying the date by the number of days which have passed since the first day of January in a year.  |
| Key Source             | A source that is central to the dissemination of emergency alerts and information, such as a NP, SRN, LRN, or LP broadcast station.  |
| LAECC                  | Local Area Emergency Communications Committee.   |
| Local Operational Area | A operational subdivision of the state.  |
| Local Area Plan        | The plan developed by a committee in each local operational area that outlines the EAS system and procedures for that particular area. The local area plan for the appropriate operational area is included in this State plan. See Tabs 12 and 13). |
| Location Code          | A six-digit ASCII code in the EAS header that specifies the location of an emergency utilizing the five character FIPS code of a state and county, and a sixth character to designate one of nine divisions of a county.                             |
| LP                     | Local Primary. A key source within a local area that is the primary source of EAS programming for that local area.   |
| LPTV                   | Low-power television station.  |
| LRN                    | Local Relay Network. A system of facilities used to distribute Local EAS activation and programming throughout a local area.   |
| MDS Station            | Multi-point Distribution System stations. A facility which delivers a signal to several specific locations.  |
| Monitoring Assignment  | The assignment made by the SECC to each broadcast station and cable system designating the sources each facility should monitor for incoming EAS messages.   |

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| National alert                    | EAS alert of national origin.  |
| National Control Point Procedures | Those national EAS procedures used only by national networks and program suppliers.  |
| N.I.C.                            | National Information Center. A source of official federal government information.  |
| N.N.                              | Non-participating National station. A broadcast station that has elected not to participate in the National-level EAS and removes its carrier from the air if a national-level activation occurs.                                      |
| N.O.A.A.                          | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. One of three federal agencies that participate in EAS.  |
| NOAA Weather Radio                | A service of the National Weather Service that provides continuous broadcasts of the latest weather information and any weather-related emergency warnings to a local area. NWR uses seven VHF radio frequencies.                      |
| NP                                | A primary source of Presidential or other national EAS activation and programming, including a broadcast station involved with the PEP system and EAN networks.  |
| NWR                               | NOAA Weather Radio.  |
| NWS                               | National Weather Service. NWS is an operation of NOAA that is directly responsible for issuing local weather-related emergency alerts and warnings in addition to day-to-day forecasts and other weather activities.                   |
| OEM                               | Office of Emergency Management   |
| Operational Handbook              | A document issued by the FCC that instructs broadcast station and cable personnel of the actions they must take during EAS activation.   |
| Originator                        | The entity that originates an EAS alert.   |
| Originator Code                   | A three-character ASCII code in the EAS header that identifies the entity which originates an EAS test or alert.   |
| PEP                               | Primary Entry Point. Key broadcast stations throughout the U.S. that together can provide national emergency information in the event that the primary national alerting methods are inoperable.                                       |
| PN                                | Participating National. Broadcast stations, cable systems, or MDS stations that monitor primary sources of EAS programming and directly feed emergency alerts to the public.   |
| Pre-selected Code                 | An EAS event which the operator of EAS equipment has chosen to be automatically encoded and retransmitted upon reception.  |
| Protocol                          | A standard set of guidelines by which digital information is encoded and decoded, including the common code structure, the character set used, the sequence and timing of codes, and modulation technique used for radio transmission. |
| Program Priorities                | The precedence of the information that must be transmitted during EAS activation, namely national, local and state activation's in that order.   |

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| Re-Transmission Agreement | Signed agreements between the SECC and certain broadcast (LP) stations that define what the station will monitor and what type of activation will be re-transmitted.   |
| RMT                       | Required Monthly Test. A coordinated monthly test of EAS operations involving the full receiving and transmission of EAS codes, attention signal, EAS test programming, and EAS end-of-message codes.  |
| RWT                       | Required Weekly Test. An independent weekly test of EAS equipment only involving the decoding and encoding of EAS header codes and end-of-message codes.   |
| SAME                      | Specific area message encoder  |
| SECC                      | State Emergency Communications Committee.  |
| Sources                   | Monitor inputs to EAS decoders.  |
| SR                        | State Relay radio system .   |
| State EAS plan            | This document, which outlines the organization and implementation of EAS in Oregon State. It includes monitoring assignments, action to be taken in emergency activation, and other guidance for broadcasters and cable personnel in use of the EAS. |
| SP                        | State Primary. A primary source of EAS state programming which can originate with a Governor or designated representative, such as a state=s emergency operations officer.   |
| SR                        | State Relay. An entity that receives and retransmits EAS activation's in the State Relay Network to assist in bringing state activation's to all Local Areas of a state.   |
| SRN                       | State Relay Network. A system of facilities used to distribute state EAS activation and programming across the state.  |
| State / Local alert       | EAS alert of state or local origin.  |
| Termination Script        | Scripts specified in the State Plan (for local and state EAS activation), which signal the end of the EAS activation.  |
| Test Script               | The audio portion of the RMT. The actual wording to the test script is decided upon by the SECC and included in the state plan.  |
| Time-Duration Code        | A four-digit ASCII code in the EAS header that defines how long the EAS activation is valid.   |
| Translator                | A radio or television facility which receives a signal on one frequency and transmits it on another frequency.   |
| UTC                       | Coordinated Universal Time. The world wide common time standard that is used in EAS headers for time stamp.  |
| Valid Code                | An EAS header that has been matched bit-for-bit with one of two other received headers thereby checked for validity.   |
| WRSAME                    | Weather Radio Specific Area Message Encoder. A device used by the NWS to broadcast data on the NWR system for day-to-day forecasts and weather-related emergency announcements.  |