National Warning System Operations Manual

Operations Manual

Federal Emergency Management Agency

RECORD OF CHANGES

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FOREWORD

The National Warning System (NAWAS) is a 24-hour continuous private line telephone system used to convey warnings to Federal, State and local governments, as well as the military and civilian population. Originally, the primary mission of the NAWAS was to warn of an imminent enemy attack or an actual accidental missile launch upon the United States. NAWAS still supports this mission but the emphasis is on natural and technological disasters.

In today's post-Cold War environment, the threats imposed by disasters make it imperative for all government officials to have access to an effective and reliable means of warning the public of impending emergencies so that they may take protective actions. Title VI of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes the use of the NAWAS to support the All-Hazards emergency response mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). NAWAS is used to disseminate warning information concerning natural and technological disasters to various warning points throughout the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. This information includes but is not limited to acts of terrorism including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) after aircraft incidents/accidents, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, nuclear incidents/accidents, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, tsunamis and winter storms/blizzards. NAWAS allows issuance of warnings to all stations nationwide or to selected stations as dictated by the situation.

This manual contains eligibility criteria that Federal, State and/or local governments must meet to have access to this system as well as operational procedures.

Forward any comments, corrections, and additions to this manual to the FEMA Operations Centers Branch, RR-OP-OC, P.O. Box 129, Berryville, Virginia 22611. Items may also be e-mailed to the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) at FEMA.Operations.Center@fema.gov.

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1-1. PURPOSE. This FEMA manual provides Federal, State and local civil emergency management personnel with information on the structure and operation of the National Warning System (NAWAS) and criteria governing eligibility for participation in it.

1-2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE. The provisions of this manual are applicable to all Federal, State, and local government emergency management agencies that participate in the NAWAS.

1-3. SUPERSESSION. This manual supersedes Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) 1-14, Principles of Warning and Criteria Governing Eligibility of National Warning System (NAWAS) Terminals, dated March 11, 1991; CPG 1-16, National Warning System (NAWAS) Operations, dated April 1992 and FEMA Manual 1550.2, dated December 1987.

1-4. AUTHORITIES.

a. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, 50 USC, App 2251

b. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.

c. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, dated November 18, 1988.

d. Federal Communications Act of 1934, Section 606, as amended.

e. Federal Response Plan (FRP), dated April 1999.

f. Memo dated 26 October 1970 from Director of Civil Defense to Commanding General, USSTRATCOM, Subject: Conditions under which the Attack Warning Will Be Disseminated.

g. Memorandum of Understanding Between FEMA and the Commander, Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) Langley AFB, Virginia, dated July 27, 1998.

h. Memorandum of Understanding between FEMA and the United States Coast Guard concerning warning and emergency information dated December 15, 1989.

memorandum of Understanding Between the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) the United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Concerning the Exchange of Emergency Information.

i. Authority to declare and disseminate the "Attack Warning" is contained in a FEMA Memorandum dated February 17, 1967, SUBJECT Conditions under Which the Attack Warning will be declared.

j. Department of the Army, Memorandum dated January 11, 1972, reviewing "Attack Warning Procedures".

1-5. REFERENCES.

a. Title 44; Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1, Subpart A, Delegations.

b. FEMA Plan for the Operation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) During National Emergency, Short Title: EAS OPLAN dated August 20, 1999.

c. American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) NAWAS Trouble Reporting Procedures Manual.

d. ComLabs MCU Communications Terminal, Operations Manual.

1-6. BACKGROUND.

a. Threats imposed by disasters make it imperative that all communities have a rapid, reliable and efficient method of warning the public. The National Warning System (NAWAS) is a special purpose telephone system that provides a voice communications capability suited for disseminating warnings to Federal, State and local government agencies and selected military organizations.

b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds, operates, and controls the NAWAS. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. (Stafford Act) authorizes the President to make provisions for emergency preparedness communications and dissemination of warnings to governmental authorities and the civilian population in areas endangered by disasters. ***This authority has been delegated to the Director, FEMA.***

c. The NAWAS was created to rapidly notify emergency management officials of an impending or threatened attack or accidental missile launch on the United

States. This type of warning capability still exists at both the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) and the FEMA Alternate Operations Center (FAOC). FEMA has placed primary emphasis on an all-hazard approach to emergency management to support rapid and effective response to natural and technological disasters.

d. In 1999 the National Emergency Coordination Center (NECC) and the National Warning Center (NWC) were renamed the FOC; the functions of the Alternate NWC (ANWC) were incorporated into the FAOC. Both centers are staffed twenty-four hours a day.

e. Under established priorities the Attack Warning has priority over all other NAWAS traffic. The FOC/FAOC exercise control of priorities for the NAWAS. The State Warning Points (SWP) exercise control of priorities within their jurisdictions when they do not conflict with National priorities.

f. The FOC/FAOC issue warnings primarily to the SWPs. The SWPs then disseminate the warning information over local communication systems to local jurisdictions and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) for warning the civilian population.

g. When the NAWAS is not being used for emergency traffic/tests, State and local government personnel are encouraged to use it for official business. NAWAS users must be alert and relinquish use of the system when another user announces emergency traffic. ***All users must ensure that the circuit is clear of traffic before dialing on the circuit.***

1-7. TYPES OF CIVIL EMERGENCY WARNINGS. There are three types of warning supported by NAWAS:

a. Natural and Technological Emergency Warning. A warning of a natural disaster or emergency may include any of the following events: aircraft crash, domestic errant missile launch, earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, hazardous chemical spills, hurricane, landslide, mudslide, nuclear accidents, reentering space debris, storm, snowstorm, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption, wind driven water, or other potential or actual hazards to the public's health, safety and property.

b. Attack Warning. A warning meaning that an impending or actual attack or accidental missile launch against the United States has been detected and that protective action should be taken immediately.

c. Fallout Warning. A warning of radiation hazards resulting from nuclear detonations, accidental mishaps and/or terrorist activities.

1-8. SOURCES OF WARNINGS.

a. Natural and Technological Disasters. Warning of a possible threat to the public's health, safety, and property originate from many sources to include:

(1) The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and offices within NOAA provide a variety of weather related information. They include:

- The National Weather Service (NWS) which provides short and long-range weather forecasts. NWS can originate severe weather warnings and watches from any of approximately 125 offices throughout the United States. Most NWS offices have direct access to the NAWAS.

- The NWS has links to many other offices within NOAA that provide warning of dangerous weather situations. These include:

  - The ***National Hurricane Center*** and **the *Tropical Prediction Center***, Miami, Florida, which provide hurricane and tropical depression information for the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico.

  - The ***Tsunami Warning Centers*** in Honolulu, Hawaii and Palmer, Alaska, which provide seismic and tsunami information for the Pacific region.

  - The **NOAA *Office of Hydrology***, which uses flood data gathered by thirteen National Weather Service (NWS) River Forecast Centers (RFCs) on possible flood conditions throughout the lower 48 States and Alaska.

- NOAA and NWS have also established the ***National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP)***. The NCEP is made up of a variety of weather and prediction centers, which pass information on weather conditions to the NWS, the U.S. Air Force, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and FEMA. Some of the essential centers are:

*- **Hydrometeorological Prediction Center (HPC)**, Camp Springs, MD;*
*- **Marine Prediction Center (MPC)**, Camp Springs, MD;*
*- **Climate Prediction Center (CPC)**, Camp Springs, MD;*
*- **Aviation Weather Center (AWC)**, Kansas City, MO;*
*- **Storm Prediction Center (SPC)**, Norman, OK; and*
*- **Tropical Prediction Center (TPC)**, Miami, FL.*

(2) The National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC), US Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, in Golden, CO, provides earthquake information.

(a) The NEIC is on the NAWAS National Control Circuit and reports all earthquakes felt in the United States and all earthquakes resulting in damage worldwide. NEIC operates during normal business hours except in emergencies when they respond to an alarm. During non-duty hours, the FOC/FAOC may contact the NEIC Duty Officer to advise them of earthquake activity.

(b) The FOC/FAOC notify the Bureau of Reclamation Grand Coulee Control Center (GCCC) on all earthquakes with a magnitude of 4.0 or greater that occur from 39 to 52 degrees North latitude and 107 to 126 degrees West longitude (Pacific Northwest Water and Power Resources Service Region). In addition, any earthquake with a magnitude of 6.0 or greater that occurs anywhere in the Pacific Northwest will be reported to the GCCC.

(3) The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) located at Langley AFB, VA may request information concerning missing or overdue aircraft through the FOC/FAOC. Often the AFRCC requests assistance from law enforcement agencies to determine if there has been any citizen reports of a crash or unusual occurrence. NAWAS provides an effective means for the FOC/FAOC to disseminate the AFRCC request for information to the State Warning Point(s) in the area of the event. Upon receipt of the AFRCC request, the SWP relays the message to its local warning points. Conversely, SWPs receiving information from their local warning point concerning an aircraft incident should immediately relay it over NAWAS to their assigned FEMA Operations Center. The FOC will then notify the AFRCC as prescribed in established procedures. The AFRCC has a coordinating officer that coordinates memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with each State as to how they want this information processed.

(4) CNN, the Weather Channel, and other national news services are other sources of warning for FEMA's Operations Centers.

b. <u>Enemy Attack.</u> The FOC/FAOC automatically declares and disseminates the Attack Warning over NAWAS when the Commander-in-Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command (CINCNORAD) declares Air Defense Emergency (ADE) Warning RED. ADE RED signifies that an attack upon the United States is imminent or taking place. Only CINCNORAD is authorized to declare ADEs. Additionally, there are limited threat scenarios by which terrorists or countries of concern may attempt to harm U.S. interests. These scenarios may require an announcement of a limited Attack Warning to a specific area or region of the United States. Warnings are based on tactical and strategic intelligence data gathered and evaluated by NORAD under its responsibility for the aerospace defense of North America.

c. Accidental Missile Launch. An agreement between the United States and Russia exists to reduce the risk of nuclear war because of an accidental, unauthorized, or any other unexplained incident involving a possible nuclear weapon detonation. In the unlikely event of such an incident (e.g., an accidental missile launch) that would threaten the United States with a possible nuclear detonation, the FOC/FAOC transmits the accidental launch-warning message over the NAWAS.

d. Radioactive Fallout. NAWAS would be used to convey this information to the affected State(s). The State(s) would then pass this information on to local governments, which would issue fallout warnings and instructions to the public based on local observations and information received from the State.

e. Domestic Errant Missile Launch. The United States space program launches a variety of missiles from several launch locations within its borders. There is potential for these missiles to go errant and not reach their intended objective. The FOC would notify the affected State(s) over the NAWAS based on the information received from NORAD or a special conference established with the launch site.

1-9. DEFINITIONS. Terms and definitions appear in ***Appendix A***.

CHAPTER 2

ALERTING SYSTEM COMPONENTS

2-1. OVERVIEW. This chapter describes the systems that support Federal, State, and local authorities in meeting their warning responsibilities.

2-2. DESCRIPTION OF NAWAS AND OTHER ALERTING SYSTEMS.

a. Types of Warning Circuits.

(1) National Control Circuit. The National Control Circuit plays an essential role in starting a NAWAS alert in case of an accidental missile launch, an actual attack on the United States, or a natural/technological event. This Control Circuit links the FOC, the FAOC, and the agencies indicated in the table below. ***The National Control Circuit does not provide direct links to the States or other Federal agencies; the ten Regional Circuits provide these links.***

SUBSCRIBER NAME - (ROLL CALL NAME)	CITY	STATE
NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION CENTER - (NEIC)	GOLDEN	CO
WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY - (WHCA)	WASHINGTON	DC
FEMA NATIONAL INTERAGENCY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER - (NIEOC)	WASHINGTON	DC
NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER- WEATHER - (NHC)	MIAMI	FL
FEMA ALTERNATE OPERATIONS CENTER - (FEMA ALTERNATE)	THOMASVILLE	GA
HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL PREDICTION - (HYD-MET)	CAMP SPRINGS	MD
COMMUNICATIONS LABORATORIES - (COMLABS)	OWLS HEAD	ME
AVIATION WEATHER CENTER	KANSAS CITY	MO
STORM PREDICTION CENTER-WEATHER	NORMAN	OK
FEMA OPERATIONS CENTER - (FEMA OPERATIONS)	BLUEMONT	VA
US DEPT OF AGRICULTURE/ALT - (USDA/ALT)	BELTSVILLE	MD
DISASTER COMMUNICATIONS/RED CROSS – (ARC)	FALLS CHURCH	VA
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER - (NASA)	GREENBELT	MD
U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION - (NRC)	ROCKVILLE	MD
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - (EPA)	WASHINGTON	DC
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION - (GSA)	WASHINGTON	DC
COAST GUARD COMMAND CENTER - (CG)	WASHINGTON	DC
DEPARTMENT OF STATE - (DOS)	WASHINGTON	DC
US DEPT OF AGRICULTURE - (USDA)	WASHINGTON	DC
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT/OPM SECURITY SERVICE - (OPM)	WASHINGTON	DC

(2) Regional Circuits. The Regional NAWAS consists of ten separate circuits ***that the FOC or FAOC may activate individually or as a group.*** The FOC/FAOC have access to all circuits, and can provide bridging support when any of the regions or States within different regions wants to communicate with each other. When conferenced, the regional circuits link the FOC and FAOC with the ten FEMA Regions, the five FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Operations Centers (MOCs), Federal Warning Points (FWPs) such as the NWS terminals, and Primary/Alternate State Warning Points. Classified as ***Category 2 circuits***, the regional circuits consist of approximately 300 terminals.

(a) The FOC monitors and controls the Eastern States in FEMA Regions I, II, III, IV, and V.

(b) The FAOC monitors and controls the Western States in FEMA Regions VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X.

(c) The MOCs monitor their assigned regional circuits and react to NAWAS traffic as required.

(3) State Circuits. State warning circuits connect to the regional warning circuit at the State Warning Point (SWP). Within each primary and alternate SWP location is a bridge unit that conferences the regional circuit and State NAWAS circuit. Classified as ***Category 3 Circuits,*** the NAWAS State circuits consist of approximately 1,700 terminals. The SWP supervises/controls the NAWAS within their respective State except during an Attack Warning and emergency announcements by the FOC/FAOC. No relay of information is required under normal configuration. ***Information originating at a local warning point within the State requiring transmission out of the State must be relayed by either the primary or the alternate SWP.***

(4) Washington D.C. Area Control Circuit (ACC). **The Washington D.C. ACC is not directly tied to the NAWAS circuits.** However, when the Washington D.C. Control Point receives warning information from the FOC/FAOC over the Region III NAWAS circuit, the two circuits are manually bridged and the broadcast automatically goes out over the Washington D.C. ACC. After the FOC/FAOC completes the broadcast, the Washington DC Control Point will roll call circuit subscribers. The Washington D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness, Control Point manages this circuit on a daily basis and is staffed 24 hours a day. The FOC acts as the alternate operations center for passing emergency information to all circuit subscribers. Those subscribers include, but are not limited to, the White House, Secret Service, Capital Police, Department of Defense, Department of State, Dulles and National airports, military facilities, and surrounding State and county emergency operations centers.

(5) Conferencing Capability. The FOC/FAOC have conferencing capabilities. They include but are not limited to the conferencing/bridging of NAWAS circuits (Region/State), Region/State circuits to Control Circuit, NAWAS circuits and commercial numbers, multiple commercial numbers, and predefined dial-in conferences (meet-me conferences). The FOC has a preset conference that bridges the National Control Circuit, the ten FEMA Regions and the Washington D.C. Area Control Circuit that can be used in a national emergency. The FAOC has a preset conference for tsunami traffic.

b. Key Operational Sites. Key operational sites using NAWAS are described in the following paragraphs.

(1) FEMA Operations Centers. The FEMA Operations Center (FOC) and the FEMA Alternate Operations Center (FAOC) are equipped and staffed to transmit warnings and emergency information to all or selective warning points on the NAWAS. The Defense Red Switch Network (DRSN) links the FOC and FAOC to the Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station (CMAS), Colorado Springs, Colorado. This switch gives the FOC and FAOC connectivity to the NORAD Command Center (NCC) over the Command Center Operations Loop. There is also a separate hotline to the NCC Missile Officer. The National Military Command Center (NMCC) provides threat information to the FOC/FAOC over event/threat conferences using the DRSN. Both the FOC and the FAOC are subscribers on the NORAD Alert System (NAS), which is used to distribute emergency action messages regarding Emergency Conditions (EMERGCONS) such as Air Defense Emergency Warning Red and Defense Readiness Conditions (DEFCONS). Upon receipt of information from NORAD, the FOC and FAOC transmit it over NAWAS as required.

(2) Washington D.C. Control Point. Staffed 24 hours a day, the D.C. Control Point monitors the Region III NAWAS circuits and manages the Washington D.C. Area Control Circuit for federal and city emergencies.

(3) Regional Operations Centers (ROCs)/Regional Communications Centers. Staffed during emergencies, special exercises and tests these centers coordinate with their assigned States.

(4) Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Detachments Operations Centers (MOCs). Staffed 24 hours a day these centers monitor the NAWAS circuits of their assigned Regions and react to NAWAS traffic as required. Upon disruption of communications at the FOC/FAOC, the MOCs may take over warning responsibility of the States within their assigned regions.

(5) NAWAS Primary and Alternate State Warning Point (SWP). In each State, one Warning Point is designated as the Primary SWP (PSWP) and exercises operational control of NAWAS within that State. The PSWP is staffed 24 hours a day and relays appropriate State-related emergency information to its assigned FEMA Operations Center (FOC/FAOC) as applicable. Each State has an Alternate SWP (ASWP) usually located in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The ASWP assumes the functions of the PSWP if it is not operational. The ASWP would also assume primary responsibility in an increased readiness situation when staffed 24 hours a day.

(6) National Weather Service (NWS) Stations. These locations provide weather forecasts and warnings to various users on the National and State circuits. They may also provide other warnings as required, i.e. Attack Warning.

(7) Local NAWAS Primary Warning Point (PWP). These locations must be staffed 24 hours a day and are responsible for further dissemination of the warning to local government officials. State/local law enforcement dispatch centers and fire dispatch centers are often selected as PWPs.

(8) NAWAS Extensions. NAWAS extensions are available to State and local emergency management authorities ***subject to criteria described in Chapter 3 - Eligibility Criteria.*** These extensions can provide warning to other State and local warning locations.

(9) NAWAS Duplicate Warning Points. Used when the PWPs are at risk because of potential or actual emergency conditions. They must be in a protected site, such as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and are generally in the same building as a primary or alternate warning point, but in a more protected area such as the basement.

c. State Warning System. States distribute warnings received over NAWAS over State-controlled warning/communications systems to alert those political jurisdictions not directly served by the NAWAS.

d. Local Warning Systems. These include local government-controlled warning or communications to other local jurisdictions not having a NAWAS terminal. These systems are used to relay warning and emergency information to local government officials, the public, schools, and institutions that are within the government's area of responsibility. They include outdoor and indoor warning systems and input to the local government portion of the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

e. Emergency Preparedness Warning Signals. FEMA established the signals for outdoor warning devices that alert the public and indicate the immediate action people should take in an emergency. FEMA recognizes that there has been a reduction in the number of active siren systems throughout the warning community. However, for those communities that still operate sirens as well as other systems, the following apply to warn the public to take immediate action.

(1) Attention or Alert Warning Signal. A 3 to 5 minute *steady* signal from sirens, horns, or other devices. Local government officials may authorize use of this signal to alert the public of peacetime emergencies. Besides any other meaning or requirement for action as determined by local government officials, the Attention or Alert signal will indicate to all persons in the United States, "Turn on your radio or television and listen for essential emergency information".

(2) Attack Warning Signal. A 3 to 5 minute *wavering* tone on sirens or a series of short blasts on horns or other devices. The Attack Warning signal means

detection of an actual attack or accidental missile launch. Take protective action immediately. The Attack Warning will be repeated as often as deemed necessary by local government authorities to obtain the required response by the population, including taking protective action related to the arrival of fallout. ***This signal will have no other meaning and will be used for no other purpose.***

2-3. LOCAL WARNING SYSTEM TESTS. Local warning systems should be tested on a periodic basis to include the fan-out warning and the alerting of key officials and agencies. It is especially important that local warning devices be tested to ensure they are operating properly and to help the public recognize different warning signals. FEMA recommends regularly scheduled tests with local political subdivisions accompanied by advance publicity to inform the public of the tests.

2-4. EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS).

a. The National EAS. The national level EAS provides the President with a readily available and reliable means of emergency communications with the American people. It provides a capability in grave emergencies when national communications resources may have been damaged and the survival of the Nation is threatened. Provided on a voluntary, organized basis, the EAS uses commercial radio and television broadcast services. When directed by the President, the FOC/FAOC activates the national level EAS and informs the State and local governments of the EAS activation over NAWAS. Upon receipt of this announcement, local authorities will prepare to activate alerting devices that would cause the public to turn on their radio or television sets to receive a Presidential message. It also advises State and local authorities that the EAS is not available for their use until deactivation of the national level activation.

b. State and Local EAS. The State and local EAS may be used to broadcast information on disasters or emergencies. Such use is encouraged especially for weather warnings and other natural and technological disaster information.

2-5. EXERCISES. Federal, State and local agencies should exercise components of the alert system to ensure proper operation and understanding of operational procedures. Exercises may be scheduled separately according to the needs of each part of the system or in combination by mutual agreement of responsible authorities.

2-6. EMERGENCY INFORMATION COMMUNICATED BY NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (NORAD)/USSPACECOM.

a. Possible Fire Report (PFR). The North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD) Command sensors can detect fires or other unusual static heat sources throughout the 50 States. This information can provide initial warning to local authorities of a natural or technological disaster. Confirmation of these reports is beneficial to both local authorities and the NORAD Command Center (NCC). Upon

receipt of SWP confirmation and/or information relating to the PFR, the FOC provides the information to the NCC, FEMA Headquarters, or other agencies as deemed necessary. NORAD has agreed to notify the FOC of such detection so that the FOC/FAOC may issue the following statement to the SWP(s) located near the sighting:

"This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. A possible fire has been reported at _____ degrees, _____minutes North, and _____degrees, _____minutes West. This is approximately_____ miles (North/South/East/West) from _____ near _____. Are you aware of any activity in this area? Do you have any patrols in the area to confirm this report?"
"Note: This report is NOT, REPEAT, NOT to be construed as a request for State or local authorities to take extraordinary means to search for a fire or incident. We simply request confirmation if resources permit".

b. Atmospheric Space Debris Reentry. The FOC/FAOC handles information concerning the reentry of space debris as follows:

(1) The United States Space Command (USSPACECOM). The USSPACECOM Space Surveillance Center (SSC) provides Trajectory Impact Prediction (TIP) messages concerning space debris to many locations including the FOC/FAOC, which monitor the data for the FEMA Director. Space debris includes rocket bodies, satellites, platforms, or other objects launched by any country. Most debris burns up during reentry, however some objects, owing to their size and structure, survive reentry and impact the surface of the earth. There may be sightings and soundings (sonic booms) associated with the reentry.

(2) The FEMA Operations Center (FOC). The FOC passes reentry predictions involving the Continental United States (CONUS) and earth-trace information to the FEMA staff. The following is a sample of a typical space debris announcement passed to the affected State Warning Points.

"This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. (Satellite name) is in its final orbit and is expected to reenter the Earth's atmosphere within the next 2 hours. The US Space Command will report on the probability of the satellite entering the atmosphere over North America within this 2-hour period. Some satellite pieces may survive reentry; however, a precise impact location will not be available until post event computer data are processed or sightings and/or soundings are reported and verified".

(3) Impact Predictions. Precise impact predictions are not possible because of the shape and attitude of the object and atmospheric conditions at the time. Should debris survive reentry and impact the United States or its possessions, NORAD/USSPACECOM will provide advisory messages to the FOC/FAOC containing information as to material on board and care in approaching and handling. Coordinating Federal efforts in cleanup where radioactive debris is involved is the responsibility of FEMA.

(4) Relay of Reports. The FOC/FAOC relays all reports of sightings, soundings, or impact information to the NORAD Command Center.

c. Declaration/Dissemination of an Attack Warning. NORAD notifies the FOC/FAOC of an actual attack upon the United States. All warning systems mentioned in the preceding sections would be used to disseminate the Attack Warning.

d. Additionally, the National Weather Service (NWS) offices that receive the Attack Warning over NAWAS would further distribute the warning over the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio System and NOAA Weather Wire Service. Listed below are procedures for distributing the Attack Warning. ***(See Appendix C for detailed procedures and terminology.)***

(1) FEMA Operations Centers. The FOC/FAOC receives integrated tactical warning and attack assessment information (ITW/AA) from the NORAD/USSPACECOM. They also receive correlated event/threat information from the National Military Command Center (NMCC). After analyzing this information, the FOC/FAOC are responsible for declaring and disseminating the Attack Warning over the NAWAS.

(2) Warning Points. State and local warning points immediately forward the emergency information they receive over the NAWAS to local jurisdictions by means of State and local warning/communications system and alert key government officials. The National Weather Service (NWS) distributes the Attack Warning to local jurisdictions over its communications system.

(3) Local Authorities. Local authorities sound the Attack Warning signal on public warning devices and distribute the Attack Warning declaration to the public, news media, institutions, government agencies and industry.

e. Termination of an Attack Warning. When ordered by the Director of FEMA or his/her authorized representative, the FOC/FAOC announces over the NAWAS the termination of the Attack Warning. Local government officials may tailor the content of the message transmitted to communities to reflect existing conditions. ***(See Appendix E for termination procedures.)***

CHAPTER 3

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

3-1. BACKGROUND. This chapter reflects the eligibility requirements needed to ensure optimum use of the limited resources available to support NAWAS operations. FEMA will use these eligibility requirements to maintain existing terminals and establish new terminals as available funding permits.

3-2. PRIORITY CRITERIA. The following paragraphs define the priority criteria for NAWAS terminals.

a. Priority 1. The terminal must be on the backbone (Federal Circuit) of the NAWAS circuit. These drops include the FOC and FAOC, the FEMA MERS Operations Centers (MOCs), the ten FEMA Regions, and the Primary and Alternate State Warning Points. ***(Category 1 and 2 circuits)***

b. Priority 2A.

(1) Primary and Alternate State Warning Points (State NAWAS circuits)[1]

(2) Local government Primary Warning Points staffed 24 hours a day with the capability and responsibility to activate indoor and outdoor warning devices, or the local EAS activation and local government fan-out warning. ***(Category 3 circuits)***

c. Priority 2B.

(1) Local government primary warning points that are staffed 24 hours a day and have the responsibility for warning fan-out only. ***(Category 3 Circuits)***

(2) Federal, State and local warning points that have duplicate drops and incur no recurring monthly charge. ***(Category 3 Circuits)***

(3) NAWAS extensions.[2] ***(Category 3 Circuits)***

[1] Two NAWAS terminals are found at the State Warning Point. One terminal is connected to the Federal circuit. The other terminal is connected to the State circuit, which supports warning dissemination to the remaining State and local NAWAS terminals defined as Category 3.

[2] NAWAS extensions are located at local government sites and do not qualify for Federal NAWAS funding. The cost of maintaining these extensions is the responsibility of the local government.

d. **Priority 3.** Federal agency NAWAS drops that are staffed 24 hours a day and have the responsibility for dissemination of warning information. Examples are the National Weather Service drops that have a NOAA weather radio and the Tsunami Warning Centers. ***(Category 3 Circuits)***

e. **Priority 4.**

(1) Federal, State and local NAWAS terminals that are alternate warning points and incur a monthly recurring charge. ***(Category 3 Circuits)***

(2) Federal, State and local NAWAS terminals that are alternate warning points and staffed during normal work hours (Monday through Friday). ***(Category 3 Circuits)***

f. **Priority 5.** Normally unstaffed locations. ***(Category 3 Circuits)***

3-3. **ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.** The following eligibility criteria are used to determine whether an applicant should receive a NAWAS terminal:

a. FEMA Regions and MOCs automatically qualify based on the FEMA All-Hazards warning mission. Each location should develop its own warning plans and procedures.

b. **Warning Plan.** A State or local government applying for a new NAWAS terminal should reference an approved warning plan or warning annex to a local government's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which defines responsibility for distributing a warning. The applicant must have the communications and warning resources available and operational to ensure effective dissemination of the warning to other jurisdictions and the civilian population as described in the warning plan. The State or local Warning Plan must be consistent with the Warning Plan prepared by the next highest governmental authority.

c. **Population.** The warning point should serve a population of at least 25,000, and be located at least 25 miles away from an existing NAWAS primary warning point.

d. **Facility Operations.**

(1) Primary Warning Point - Must be staffed 24 hours a day.

(2) Federal Warning Point - Must be staffed 24 hours a day.

(3) Alternate Warning Point - Must have an alert plan for recall of key personnel for activation of the facility in an emergency and the assumption of all warning point responsibilities.

e. Emergency Power. The primary Warning Point must have emergency backup power.

3-4. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING INFORMATION.

a. State Government Installations. These include terminals in Primary and Alternate SWP, and the Governor's home or office. Installation charges and recurring costs for SWP and Governor's installations are 100 percent FEMA funded. They must meet the following operational requirements:

(1) Primary SWP (PSWP).

(a) Act as PSWP for receipt and dissemination of warning and other emergency information as prescribed in a State warning plan, annex, or similar document.

(b) Act as the network control for the State portion of NAWAS. Ensures each station acknowledges receipt of information intended for it, conducts tests, and receives and logs NAWAS equipment outage reports received from primary warning points within the State.

(c) The NAWAS equipment location/SWP facility must have 24-hour staffing.

(d) Comply with operating procedures in this manual and participate in tests as prescribed by FEMA.

(2) Alternate SWP (ASWP).

(a) Provide backup facilities and staffing for the PSWP during emergencies as prescribed in a current State warning plan, annex, or similar document.

(b) Provide equipment in a protected EOC or facility with procedures established and on hand to obtain an extended fuel supply.

(c) Comply with operating procedures and participate in tests as prescribed by FEMA.

(d) Provide reasonable security for FEMA owned NAWAS equipment.

(3) Governor's Office Installations.

(a) Install only on State NAWAS circuits.

(b) Provide reasonable security for FEMA owned NAWAS equipment.

(c) Tested weekly by ASWP to ensure equipment operability.

b. Local Government Installations. This includes Primary and Alternate Warning Points. Installation charges and recurring costs for these points are 100 percent FEMA funded. To be eligible as a Primary Warning Point, the local government must have a warning responsibility that covers one or more political subdivisions (e.g., county or parish) and/or a jurisdiction of 25,000 or greater population. The warning point must be at least 25 miles from the closest primary warning point, unless the Chief, Operations Centers Branch (OCB), Operations and Planning Division, Response and Recovery Directorate grants a waiver. The following requirements must be met:

(1) Primary Warning Point.

(a) Provide equipment in a government facility with emergency service responsibility, such as police or fire, for further dissemination of warning as prescribed in the current local warning plan, annex, or similar document.

(b) Provide 24-hour staffing of facility where NAWAS equipment is installed.

(c) Comply with operating procedures in this manual and participate in tests as prescribed by FEMA and the applicable State.

(2) Alternate Warning Point.

(a) Provide equipment in a protected EOC or facility as prescribed in the current local warning plan, annex, or similar document. The EOC or facility must have emergency backup power with procedures established and on-hand for obtaining an extended fuel supply.

(b) Provide staff and communications as a backup for the Primary Warning Point during emergencies.

(c) Comply with operating procedures in this manual and participate in tests as prescribed by FEMA and the applicable State.

(d) Provide reasonable security for FEMA owned NAWAS equipment.

(3) NAWAS Extensions.

(a) Priority for approval of service is based on such factors as ability to comply with criteria and urgency of warning requirements. State and local governments are billed directly by the appropriate serving telephone company for NAWAS extensions and are not eligible for 100 percent FEMA funding. However, State and local offices of emergency management may apply their Emergency Management Performance (EMP) funds to pay for up to 50 percent of extension costs.

(b) To be eligible for a NAWAS extension, the user must meet the following criteria:

- Furnish additional fan-out warning to other emergency entities as provided for in approved local warning operating procedures.

- Comply with operating procedures established in this manual and participate in tests as prescribed by FEMA and the applicable State.

- Provide reasonable security for FEMA owned NAWAS equipment.

c. Federal Agency Installations. NAWAS service is provided to select Federal agency installations that can supplement NAWAS through their own alerting systems. NAWAS service may also be approved for Federal Agency and military installations that have a significant population or work force and an on-site capability for distributing NAWAS warning messages.

(1) The Chief, Operations Centers Branch (OCB), Operations and Planning Division, Response and Recovery Directorate must approve requests for installations and discontinuance of Federal agency service. If the decision is made to approve new service, based on demonstrated operational need, information will be obtained as to availability of funds from the Policy and Oversight Division, Information Technology Services Directorate. Where it is shown that NAWAS service will enhance the effectiveness and responsiveness of a Federal agency's day-to-day operations, FEMA may approve a NAWAS extension. However, the agency concerned must pay for the NAWAS installation and recurring costs.

(2) To obtain NAWAS service, the Federal agency must:

(a) Prepare a warning point standard operating procedure (SOP) that outlines, at a minimum, the responsibilities and actions to be taken by

warning point personnel upon receipt of NAWAS information or upon activation of the EAS by the President of the United States.

(b) Provide reasonable access security for FEMA owned NAWAS equipment.

(c) Comply with FEMA operational procedures in this manual for NAWAS, including agreements for circuit testing. Locations staffed only during emergencies are granted waivers to circuit testing. However, a weekly check of the equipment is required to ensure equipment operability.

3-5. COMMITMENTS. In assessing eligibility for NAWAS terminal installation and support, FEMA will review the following commitments:

a. Compliance with the NAWAS Operating Procedures described in this manual and participation in tests as prescribed by FEMA and applicable State or local government authority.

b. Provisions of reasonable access security for FEMA owned NAWAS equipment.

c. Immediate priority for receipt and further dissemination of NAWAS information.

d. Preparation of a warning point SOP that outlines as a minimum the responsibilities and actions to be taken by warning point personnel with respect to an All-Hazards warning, accidental missile launch, and/or activation of the EAS by the President.

3-6. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPLICATION PROCESS. Potential subscribers should examine their requirements in relation to the types of NAWAS service and request the minimal type of service most suited to their needs. When requesting NAWAS service, use the following procedures:

a. How to Apply.

(1) State governments must apply in writing for NAWAS service to the FEMA Regional office serving their areas.

(2) Local governments must apply in writing for NAWAS service through their respective State emergency management agencies. After approval by the State, forward requests to the appropriate FEMA Regional office.

b. Information Requested. Each request must include the following information:

(1) A brief description of the service needed and a statement on how the applicant meets the criteria and requirements for the service.

(2) Complete address, including room numbers, and telephone number(s) of location where installation of equipment is to occur.

(3) Name, address, and telephone number of a person to be contacted regarding installation.

(4) A brief description of the physical facility in which the NAWAS equipment is to be installed, i.e. EOC, communications center, etc.

(5) Information whether or not emergency power is available.

(6) A record that the request has been staffed and approved by the State's emergency management office, and includes a complete billing address and telephone number for an extension user for coordination.

3-7. FEMA REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS. Staff at FEMA Headquarters will use the following procedures when reviewing NAWAS applications:

a. Review applications against the priority criteria defined in Section 3-2. Approval authority for installation and/or relocation has been delegated to the Chief of the Operations Centers Branch (RR-OP-OC). All requests will be submitted to the Chief, Operations Centers Branch (RR-OP-OC), P.O. Box 129, Berryville, VA 22611. The Chief, OCB will coordinate all requests with the Director, Operations and Planning Division (RR-OP) Response and Recovery Directorate.

b. If determined by the Operations and Planning Division that approval of the application is consistent with the operational needs of NAWAS, the application will be forwarded to the Information Technology Services (ITS) Directorate. ITS then determines if funds are available to support the installation of the terminal.

c. If funds are available, ITS staff will arrange for installation of the terminal. Installation will be coordinated with the FOC and FAOC to ensure they are aware of the new terminal.

d. If no funds are available, inform the State and give them the opportunity to suggest the elimination of other terminal(s) of a lower priority within its jurisdiction to allow for funding of the new terminal.

e. NAWAS extensions are approved by the appropriate Regional Director and reported to the FOC or FAOC, depending on their location/region of assignment.

3-8. TIME NEEDED TO COMPLY WITH REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved FEMA's request to collect information from Federal, State, and local government agencies and military installations for approval of NAWAS service. It is estimated to take an average of one (1) hour for each Federal, State, local agency, or military installation to complete a request for service. The estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the request.

3-9. SUMMARY OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

INSTALLATION TYPE	100% FEDERAL FUNDING	24 HOUR SERVICE	EMERGENCY POWER	WARNING DUTIES	PROCEDURES & TEST	TERMINAL LOCATION
STATE GOVERNMENT						
1. State Warning Point -SWP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Anywhere
2. Alternate SWP	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Protected Site (EOC)
3. Governor's Installations	Yes	No	No	No	No	Governor's office or residence
LOCAL GOVERNMENT						
1. Primary Warning Point	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Government Facility
2. Alternate Warning Point	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Protected Site (EOC)
3. NAWAS Extensions	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Anywhere
FEDERAL AGENCY	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable

Figure 3-1: Eligibility Requirements

CHAPTER 4

EQUIPMENT OPERATION

4-1. OPERATION OF EQUIPMENT.

a. Local Warning Point Equipment. Most local warning points within the State have a model 207 instrument and use voice paging, as they do not have a ring capability. They must call the primary or alternate SWP and request a ring on the circuit if the local point they are calling fails to respond to a voice call. When the handset is removed from its stored position the internal speaker is muted from the circuit. Replacing the handset back in the cradle can restore normal operation and speaker monitoring. All local warning points are provided the following:

(1) A wall mounted or desk-type unit and handset with push-to-talk bar that should be depressed only while speaking.

(2) Volume control on the front panel that adjusts as necessary to suit the individual/environment.

b. State Warning Point (SWP) Equipment. A model 204 instrument similar to that described above is provided to each SWP. In addition to this equipment there are two FEMA owned terminals. The first contains the bridging mechanism (labeled S/N 205-XXXX) connecting the FOC/FAOC, the State's assigned FEMA Region/MERS Operations Center (MOC) and the SWP. This instrument ensures the SWP can transmit or receive information from each of these entities. SWPs are always connected to these FEMA locations; the local warning points are not connected at all times. The second terminal (labeled S/N 209-XXXX) is used to signal within the State. The SWP uses a signaling key to alert all local warning points on the State warning circuit.

4-2. WARNING CIRCUIT SIGNALING. The FOC/FAOC, FEMA Regional Centers, FEMA MERS Operations Centers, SWPs, and the National Weather Service (NWS) terminals can generate audible alert tones even when the handset is off-hook. These locations may also use voice paging.

a. Warning Points to State Warning Points. With the exception of certain National Weather Forecast Offices, warning points wishing to contact the SWPs and/or other NAWAS terminals within the State use voice paging.

b. State Warning Points to Warning Points. If a SWP desires to signal another warning point within the State, they must depress the signaling key. This will generate an alert tone at each NAWAS warning point or extension within the State.

c. FEMA Regional Center (FRC) and MERS Operations Center (MOC). Each center is equipped with a model 204-XXXX terminal set which provides the capability to generate an alert tone at all locations within their respective FEMA region.

d. FEMA Operations Center (FOC) and FEMA Alternate Operations Center (FAOC). The FOC/FAOC can generate an alert tone to all NAWAS warning points simultaneously or selectively to specific States/locations. They may also use voice paging.

4-3. TROUBLE REPORTING.

a. Reporting Problems. Report equipment or circuit problems as indicated below. **When contacting AT&T call 1-800-332-4387 and select/press (1) for "Trouble on digital or analog data".**

Location With Problem:	Reports to:	Reports to:
Local Warning Point	PSWP	AT&T
PSWP	AT&T	Advise FOC or FAOC
FEMA Regions/MOCs	AT&T	Advise FOC or FAOC
FOC/FAOC	AT&T	Advise FOC or FAOC

NOTE: PSWPs ***East*** of the Mississippi River **(FEMA Regions 1 through 5)** report to the FOC at (800) 634-7084. Users ***West*** of the Mississippi River **(FEMA Regions 6 through 10)** report to the FAOC at (800) 792-6196.

b. Information Required By The AT&T Call-Receipt Clerk.

(1) Circuit number.

(2) Individual reporting troubles and telephone number.

(3) Trouble location and address.

(4) Site contact and telephone number.

(5) Trouble description.

c. Restoration of Service. Report restorations as follows:

Location:	Reports to:
Local Warning Point	PSWP over NAWAS
PSWP	Local Warning Points and FOC/FAOC over NAWAS
FEMA Regions/MOC	FOC/FAOC over NAWAS

d. NAWAS Terminal Malfunctions. Report as indicated after performing a **self test as described in *Appendix I***:

Location:	Reports to:
Warning Point	PSWP
PSWP/MOCs	FOC FAOC

e. Information Required.

(1) Serial Number 2XX-XXXX.

(2) Individual reporting trouble & their telephone number.

(3) Trouble location/address.

(4) Trouble description.

4-4. MOVEMENT OF NAWAS EQUIPMENT. ***DO NOT MOVE NAWAS equipment, to include extension equipment, WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM FEMA.*** Should it become necessary to move NAWAS equipment within the warning point or to another building, the warning point supervisor will contact the State Emergency Management Officer to coordinate the move through channels with their assigned FEMA region. The appropriate FEMA region will make arrangements and advise the FOC and FAOC of the proposed move. Allow ninety working days for the FEMA region to issue work orders through channels to complete the equipment move.

4-5. OWNERSHIP OF NAWAS EQUIPMENT. All NAWAS equipment is the property of FEMA. Broken and/or excess equipment should be returned to the FEMA Mt. Weather Emergency Assistance Center (MWEAC). Address packages containing NAWAS equipment to:

FEMA
Telecommunications Service Center (Bldg. 413)
19844 Blue Ridge Mountain Road
Bluemont, VA 20135

Address questions regarding the return of NAWAS equipment to the FEMA liaison at the MWEAC from 8 to 5 Eastern Time, Monday - Friday, telephone (540) 542-2068 or e-mail at nawas-tsc@fema.gov.

4-6. NAWAS DATABASE. The FOC, FAOC and FEMA Telecommunications Service Center maintain a database of all NAWAS circuits, equipment, their locations, and individual point of contacts. ***Each NAWAS location should provide at least one 24-hour point of contact number for this database.*** Please forward any changes in equipment location, contacts or telephone numbers to nawas-tsc@fema.gov.

CHAPTER 5

NAWAS TERMINALS

5-1. GENERAL. The Communications Laboratories (ComLabs) Micro Controller Unit (MCU) terminal is a four wire telephone instrument designed to terminate telephone company (TELCO) provided, private line, category two, voice grade circuits. All circuitry is contained in the terminal unit and is suitable for either desk or wall installation. Perform installation by plugging in the modular jack in the same manner, as you would install a residential telephone. A 14-volt AC transformer that plugs into any AC outlet normally powers the terminal. If required, 24 volts DC can also power the terminal. The terminal includes an internal amplifier, speaker, volume control, visual warning indicator (light), push-to-talk button on the hand-set; and all circuitry required for decoding an alert signal. The MCU terminal supports two, three, or four digit individual addressing, group codes A0 to A9, multiple group inclusion A1 through A4, all call, ring back confirmation tones, and selectable privacy.

a. The FOC/FAOC, FEMA Regional Centers, MERS Operations Centers, Primary State Warning Points, and the National Weather Service (NWS) stations can generate an alert tone on the NAWAS. The terminal will ring for approximately nine seconds to alert station personnel that a message follows. The light on the terminal will illuminate and remain illuminated until the user removes the handset from the cradle or the initiating party resets it.

b. After receipt of an alert tone, station personnel should monitor the network for the announcement that follows. The user should adjust the front-panel volume control as necessary to suit the environment. Once called, the user can reply by lifting the handset and depressing the push-to-talk bar while speaking. Do not press the push-to-talk while receiving traffic. When removed from the cradle the handset causes the muting of the internal speaker in the terminal. Replacing the handset restores normal operation and speaker monitoring.

c. One feature of the terminal is the user "self test" which allows a quick and simple assessment of instrument integrity. ***(Appendix I explains this procedure.)*** This test is essentially a loop-back of the transmit and receive functions. The user being able to hear himself/herself in the earpiece of the handset and the internal speaker contained in the terminal indicates a successful test.

5-2. INSTALLATION. There are two stages of NAWAS terminal installation. The first stage includes installation of the new circuit by the telephone technician. The user performs the second stage by connecting the NAWAS terminal to the network by plugging the telephone into the RJ-14C jack installed by the technician.

a. AT&T is only responsible for the circuit to the demark point. A designated local contractor is responsible from this point to the RJ-14C jack.

b. Each user must connect the terminal to the circuit immediately following the completion of the technician's work. Perform a full functional test with the FEMA Operations Center or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This ensures proper installation of the jack before the technician departs.

5-3. TERMINAL MODELS. There are several different types of terminals used at the various warning points. The following figure summarizes the model type and location where it is used. Model explanations appear in detail beginning with item 5-4.

LOCATION	204	205	207	208	209	210
State	X		X		X	X
Primary	X	X			X	X
Alternate	X	X		X		X
MOC	X					
NWS	X		X		X	X

Figure 5-1: Terminal Models

5-4. COMLABS MODEL 204-XXXX MCU (KEYPAD) TERMINAL. Micro Controller Unit terminal designed to expand the use of the Regional circuits on the NAWAS. They are used in conjunction with the 205-XXXX bridging equipment at each Primary/Alternate State Warning Point. By using the keypad, the terminals can contact users on each State circuit by activating the bridge for each State and then signaling all users in the State by pressing the **"*"** button. Additionally selective signaling capabilities enable each terminal to dial both individual and group stations of other users on the regional circuits.

5-5. COMLABS MODEL 205-XXXX NAWAS SYSTEM BRIDGE (ONE OR TWO WAY. This bridging unit allows State terminals to initiate a bridge connection with the Region circuit. **To enable** the State circuit to bridge switch #2 should be in the **CLOSED (ON)** position. **To disable** the State circuit from bridging, **switch #2 should be in the OPEN (OFF) position.**

5-6. COMLABS MODEL 207-XXXX STANDARD TERMINAL. Standard terminal found at State and NWS locations. Set-up of this terminal is a simple procedure. Immediately upon receipt of the terminal package, inspect it for shipping damage. Report any damages to the appropriate FEMA Operations Center or State EOC as soon as possible. The package should include one of each of the following items: telephone base housing; push-to-talk handset; AC transformer with power cord; 14' telephone line cord; 12' coiled handset cord, and Operators manual.

a. Insert the modular plug of the coiled handset cord into the receptacle located on the left side of the terminal. Connect the other end of the coiled cord to the receptacle located in the base of the terminal handset.

b. Insert one end of the 14' line cord into the receptacle located on the rear of the terminal instrument. Connect the other end of the cord to the RJ-14C jack installed by the telephone company. The modular line cord is a standard 4-conductor line cord; use longer lengths if required.

c. Plug the AC power cord into the jack provided on the rear of the terminal.

d. Plug the AC transformer into an AC outlet that has power supplied on a 24-hour basis.

e. Test the terminal by establishing communications with the FOC/FAOC, FEMA Region, or EOC. Should the terminal not work properly, perform the Self-Test. **(Refer to either the pull out card located under the terminal or the procedures in *Appendix I*).**

5-7. COMLABS MODEL 208-XXXX NAWAS SYSTEM BRIDGE. Old one-way bridge used at some alternate warning points.

5-8. COMLABS MODEL 209-XXXX SIGNALING UNIT. This unit is designed to allow State Warning Points (SWPs) to transmit an alert signal to those stations served by their statewide warning circuit. It is identical to the standard NAWAS terminal except for the addition of two front-panel push buttons labeled “SIGNAL” and “RESET".

a. These two push buttons are operational when the DISCONNECT/MANUAL switch located on the 204-XXXX terminal is in the MANUAL position. The normal position of the DISCONNECT/MANUAL switch is in the DISCONNECT position. This position allows the Federal/State bridge to connect and disconnect automatically upon receiving the corresponding code.

b. The MANUAL position should only be used if there is a failure of the DISCONNECT position. The SWP generates the alert signal by depressing the button labeled "SIGNAL". The terminal controls the duration of the signal transmitted. Once the signal is sent, the terminals in the field will activate their warble tone alert ringer, and continue for approximately 9 seconds. The red light on the front panel of the receiving terminals will illuminate and remain on until it resets. The system will reset upon receipt of the reset signal.

c. To reset the terminal, remove the handset from the cradle and replace it. The button labeled "RESET" will turn off both the audible signal and the red lamp on the front of the terminal if it does not time out after 9 seconds. By depressing the signal

button, followed by the reset button, the warning point has the ability to control the duration of the alert signal. This allows the warning point to "ring" the stations on the NAWAS for a shorter duration than the standard 9 seconds.

5-9. COMLABS PREMISE BRIDGE MODEL 210-XXXX. When connecting more than three and up to five terminals on the same circuit install this six-port bridge. Locations where these are used include some FEMA Federal Regional Centers (FRCs), the Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Operations Centers, the National Weather Service (NWS) and the National Hurricane Center (NHC). The Warning Point can respond from any position within the facility because each terminal functions as an individual unit. To install the bridge, plug one end of a telephone cord into the RJ-14C jack, and the other end into the first port on the terminal bridge marked "circuit". Plug the terminal bridge AC transformer into any standard electrical outlet. To connect five NAWAS terminals into the bridge, plug the individual terminals into one of the five terminal ports on the terminal bridge.

5-10. CONNECTING 205 (BRIDGING) TO 209 (SIGNALING) SETS.

a. Install power supplies by inserting the power plug in the rear of the units.

b. Install a 14' modular cord between the modular jack on the rear of the Signaling (209-XXXX) terminal **(the one with the two push buttons located on the front panel labeled "SIGNAL" and "RESET")** and the modular jack labeled phone on the rear of the Bridging (204-XXXX) terminal.

c. Install a modular line cord from the TELCO provided RJ 14C jack on the Regional circuit to the modular jack labeled "REGION" on the rear of the bridging (208-XXXX) terminal.

d. Install a modular line cord from the TELCO provided RJ 14C jack on the State circuit to the modular jack labeled "STATE" on the rear of the bridging (204-XXXX) terminal.

e. The switch on the bridging terminal labeled "AUTOMATIC" and "MANUAL" should be left in the "AUTOMATIC" position at all times, unless the "AUTOMATIC" feature is inoperative. The switch allows the State Primary/Alternate Warning Points to connect the REGION and STATE circuits.

5-11. DIALING CODES. To streamline weather warnings and coordination on the NAWAS, many NOAA terminals were converted from the State side of the circuit to the Federal side. ***This allows each NOAA terminal to direct dial any location within its region. Appendix J lists the National Weather Service stations and Primary State Warning Points on the Federal/National side of the circuit.***

a. The NOAA terminals have two-way communications with a single State or NOAA terminal. They can group call multiple States and/or multiple other NOAA terminals and connect with the Federal terminals. Primary State Warning points have been provided with bridging equipment to contact users on each State circuit. To use this system, activate the bridge for the State with the corresponding four digit code and signal all users in that State by pressing the **"*"** button.

b. The NAWAS numbering plan allows two-digit alphanumeric dialing for group (conference) calls and four-digit numeric dialing to reach individual terminals on the regional circuit. The two-digit code for each State comes from the standard Federal Information Processing System (FIPS). ***(The table in Appendix J displays the FIPS Codes and four digit-dialing plans.)***

c. The FOC/FAOC have the ability to cancel any activated bridges. An activated bridge is a connection that combines two circuits. The Control Circuit allows the NOAA Centers to dial each other directly using the multi-addressing terminals.

d. Local Warning Points desiring to contact a NOAA terminal will contact their Primary State Warning Point. The Primary SWP connects the NOAA terminal to the local terminal by bridging via a 4-digit code. The local terminal may then communicate with the NOAA terminal.

5-12. <u>FOUR DIGIT DIALING.</u> The first two digits of each terminal address represent the State according to the standard **FIPS codes illustrated in *Appendix J***. The third and fourth digits of the terminal address, listed below, specify certain standardized function/endpoints within each State:

a. XX**01** - NAWAS System Bridge Primary Warning Point.
- Terminal model 205-XXXX.

XX**05** - Regional Terminal (PWP).
- Terminal model 204-XXXX.

b. XX**02** - NAWAS System Bridge Alternate Warning Point
- Terminal model 205-XXXX.

XX**06** - Regional Terminal (AWP).
- Terminal model 204-XXXX.

c. XX**10** through XX**49** - National Weather Service (NWS) terminals.

d. XX**50** through XX**99** - Non NWS terminals.

5-13. CONFERENCE GROUP DIALING PLAN. The 2-digit alphanumeric dialing plan for conference calling follows:

A1 - Activates general-purpose terminals on the Regional circuit.

A2 - Activates all NOAA (NWS) terminals on the Regional circuit.

A8 - Activates all NAWAS State Bridges within the Regions. Depressing the **"*"** button after the A8 allows two way access with all users in each State.

A* - Alerts all Regional and State terminals on the system.

A# - Resets all Regional and State terminals that have been alerted.

- Resets the module (turns off lights) on the State circuit only.

C - Resets all older terminals.

C10 - Activates a terminal speaker by depressing “C10". The handset must be in the cradle.

5-14. CALLING PROCEDURES. The '**XX**" in the following equates to the **two-digit FIPS code** for the State you wish to call.

a. To call all local warning points within a particular State dial XX01 and press the **"*"** button. To end the call dial **A#**.

b. To call the SWP dial XX05. To end the call, hang up.

c. To call all local warning points within a State and the Primary Warning Point dial XX05 XX01 and press the **"*"** button; to terminate the call dial **A#**.

5-15. CALLING NOAA TERMINALS AND SWPS INDIVIDUALLY.

a. Lift the handset and dial the appropriate code.

b. Two beeps indicate a ring at the station dialed.

c. Depress the push-to-talk button and speak into the handset. If you talk before the called terminal lifts the handset from their cradle, they will hear you on the speaker of their telephone. Otherwise, they will hear you on the handset.

d. When finished, dial **A#C** to clear all connections you have established.

5-16. CALLING ALL USERS WITHIN A STATE.

a. Lift the handset and dial the code (XX01) for the State bridge, followed by the **"*"** button. The star activates the ring on the State circuit. The Primary Warning Point (PWP) will hear the conversation in the speaker of the MCU terminal. If you wish to signal the PWP so that the ringing tone and light alert them, you must dial an additional 4-digit code.

b. Press the push-to-talk button to talk to all of the parties connected.

c. The speakers on both terminals at the primary warning point are suppressed to avoid interference problems during activation of the two-way bridge. Consequently, the only way to alert the primary warning points itself and make it part of the party line conversation is to specifically dial the 4-digit code for that terminal. All the codes can be dialed in sequence, the only constraint being that the bridge code (XX05) must be dialed prior to the **(*)**.

(1) To signal all users on a State circuit including the PWP dial the following: XX01 followed by XX05 followed by the **"*"**.

(2) To signal ALL users on a State circuit EXCEPT for the PWP dial XX01 followed by the **"*"**.

(3) When finished, dial **A#C** to clear all the established connections.

5-17. CALLING A GROUP OF SIMILAR OFFICES.

a. Lift the handset and dial the group number for the intended group (i.e., “A2” for NOAA terminals).

b. Talk to the members of the group in a conference call.

c. When finished, dial **A#C** to clear all connections you have established.

5-18. USERS WITHIN A STATE CALLING A NOAA OFFICE.

a. Local terminals that need to contact a NOAA station on the Regional circuits must first call the State PWP and request activation of a two-way bridge. The PSWP can then either manually activate the bridge or call the NOAA station on the Regional circuit and request that they activate the bridge by dialing the appropriate individual or group code.

b. In the event, the PSWP does not respond, request the Alternate SWP call the NOAA station and have them initiate activation of the bridge and communication with the local terminal.

c. When the State and regional circuits are bridged, all users on both circuits will hear the transmission. However, the transmission will not be broadcast over the speaker on the State terminal making the broadcast. Because of this feature, the bridge can only be tested calling users on either the regional or State circuit and having them respond via the handset. Neither of the speakers will broadcast a conversation that occurs using a terminal connected to the regional circuit.

CHAPTER 6

ROUTINE OPERATING PROCEDURES

6-1. GENERAL. This chapter provides routine recommended procedures for personnel who operate NAWAS equipment at the warning points and other locations.

6-2. WARNING POINT CONTROL LOG.

a. Each warning point should maintain a complete and accurate record of daily NAWAS events. Entries should include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Date and time call received.

(2) Type of call and summary of message.

(3) Equipment and/or circuit malfunction.

(4) Time of reporting malfunction.

(5) Time malfunction cleared.

b. Maintain logs as required.

6-3. WARNING CIRCUIT.

a. All locations connected to the circuit hear **ALL** voice transmissions. To ensure the immediate availability of NAWAS for emergency operations, strict control of the circuit is required at all times.

b. All warning centers/points will continuously monitor the circuit and, when necessary, take immediate action to stop unauthorized use of the circuit.

6-4. CIRCUIT TESTS.

a. Test Schedule. The Chief, FEMA Operations Centers Branch prescribes procedures for conducting tests of the NAWAS warning circuits. State Warning Point tests occur twice a day, with initiation of the test alternating between the FOC and FAOC. The tests will be conducted between the hours of 1200 - 1400 Eastern Time and 2200 - 2400 Eastern Time. Tests of the National Weather Service (NWS) stations occur once a day. The Western NWS stations test occurs at 1330 Eastern Time and the Eastern NWS stations test occurs at 2030 Eastern Time.

NOTE: Stations not tested on a regular basis such as the National Hurricane Center, Pacific and Alaska Tsunami Warning Centers, and FEMA Pacific Area Office, are encouraged to initiate a test call to the FOC/FAOC to ensure their equipment/circuit is working properly. ASWPS are also encouraged to test their equipment/circuit with their respective SWP.

b. Responsibilities. Normally the FOC conducts tests with FEMA Regions 1 through 5 and the FAOC conducts tests with FEMA Regions 6 through 10. However, both Operations Centers have the capability to conduct the test(s) with either side and/or all Regions simultaneously. The procedure for the national SWP test follows. The procedures for the NWS are similar with the main difference being in the terminology.

(1) After connecting the appropriate regional circuits (1-5 or 6-10), the FEMA Operations Center initiating the test sends an alert tone. **All warning points and NAWAS extensions receive the alert tone and hear the Operations Center announcement.** The FOC/FAOC will announce:

SWP TEST TERMINOLOGY:

"This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center with a test of the National Warning System. I say again. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center with a test of the National Warning System. Stations standby for roll call".

NWS TEST TERMINOLOGY:

"This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center with a NAWAS test for the National Weather Service Stations. I say again. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center with a NAWAS test for the National Weather Service Stations. Stations standby for roll call".

(2) The FOC/FAOC may disconnect the warning points below the State level then poll each station. Each will acknowledge by stating: **"(Name of station) Test." i.e., "OHIO TEST".**

(3) The FOC/FAOC recalls any station not acknowledging at the end of the poll by stating, **"Re-polling (Name of station)".**

(4) The FEMA Operations Center that initiated the test will then end the test by stating: **"This is the end of the test. FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center Out at (Time) Zulu".**

(5) The FOC/FAOC disconnects the conference.

(6) Should a station fail to acknowledge after recall, the FOC/FAOC will call that location by selecting the regional circuit and dialing the four-digit code (if applicable). If no contact over 4-digit dial, contact the station(s) by telephone. ***If it is determined that there is a line trouble, report the failure to the AT&T call-receipt clerk (1-800-332-4387 – select/press 1 for "Troubles on digital or analog data".) for repair.*** If the local telephone instrument is defective, inform the appropriate FEMA Operations Center after performing a self-test. ***(See Appendix I - Terminal Self-Test).***

6-5. CALLING PROCEDURES. To voice page the FOC on the NAWAS circuit use ***"FEMA OPS"*** to call them. To voice page the FAOC use ***"FEMA ALTERNATE".***. Use the following procedures to call one or more locations.

a. CALLING PARTY: Ensure the circuit is not in use, then initiate an alert *or* voice page.

NOTE: If a station has emergency traffic they may break into the test and state that they have emergency traffic to pass; e.g., National Weather Service severe weather warnings.

b. CALLING PARTY: Announces: "Location(s) this is (calling party)".

For example, announce:

"FEMA Ops this is FEMA Region 1".

OR

"California, Oregon and Washington, this is the FEMA Alternate".

OR

"(Local warning point) this is the State Warning Point".

OR

"State Warning Point this is (local warning point)".

c. CALLED LOCATION: Responds: "This is (location) go ahead".

For example: **"This is California, go ahead".**

NOTE: In the event the warning point initiating the call is unable to receive an acknowledgment from the warning point being called, the SWP can be requested to signal on the circuit to alert the called warning point.

d. **CALLING PARTY:** Passes the message to the called location(s).

e. **CALLING PARTY:** Ask the called location(s) if they copied the message.

"California did you copy".

f. **CALLED LOCATION:** Responds/acknowledges the message by stating:

"(Location) copies." - in this example "California copies".

NOTE: If there are several stations receiving the message, suggest you conduct a poll of all stations to ensure receipt and understanding of the message.

g. **CALLING PARTY:** Terminates the transmission by stating:

"(Calling Party) out at (time) Zulu". For example, "FEMA Operations Center out at 1756 Zulu".

6-6. TIME USAGE AND CONVERSION.

a. All times used in NAWAS transmissions from the FOC/FAOC will be in Greenwich Means Time (GMT), Universal Coordinated Time (UCT) or 24-hour Zulu time to prevent any misunderstanding of when an event occurs. **These terms are interchangeable.** They may be derived from the U.S. time zones in the following manner - **add**:

(1) Five hours to Eastern Standard Time (EST).

(2) Six hours to Central Standard Time (CST).

(3) Seven hours to Mountain Standard Time (MST).

(4) Eight hours to Pacific Standard Time (PST).

(5) Nine hours to Yukon Standard Time/Alaskan Standard Time (AST).

(6) Ten hours to Hawaiian Standard Time (HST).

NOTE: During daylight savings time add 1 hour less to your 24-hour time to obtain GMT (Zulu)/UCT time. For example, if you were located in the Eastern Time zone during daylight savings time (DST) you would add 4 hours to local time to obtain GMT (ZULU)/UCT time. Arizona and Hawaii do not change to DST.

Time conversion chart:

TIME CONVERSION CHART						
GREENWICH MEANS TIME (ZULU)	**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**	**CENTRAL TIME**	**MOUNTAIN TIME**	**PACIFIC TIME**	**ALASKAN TIME**	**HAWAIIAN TIME**
0001	1900/7 PM	1800/6 PM	1700/5 PM	1600/4 PM	1500/3 PM	1400/2 PM
0100	2000/8 PM	1900/7 PM	1800/6 PM	1700/5 PM	1600/4 PM	1500/3 PM
0200	2100/9 PM	2000/8 PM	1900/7 PM	1800/6 PM	1700/5 PM	1600//4 PM
0300	2200/10 PM	2100/9 PM	2000/8 PM	1900/7 PM	1800/6 PM	1700/5 PM
0400	2300/11 PM	2200/10 PM	2100/9 PM	2000/8 PM	1900/7 PM	1800/6 PM
0500	2400/Midnight	2300/11 PM	2200/10 PM	2100/9 PM	2000/8 PM	1900/7 PM
0600	0100/1 AM	2400/Midnight	2300/11 PM	2200/10 PM	2100/9 PM	2000/8 PM
0700	0200/2 AM	0100/1 AM	2400/Midnight	2300/11 PM	2200/10 PM	2100/9 PM
0800	0300/3 AM	0200/2 AM	0100/1 AM	2400/Midnight	2300/11 PM	2200/10 PM
0900	0400/4 AM	0300/3 AM	0200/2 AM	0100/1 AM	2400/Midnight	2300/11 PM
1000	0500/5 AM	0400/4 AM	0300/3 AM	0200/2 AM	0100/1 AM	2400/Midnight
1100	0600/6 AM	0500/5 AM	0400/4 AM	0300/3 AM	0200/2 AM	0100/1 AM
1200	0700/7 AM	0600/6 AM	0500/5 AM	0400/4 AM	0300/3 AM	0200/2 AM
1300	0800/8 AM	0700/7 AM	0600/6 AM	0500/5 AM	0400/4 AM	0300/3 AM
1400	0900/9 AM	0800/8 AM	0700/7 AM	0600/6 AM	0500/5 AM	0400/4 AM
1500	1000/10 AM	0900/9 AM	0800/8 AM	0700/7 AM	0600/6 AM	0500/5 AM
1600	1100/11 AM	1000/10 AM	0900/9 AM	0800/8 AM	0700/7 AM	0600/6 AM
1700	1200/Noon	1100/11 AM	1000/10 AM	0900/9 AM	0800/8 AM	0700/7 AM
1800	1300/1 PM	1200/Noon	1100/11 AM	1000/10 AM	0900/9 AM	0800/8 AM
1900	1400/2 PM	1300/1 PM	1200/Noon	1100/11 AM	1000/10 AM	0900/9 AM
2000	1500/3 PM	1400/2 PM	1300/1 PM	1200/Noon	1100/11 AM	1000/10 AM
2100	1600/4 PM	1500/3 PM	1400/2 PM	1300/1 PM	1200/Noon	1100/11 AM
2200	1700/5 PM	1600/4 PM	1500/3 PM	1400/2 PM	1300/1 PM	1200/Noon
2300	1800/6 PM	1700/5 PM	1600/4 PM	1500/3 PM	1400/2 PM	1300/1 PM

CHAPTER 7

EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

7-1. GENERAL. This chapter provides procedures for warning points that are responsible for receiving warning information and relaying it throughout their area of responsibility. To accomplish this mission in an efficient manner, warning point personnel must be thoroughly familiar with their emergency operating procedures and State/local emergency plans.

7-2. ALTERNATE PROCEDURES. Communication difficulties may occur during the dissemination of a warning or other emergency information. The FOC/FAOC, FEMA MERS Operations Centers, and/or FEMA Regions will use any means available to relay the information to the warning points.

7-3. DECLARATION/DISSEMINATION OF ATTACK WARNING. The FOC/FAOC automatically declares and disseminates the Attack Warning over NAWAS when the Commander-in-Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command (CINCNORAD) declares Air Defense Emergency (ADE) Warning RED. ADE RED signifies that an attack upon the United States is imminent or taking place. Additionally, there are limited threat scenarios by which terrorists or countries of concern may attempt to harm U.S. interests. These scenarios may require an announcement of a limited Attack Warning to a specific area or region of the United States. The Attack Warning will be disseminated immediately over NAWAS. When directed by the President/White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Communications Officer, the FOC/FAOC will activate the national level Emergency Alert System (EAS) to alert designated news/broadcast agencies. ***(Appendix C provides procedures for declaration/dissemination of the Attack Warning.)***

7-4. TERMINATION OF ATTACK WARNING AND NATIONAL LEVEL EAS OPERATION. The Director of FEMA or his/her authorized representative declares the termination of Attack Warning. The FOC/FAOC will then transmit this message over NAWAS. ***(Appendix E provides procedures for termination of an Attack Warning and/or National level EAS operation.)***

7-5. ACTIVATION OF NATIONAL LEVEL EAS. Upon activation of the national level EAS, the FOC/FAOC makes a special EAS announcement over NAWAS to all warning points. All warning points should immediately relay this announcement throughout their area of responsibility according to the State and local emergency preparedness plans. Normally, activation of the national EAS occurs in conjunction with an Attack Warning announcement. ***(Appendix D provides procedures and terminology for the national level EAS activation.)***

7-6. SPECIAL EMERGENCY INFORMATION.

a. Peacetime Disasters.

(1) Use the NAWAS to relay special emergency information concerning a potential or actual disaster. This includes earthquakes, fires, tidal waves, severe weather, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc. The information may originate from either above or below a warning point. In either case, the warning point will relay the information according to established procedures. All messages should be short but give essential details.

(2) The type of information needed for a potential or actual emergency appears in ***Appendix F***.

b. Accidental Missile Launch Warning.

(1) NORAD detects ballistic missile launches worldwide. If a missile is accidentally launched and threatens the U.S., NORAD would provide FEMA with that warning and whether the missile was nuclear capable. The FOC/FAOC would in turn pass the warning information over the NAWAS.

(2) An accidental nuclear detonation may occur without warning. Should this occur, the FOC/FAOC are authorized to disseminate fallout warning information to localities using applicable NAWAS messages provided in ***Appendix G*****.**

7-7. REPORTING TRANS-ATTACK AND POST-ATTACK INFORMATION.

a. Nuclear Detonation (NUDET) Information.

(1) State Warning Points report trans-attack and post-attack information to their respective FEMA Operations Center or MERS Operations Center in the form of NUDET and/or other types of FLASH reports. ***(Appendix G provides the format and type of information required in these*** **reports.)**

(2) To transmit the mass data required for precise location of ground zero, detailed fallout pattern plotting, and analysis of the fallout threat States may use the Incident Command Reporting System (ICRS), facsimile systems or electronic mail. There is a need for prompt reports on locations of detonations if an enemy attack with nuclear weapons occurs. From these reports and fallout wind vector data, fallout area forecast plots can be developed to prepare warning for issuance to areas expected to be subjected to the fallout effects.

(3) States transmit Flash NUDET reports on nuclear detonations over NAWAS. These are one-time initial reports from the local level (civil and military) which

indicate only the area hit and the time of detonation, unless information that is more specific is immediately available. Reports should be forwarded to the State Warning Point for relay to their respective FEMA Operations Center and/or MERS Operations Center.

b. Fallout Information. Local, State and Federal warning points may use the NAWAS to broadcast fallout information. If requested and if information is available, the FOC/FAOC will relay information over NAWAS.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC). Located at Langley Air Force Base (AFB), Virginia. The AFRCC requests information relating to missing or overdue aircraft from the FOC/FAOC. The FOC/FAOC in turn uses the NAWAS to request information from the State Warning Point(s) in the area of the event. The State(s) may then pass the information to agencies on their statewide NAWAS circuit for assistance. **Note:** The AFRCC has a coordinating officer that coordinates memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with each State as to how they want the information processed.

Alternate Warning Point. See Warning Point.

Emergency Alert System (EAS). Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). This is a nationwide network of broadcast stations and cable systems that allows the President to communicate with the public in the event of an attack, a threat of war, and a state of public peril, disaster, or other national emergency. The authority to activate the national level EAS rests solely with the President of the United States. Upon activation, participating broadcast stations and cable systems must pre-empt normal programming to carry the Presidential messages live.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC). A site from which civil government officials can exercise direction and control of emergency operations. EOCs can be found at the Federal, State, and local levels of government.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Operations Center(s). The primary FEMA Operations Center is located at the FEMA Mount Weather Emergency Assistance Center (MWEAC) in Bluemont, Virginia. The FEMA Alternate Operations Center (FAOC) is located within the Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Detachment's Operations Center (MOC) in Thomasville Georgia. The FAOC has the capability to function as the primary operations center if the situation dictates. ***Both of these centers operate 24 hours a day.***

Federal Warning Point (FWP). NAWAS terminals located at a Federal installation and having a responsibility for further dissemination of critical emergency information, including Attack Warning. An example of a FWP is the National Weather Service (NWS) stations.

Flash Report. A short message that gives the first available details of an incident such as a bombing, disaster, etc.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). This is the mean solar time at the Greenwich Prime Meridian, Greenwich England. Also called Zulu time or Universal Coordinated Time (UCT).

Local Warning Point. A facility in a city, town, or community that receives warnings and activates the public warning system in its jurisdictional area of responsibility.

Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Detachment. There are five geographically located detachments. They are located in Bothell, Washington; Denton, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Maynard, Massachusetts; and Thomasville, Georgia. These FEMA assets provide prompt and rapid multi-media communications, information processing, logistics, and operational support to federal, State, and local agencies during emergencies and disasters for government response and recovery operations. All MERS Detachments are self-sufficient and require no outside support for communications, logistics, operations or maintenance of all assigned systems and associated ancillary devices.

MOC. There are five FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Operations Centers (MOCs) that are staffed 24-hours a day. They are located at each of detachment locations mentioned above. In addition to their normal operations center duties they function as point of contacts for the FEMA Regions during non-duty hours for both NAWAS and other State incidents. Each MOC is responsible for two FEMA Regions. ***(See map in Appendix L for regional responsibilities.)***

National Control Circuit. The National Control Circuit links the FOC, the FAOC, various National Weather Service Headquarter Offices, the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC), Golden, Colorado, the White House Communications Agency (WHCA), and the Red Cross/Disaster Communications.

National Military Command Center (NMCC). This is the primary military operations center to execute the responsibilities assigned to the National Military Command System (NMCS). The NMCC is staffed 24 hours a day.

National Military Command System (NMCS). Provides the National Command Authorities (NCA) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) with means for making accurate and timely decisions, including the communications required for rapid and reliable transmission of those decisions to all U.S. Military Forces under conditions of peace and war.

NAWAS Extension. A NAWAS terminal not meeting the eligibility criteria for full FEMA funding but having a warning responsibility may qualify for 50 percent reimbursement of recurring charges.

National Weather Service (NWS). The NWS is part of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Recently, most of the NWS links to NAWAS were reconfigured to link to the NAWAS regional circuit, as a way to enhance the speed with which critical weather information is disseminated to various users. The

enhancement also allows NWS links to have two-way communications with users on the State circuits.

North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD) Command Center. This center is located at Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado Springs, Colorado. NORAD relays real-time warning information to the FOC and FAOC. This information includes attacks, accidental missile launches, and possible fire reports.

NUDET. Nuclear detonation.

Possible Fire Report (PFR). NORAD sensors detect fires and other unusual heat sources throughout the 50 States. NORAD notifies the FOC/FAOC so that they can relay the information to the affected area (SWP) by means of NAWAS.

Priority Criteria. Criteria established to determine eligibility for new NAWAS service, or maintenance of existing service.

Regional Circuits. Ten separate NAWAS regional circuits that may be bridged by the FOC and FAOC. These circuits include the ten FEMA Regions, the FEMA MERS Operations Centers (MOCs), Federal Warning Points (FWPs), Primary and Alternate State Warning Points, and the NWS terminals. There are approximately 300 NAWAS terminals on the Regional Circuits.

Reentering Space Debris: The United States Space Command (USSPACECOM) at Peterson AFB, Colorado monitors all man-made space objects. The USSPACECOM transmits record reports called Trajectory Impact and Prediction (TIP) on each object that they predict will reenter the Earth's atmosphere to the FOC and FAOC. For those objects that reenter over the FEMA's area of responsibility, the FOC/FAOC will notify the affected State Warning Point(s).

Regional Communications Center. These centers are located in the ten FEMA Regions.

Regional Warning Circuit. The portion of NAWAS, which lies within a FEMA region and connects the State warning points in that area with the region.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act. The Stafford Act provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies, and to furnish assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property. The President uses the authority of the Stafford Act to declare major disasters and authorize the disbursement of funds to deal with the consequences of disasters. Federal resources supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by natural or technological disasters.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). A facility used by State personnel and emergency services to coordinate a State's response during a time of crisis/disaster.

State NAWAS Circuit. The portion of NAWAS that connects all Warning Points within a State with the State Warning Point. Includes all terminals bridged to the Regional Circuit through terminals located in the Primary and Alternate State Warning Points.

State Warning Point (SWP). Each State has a Primary and Alternate SWP. The primary SWP is staffed 24 hours a day, and exercises operational control over NAWAS within the State. The Alternate SWP is generally located in the State EOC.

Terrorism. The unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives.

United States Space Command (USSPACECOM). Provides the FOC/FAOC with current predicted reentry information of space debris into the atmosphere.

Warning Center. Any center (Federal, State, local) that is the source of first available information concerning any type of warning to the population.

Warning Point. A facility with the responsibility for receipt of warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and disseminating it in accordance with State and local emergency preparedness plans.

Washington D.C. Control Point. The Washington D.C. Control Point is the 24-hour emergency operations center that coordinates federal and city emergency operations in the Nation's Capital.

Weapons of Mass Distruction (WMD). Weapons of mass destruction include any device that is intended, or has the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through conventional explosives effects, the release of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precucursors, a disease organism, or radiation or radioactivity.

APPENDIX B

ACCIDENTAL MISSILE LAUNCH WARNING

APPENDIX B

ACCIDENTAL MISSILE LAUNCH WARNING

OVERVIEW: The following NAWAS messages provide warnings to the civil population of an accidental missile launch.

1. Accidental Missile Launch Warning Message.

"Attention all Warning Points. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center with an Emergency Warning for the following (State(s), City/County). An accidental missile launch threatens the following area(s) (State(s) at (local time). Advise population by all means available to take cover".

(ROLL CALL AFFECTED STATES/AREAS)

Warning points not included in the threatened area(s) advise the population by all means available that protective action is not required at this time. Additional information will be furnished when available.

(ROLL CALL REMAINING WARNING POINTS)

2. Accidental Launch Nuclear Weapon Detonation Message.

"Attention all Warning Points. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. An accidentally launched nuclear weapon detonated in (City, County, State) at (Local Time). Radioactive fallout is possible! Persons in (City, Count, State) **should be** ***advised to remain under cover and await further instructions from State or local authorities. Residents are advised to take protective actions in accordance with local community shelter plans and to be alert for further instructions from State or local authorities. Residents in all other areas are advised that protective action is not required at this time".***

(ROLL CALL WARNING POINTS)

3. Accidental Launch/Impact Without Nuclear Detonation Message.

"Attention all Warning Points. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. An accidentally launched nuclear weapon impacted in (City, County, State) at (Local Time). A nuclear detonation did not--repeat--did not occur. Persons in (City, County, State) should be alert for further instructions from State or local authorities. Residents in all other areas are advised that protective action is not required at this time".

(ROLL CALL WARNING POINTS)

APPENDIX C

ATTACK WARNING – DECLARATION/DISSEMINATION

APPENDIX C

ATTACK WARNING - DECLARATION/DISSEMINATION

OVERVIEW: In accordance with FEMA policy, the Attack Warning will be automatically declared and disseminated over NAWAS upon declaration of Air Defense Emergency Warning RED by CINCNORAD. Not every threat scenario requires NORAD to declare ADE Warning RED. If the threat were limited to a specific area, the Attack Warning announcement would be tailored for that area. The FOC/FAOC will receive early notification over the NORAD Operations Loop and NMCC Threat Conference.

1. The operations center receiving the warning first will announce over NAWAS Control Circuit, ***"FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center, I have an emergency message".***

2. Authenticate according to established procedures.

3. The FOC or FAOC bridges the regional warning circuits into a nationwide configuration and disseminates the warning using the following terminology:

"Attention all stations. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. Emergency. This is an Attack Warning. Repeat. This is an Attack Warning. Declaration time (Date) (Time) Zulu. FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center acknowledge".

NOTE: Normally, activation of the national EAS occurs in conjunction with an Attack Warning announcement. The announcement for a simultaneous Attack Warning and EAS activation is indicated in *Appendix D.*

4. After receiving acknowledgment from the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center, the FOC or FAOC separates the east and-west conferences. The FOC and FAOC will then conduct a poll of their respective ***Regions/States***.

5. Each station called should acknowledge by stating: ***"(Name of Location). Attack Warning received".*** Should any station request a repeat during the poll, the FOC/FAOC will ***immediately*** repeat the message.

6. At the end of the poll, the FOC/FAOC will recall any station that did not acknowledge the poll. Stations not answering the poll over NAWAS will be contacted by telephone or other means of communication.

7. As soon as the FOC/FAOC complete their poll of the SWPs. The SWP will **immediately call the roll of warning points within the State**, using the following procedures:

a. Pick up hand-set, depress the signaling key on the telephone instrument for 3 seconds, press the push-to-talk button, and state; ***"This is the (Name) State Warning Point. Standby to acknowledge an Attack Warning".***

b. Each warning point will acknowledge the poll with its name followed by; ***"Attack Warning received". E.g., "PORTLAND. Attack Warning received".***

c. Any warning point not answering the poll will be contacted by telephone or radio immediately after the poll, repeat the warning message and request acknowledgment.

8. Warning points in accordance with State and local plans will further disseminate the Attack Warning and other emergency information.

9. Use the same procedures as in the initial attack to announce subsequent attacks.

APPENDIX D

ACTIVATION OF THE NATIONAL LEVEL EAS

APPENDIX D

ACTIVATION OF THE NATIONAL LEVEL EAS

OVERVIEW: The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is designed for use by the President and other national, State and local officials to reach the public promptly with emergency information preceding, during and following a national emergency. It is operated in accordance with instructions issued by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and managed by the FCC in cooperation with the broadcast industry. FEMA has general oversight responsibility for the EAS throughout the United States. The EAS is activated by an order from the President to the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) duty officer or the President's Communications Officer (PCO) through the FOC/FAOC. The FOC and/or FAOC authenticate the request and establish the Primary Entry Point (PEP) conference. The national level EAS consists of a nationwide network of radio broadcast AM and FM stations; TV broadcast stations (audio only) and cable systems (audio only). ***There are currently 34 national primary stations (excluding the FOC/FAOC) as listed on page D-3.***

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1. Upon notification that the EAS has been activated, the FOC or FAOC, as appropriate will notify the other Operations Center and authenticate using established procedures.

2. The FOC/FAOC bridges the regional warning circuits, sends the alert tone, and announces:

"Attention all stations. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. The national level Emergency Alert System has been activated.

FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center acknowledge".

3. After receiving acknowledgment from the other operations center, separate the east-west conferences. The FOC/FAOC will then conduct a poll of their respective Regions/State Warning Points.

4. Each station will acknowledge with, ***"(Name of Station). National level Emergency Alert System activated".***

5. Should any station request a repeat during the poll, the FOC/FAOC will ***immediately*** repeat the message. The terminology for making this request is, ***"(Name of Station). Say again your message".***

6. At the end of the poll, the FOC/FAOC will recall any station not responding by the poll by the most expeditious means available.

If an Attack Warning is declared at the same time the national level EAS is activated, the Attack Warning message will be expanded to include the following:

"Attention all stations. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. Emergency. This is an Attack Warning. The national level Emergency Alert System has been activated. Repeat. This is an Attack Warning. The national level Emergency Alert System has been activated. Declaration time of the Attack Warning is (Time) Zulu.

FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center acknowledge".

7. EAS Deactivation - Upon notification of EAS deactivation, the procedure listed above will be used with the following change in terminology:

"Attention all stations. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. The national level Emergency Alert System has been deactivated. Repeat. The national level Emergency Alert System has been deactivated.

FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center acknowledge".

NATIONAL PRIMARY EAS STATIONS		
STATION CALL LETTERS	**LOCATION**	
KALL (AM)	HERRIMAN	UT
KBOI PEP	KUNA	ID
KCBS	NOVATO	CA
WHB (AM)	KANSAS CITY	KS
KERR (AM)	POLSON	MT
KFLT PEP	TUCSON	AZ
KFQD	ANCHORAGE	AK
KFYR (AM)	MENEKEN	ND
KIRO	VASHON	WA
KKOB	ALBUQUERQUE	NM
KKOH	RENO	NV
KOA 850	PARKER	CO
KTRH	DAYTON	TX
KTWO (AM)	CASPER	WY
WABC (AM)	LODI	NJ
WBAP	MANSFIELD	TX
WBAL	RANDALSTOWN	MD
WBZ	HULL	MA
WCCO	COON RAPIDS	MN
WHAM (AM)	CHILI	NY
WLS (AM)	TINELY PARK	IL
WLW (AM)	MASON	OH
WMAC	MACON	GA
WQDR FM	GARNER	NC
WRXL FM	RICHMOND	VA
WSM	BRENTWOOD	TN
WSTA	ST THOMAS	VI
WTAM (AM)	BRECKSVILLE	OH
WWL 870	MARRARO	LA
WQTM	CLERMONT	FL
HSCD	HONOLULU	HI
FEMA ALTERNATE OPERATIONS CENTER (FAOC)	THOMASVILLE	GA
FEMA OPERATIONS CENTER (FOC)	BLUEMONT	VA
WKAQ	CATANO	PR
WCOS FM	COLUMBIA	SC
KFWB	LOS ANGELES	CA

APPENDIX E

ATTACK WARNING

AND

NATIONAL LEVEL EAS TERMINATION

APPENDIX E

ATTACK WARNING & NATIONAL LEVEL EAS TERMINATION

OVERVIEW: After confirmation through National Command Authorities (NCA) that the threat no longer exists, the Director of FEMA or his/her authorized representative will initiate the termination of the Attack Warning.

ATTACK WARNING TERMINATION:

1. Announce on the Control Circuit: **"(FOC or FAOC), I have an emergency message".**

2. Authenticate.

3. The FOC/FAOC then bridges the regional circuits, sends the alert and announces:

"Attention all stations. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. The Attack Warning is terminated. Termination time (Time) Zulu.

FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center acknowledge".

4. After receiving acknowledgment from the FAOC, separate the east-west conference; release the local warning points within the States from the Federal side of NAWAS. The FOC/FAOC will then conduct a poll of their respective Regions/SWPs.

5. Each station will acknowledge by stating: ***"(Name of Station). Attack Warning termination received".***

6. Should any station request a repeat during the poll, the FOC/FAOC will ***immediately*** repeat the message. The terminology for making this request is, ***"(Name of Station). Say again your message".***

7. At the end of the poll, the FOC/FAOC will recall any station not responding by the most expeditious means available.

8. As soon as the SWP has received the TERMINATION announcement, the operator will immediately call the roll of the warning points within the State. Use the same procedures and terminology specified in the Attack Warning Dissemination procedure but substitute **"Attack Warning TERMINATED"** for the term **"Attack Warning".**

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK WARNING & NATIONAL LEVEL EAS TERMINATION:

1. When the national level EAS operation is terminated at the same time as the Attack Warning, the operations centers will make the announcement as follows. **Use the same procedures as those governing termination of the Attack Warning.**

2. If terminated simultaneously **(Attack Warning and national level EAS)** state the following:

"Attention all stations. This is the FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center. The Attack Warning is terminated. The National level Emergency Alert System has been deactivated. Repeat. The Attack Warning is terminated. The national level Emergency Alert System has been deactivated. Termination time of the Attack Warning is (Time) Zulu."

"FEMA (Alternate) Operations Center Acknowledge".

APPENDIX F

EMERGENCY MESSAGES FROM LOCAL WARNING POINTS TO SWP/MOCS

APPENDIX F

EMERGENCY MESSAGES FROM LOCAL WARNING POINTS TO SWP/MOCS

OVERVIEW. Upon receipt of these types of messages, the local warning point(s) should relay it to the appropriate SWP(s). The SWP should in turn relay the message(s) to the FOC/FAOC. The FOC/FAOC will then ensure that the respective MERS Operations Center for that region/State is notified of the event.

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1. **Potential Emergency.** Messages should cover the following points:

   a. Source of warning.

   b. Type of destruction expected.

   c. Time the emergency is expected.

   d. Probable area affected.

   e. Probable severity.

   f. Any local actions taken or to be taken.

2. **Actual Emergency.** Messages should cover the following points:

   a. Type of emergency.

   b. Time of emergency.

   c. Area affected.

   d. Estimate of casualties as follows:

      (1) Dead.

      (2) Injured.

      (3) Homeless.

   e. Estimate of damage (report private and public damages separately).

f. Local actions taken or to be taken.

g. Outside assistance needed:

(1) What type?

(2) Where?

(3) When?

(4) What extent?

NOTE: Each FEMA Operations Center will carefully control the use of the NAWAS for emergency messages. Since NAWAS is a voice communications system, lengthy messages are not permitted over the circuits.

APPENDIX G

NUDET AND OTHER FLASH REPORTS

APPENDIX G

NUDET AND OTHER FLASH REPORTS

OVERVIEW. There is an urgent need for timely and authentic information in any type of emergency operation. The following are suggested types of FLASH reports.

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1. NUCLEAR DETONATIONS (NUDETS).

a. Location-give coordinates by geographical reference, Universal Transverse Mercator, or latitude and longitude.

b. Size-small, medium, or large.

c. Type of burst-air, surface, or water.

d. Time of detonation.

e. Source of information.

f. Remarks.

2. Radiological Contamination.

a. Area involved.

b. Exposure rate and time of exposure rate observation.

c. Source of information.

3. Other.

a. Subject.

b. Time.

c. Location and area involved.

APPENDIX H

TSUNAMI PROCEDURES

APPENDIX H

TSUNAMI PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW: The United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service (NWS) operates and administers the tsunami-warning program for the United States. The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC), Ewa Beach, Hawaii has mission responsibility as the operational center for the Tsunami Warning System (TWS) in the Pacific, as the U.S. National Tsunami Warning Center for U.S. national interests throughout the Pacific basin and also as the Hawaii Regional Tsunami Warning Center. The West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WC&ATWC), Palmer Alaska, has responsibility as the Alaska and U.S. West Coast Regional Tsunami Warning Center within the United States and for the Canadian Province of British Columbia, which is located between the U.S. States of Alaska and Washington.

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1. Dissemination of tsunami messages occurs over several types of media to include NAWAS, the Internet, and satellite. The U.S. Department of Commerce Communication Plan for the Tsunami Warning System contains details on this warning system. FEMA coordinates input to this plan for FEMA Regions and the West Coast States.

NOTE: The WC&ATWC will only broadcast over NAWAS earthquake information for earthquakes 6.5 or greater. However, they may transmit messages for those that are less than 6.5 over AUTODIN or the Internet at www.wcatwc.gov.

2. The FEMA Alternate Operations Center (FAOC) is the primary point of contact for tsunami traffic. When contacted by the WC&ATWC over the Region X NAWAS circuit, the FAOC will activate a tsunami conference. ***If for some reason the FAOC does not respond, contact the FEMA Operations Center via NAWAS.***

3. The WC&ATWC will request a tsunami conference with Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California. The FAOC will request that the WC&ATWC terminate the call on the Region X circuit while the tsunami conference is brought on-line.

NOTE: Hawaii receives earthquake notifications from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center.

(a) The FAOC activates the tsunami conference.

NOTE: This conference includes: the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii; the Bothell MERS Operations Center (MOC); Coast Guard Alameda and Seattle; Maritime Pacific Operations Center (MARPAC) British Columbia, the Provincial Emergency Preparedness (PEP) office in British Columbia, and the FEMA Operations Center. If the situation dictates, any station(s) on the Region IX and X circuit can be voice paged during this conference.

(b) Announce the following after activation of the conference:

"This is the FEMA Alternate Operations Center, this message is for Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California. Please standby for a message from the Tsunami Warning Center". <REPEAT ONCE>. "Stations standby for roll call".

(c) Poll only the stations requested by the WC&ATWC on the initial roll call so that they can quickly transmit their message. After station acknowledgement, advise the WC&ATWC to go ahead with their message.

(d) When the WC&ATWC has completed their transmission, poll each station again to ensure receipt of the message and for them to ask any questions. ***At this time the FAOC will also poll the Bothell MERS Operations Center (MOC), the FEMA Operations Center (FOC), Coast Guard Alameda and Seattle, Marine Pacific Operations Center (MARPAC) British Columbia and Provincial Emergency Preparedness British Columbia (PEP BC).***

4. In the event that the Tsunami Warning Center is unable to transmit over NAWAS for any reason, then the FOC/FAOC will relay the message for them.

NOTE: Notify the Bureau of Reclamation Grand Coulee Control Center (GCCC) on all earthquakes with a magnitude of 4.0 or greater that occur from 39 to 52 degrees North latitude and 107 to 126 degrees West longitude (Pacific Northwest Water and Power Resources Service Region). In addition, any earthquake with a magnitude of 6.0 or greater that occurs anywhere in the Pacific Northwest will be reported to the GCCC.

APPENDIX I

TERMINAL SELF TEST

APPENDIX I

TERMINAL SELF-TEST

1. The self-test procedure is a loop-back of the transmit and receive functions of the terminal. It provides a high level of assurance that the terminal is functioning properly. To perform the test:

a. Adjust the volume control to the mid-range position.

b. Lift the handset. Depress the push-to-talk bar while speaking into the handset mouthpiece. You should hear your voice in the handset earpiece.

c. Locate the black button, next to the power connector, on the rear of the telephone next to the power connector. Hold this button down while simultaneously depressing the push-to-talk bar and speaking into the handset mouthpiece. You should hear your voice in the speaker.

d. To determine the proper operation of the tone generating circuitry, press and hold the test switch located on the rear panel of the terminal and depress individually the signal and reset buttons on the front of the terminal. The self-test is completed when the user is able to hear the signal and reset tones through the terminal loudspeaker.

e. A test is considered successful when side-tone is heard while depressing the push-to-talk and the speaker's voice is also heard over the loudspeaker while the black button located on the rear of the terminal is depressed.

f. To test the terminal ALERT TONE, request the FEMA Operations Center (FOC), FEMA Alternate Operations Center, FEMA MERS Operations Centers, State Primary/Alternate Warning Point or Emergency Operations Center (EOC) generate an alert tone to the network. The terminal should begin to ring and continue ringing for approximately 9 seconds. The red lamp should illuminate and remain illuminated until removal of the handset from the cradle or the transmission of a reset signal from the Center that initiated the Alert Tone.

2. If the terminal fails either the self-test or the Alert Tone test, check all the terminal connections. Verify that AC power is present at the AC outlet. **Report terminal failures in accordance with procedures outlined in Chapter 2.**

APPENDIX J

FIPS CODES

(NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE STATIONS AND FEDERAL AND STATE WARNING POINTS)

APPENDIX J

FIPS CODES

REGION	STATE	ABBREVIATION	FIPS CODE	PSWP/ASWP	BRIDGE
01	Connecticut	CT	09	**05/06**	**01/02**
01	Maine	ME	23	"	"
01	Massachusetts	MA	25	"	"
01	New Hampshire	NH	33	"	"
01	Rhode Island	RI	44	"	"
01	Vermont	VT	50	"	"
02	New Jersey	NJ	34	"	"
02	New York	NY	36	"	"
02	Puerto Rico	PR	72	"	"
02	Virgin Islands	VI	52	"	"
03	Delaware	DE	10	"	"
03	District of Columbia	DC	11	"	"
03	Maryland	MD	24	"	"
03	Pennsylvania	PA	42	"	"
03	Virginia	VA	51	"	"
03	West Virginia	WV	54	"	"
04	Alabama	AL	01	"	"
04	Florida	FL	12	"	"
04	Georgia	GA	13	"	"
04	Kentucky	KY	21	"	"
04	Mississippi	MS	28	"	"
04	North Carolina	NC	37	"	"
04	South Carolina	SC	45	"	"
04	Tennessee	TN	47	"	"
05	Illinois	IL	17	"	"
05	Indiana	IN	18	"	"
05	Michigan	MI	26	"	"
05	Minnesota	MN	27	"	"
05	Ohio	OH	39	"	"
05	Wisconsin	WI	55	"	"
06	Arkansas	AR	05	**05/06**	**01/02**
06	Louisiana	LA	22	"	"
06	New Mexico	NM	35	"	"
06	Oklahoma	OK	40	"	"
06	Texas	TX	48	"	"
07	Iowa	IA	19	"	"
07	Kansas	KS	20	"	"
07	Missouri	MO	29	"	"
07	Nebraska	NE	31	"	"
08	Colorado	CO	08	"	"
08	Montana	MT	30	"	"
08	North Dakota	ND	38	"	"
08	South Dakota	SD	46	"	"
08	Utah	UT	49	"	"
08	Wyoming	WY	56	"	"
09	Arizona	AZ	04	"	"
09	California	CA	06	"	"
09	Hawaii	HI	15	"	"
09	Nevada	NV	32	"	"
10	Alaska	AK	02	"	"
10	Idaho	ID	16	"	"
10	Oregon	OR	41	"	"
10	Washington	WA	53	"	"

NOTE: THE SWP AND BRIDGE SUFFIX CODES ARE THE SAME FOR ALL LOCATIONS.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE STATIONS (FEDERAL - EAST)

LOCATION	*4-DIGIT DIAL CODE*
*** REGION 1 ***	
TAUNTON MA	2510
GRAY ME	2311
ALBANY NY	3610
*** REGION 2 ***	
NEW YORK CITY NY	3611
*** REGION 3 ***	
MOUNT HOLLY NJ	3410
STATE COLLEGE PA	4210/4212
PITTSBURGH PA	4211
STERLING VA	5110
BLACKSBURG VA	5114
WAKEFIELD VA	5115
CHARLESTON WV	5411
*** REGION 4 ***	
BIRMINGHAM AL	0110
MOBILE AL	0111
TALLAHASSEE FL	1210
JACKSONVILLE FL	1212
MIAMI FL	1213
PADUCAH KY - Regions 4 & 5 *(CROSSOVER)*	2110
LOUISVILLE KY	2111
WILMINGTON NC	3710
CHARLESTON SC	4510
GSP SC (Greenville/Spartanburg)	4511
COLUMBIA SC	4512
MEMPHIS TN	4710
MORRISTOWN TN	4711
*** REGION 5 ***	
QUAD CITY IA	1910
CHICAGO IL	1710
FT WAYNE IN	1810
INDIANAPOLIS IN	1812
CHANHASSEN MN	2710
DULUTH MN	2711
WILMINGTON OH	3910
LA CROSSE WI	5510

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE STATIONS (FEDERAL - WEST)

LOCATION	*4-DIGIT DIAL CODE*
*** REGION 6 ***	
LAKE CHARLES LA	2210
SHREVEPORT LA	2211
AMARILLO TX	4810
MIDLAND TX	4811
NORMAN OK	4010
TULSA OK	4011
SANTA TERESA NM	3510
SPRINGFIELD MO - Regions 6 & 7 *(CROSSOVER)*	2912/2911
JACKSON MS - Region 6 *(CROSSOVER)*	2810
*** REGION 7 ***	
GOODLAND KS	2010
PLEASANT HILL MO	2910
HASTINGS NE	3110
OMAHA NE	3111
SIOUX FALLS SD	4611
LACROSSE WI - Regions 5 & 7 *(CROSSOVER)*	5511
*** REGION 8 ***	
GRAND JUNCTION CO	0810
BILLINGS MT	3010
RAPID CITY SD	4610
SALT LAKE CITY UT	4910
*** REGION 9 ***	
PHOENIX AZ	0410
LAS VEGAS NV	3210
RENO NV	3211
MEDFORD OR - Region 9 *(CROSSOVER)*	4112
*** REGION 10 ***	
BOISE ID	1610
PENDLETON OR	4111
PORTLAND OR	4110
SPOKANE WA	5310

FEDERAL STATE WARNING POINTS (EAST)

LOCATION	*4-DIGIT DIAL CODE*
*** REGION 1 ***	
CONNECTICUT	0905
MAINE	2305
MASSACHUSETTS	2505
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3305
RHODE ISLAND	4405
VERMONT	5005
MAYNARD MERS R1 *(Host)*	2551
REGION I - BOSTON	*N/A*
REGION I – MAYNARD	2550
NORTHEAST R.F.C.	2510
*** REGION 2 ***	
NEW JERSEY	3405
NEW YORK	3605
MAYNARD MERS R2 *(Non-Host)*	3650
V.I.T.E.M.A.	5205
REGION II - NEW YORK	3650
*** REGION 3 ***	
DELAWARE	1005
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1105
MARYLAND	2405
N.C.S.	*N/A*
PENNSYLVANIA	4205
VIRGINIA	5105
WEST VIRGINIA	5405
REGION 3 - PHILADELPHIA	4250
MID ATLANTIC RFC	4210
SELINSGROVE	*N/A*
EICC	*N/A*
*** REGION 4 ***	
ALABAMA	0105
FLORIDA	1205
BREVARD COUNTY EOC (FL)	*N/A*
GEORGIA	1305
KENTUCKY	2105
MISSISSIPPI	2805
NORTH CAROLINA	3705
SOUTH CAROLINA	4505
TENNESSEE	4705
NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER	1211 (ACTIVE 6/1 - 11/30)

* REGION 5 *	
ILLINOIS	1705
INDIANA	1805
MICHIGAN	2605
MINNESOTA	2705
OHIO	3905
WISCONSIN	5505
DENVER MERS R5 *(Non-Host)*	1750
REGION 5 - CHICAGO	1750

FEDERAL STATE WARNING POINTS (WEST)

LOCATION	*4-DIGIT DIAL CODE*
* REGION 6 *	
OKLAHOMA	4005
TEXAS	4805
NEW MEXICO	3505
ARKANSAS	0505
LOUISIANA	2205
DOE ALBUQUERQUE	3550
COAST GUARD NEW ORLEANS	*N/A*
DENTON MERS R6 *(Host)*	4851
REGION 6 - DENTON	4850
* REGION 7 *	
NEBRASKA	3105
IOWA	1905
KANSAS	2005
MISSOURI	2905
DENTON MERS R7 *(Non-Host)*	2950
REGION 7 - KANSAS CITY	2950
* REGION 8 *	
NORTH DAKOTA	3805
SOUTH DAKOTA	4605
WYOMING	5605
COLORADO	0805
UTAH	4905
MONTANA	3005
DENVER MERS R8 *(Host)*	0851
REGION 8 - DENVER	0850

* REGION 9 *	
CALIFORNIA	0605
NEVADA	3205
ARIZONA	0405
HAWAII	1505
COAST GUARD ALAMEDA	0610
BOTHELL MERS R9 *(Non-host)*	0650
REGION 9 - SAN FRANCISCO	0650
FEMA PACIFIC AREA OFFICE	*N/A*
PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING CENTER	*N/A*

* REGION 10 *	
WASHINGTON	5305
OREGON	4105
IDAHO	1605
ALASKA	*N/A*
COAST GUARD SEATTLE	*N/A*
GRAND COULEE	*N/A*
BOTHELL MERS R10 *(Host)*	5351
REGION 10 - BOTHELL	5350
ALASKA TSUNAMI WARNING CENTER	*N/A*

APPENDIX K

FOC AND FAOC NAWAS BRIEFINGS

APPENDIX K

FOC AND FAOC NAWAS BRIEFINGS

FEMA OPERATIONS CENTER NAWAS BRIEFING

This is the Federal Emergency Management Agency Operations Center located in Bluemont, Virginia. This center has an alternate operations center that is located in Thomasville Georgia. Both of these centers operate 24-hours a day. In the event of an enemy attack, natural or technological disaster, these centers provide warning on a local, regional, or national basis using the National Warning System (NAWAS). There are approximately 1800 NAWAS warning points throughout the United States. About 1400 of these are federal, state and bcal warning points, which are also staffed 24-hours a day. This concludes the briefing, FEMA Operations Center out at _____Zulu.

FEMA ALTERNATE OPERATIONS CENTER NAWAS BRIEFING

This is the Federal Emergency Management Agency Alternate Operations Center located in Thomasville, Georgia. This center serves as the back up to the FEMA Operations Center, which is located in Bluemont, Virginia. Both of these centers operate 24 hours a day. In the event of an enemy attack, natural or technological disaster, these centers provide warning on a local, regional, or national basis using the National Warning System (NAWAS). There are approximately 1800 NAWAS warning points throughout the United States. About 1400 of these are federal, state and local warning points, which are also staffed 24-hours a day. This concludes the briefing, FEMA Alternate Operations Center out at _____Zulu.

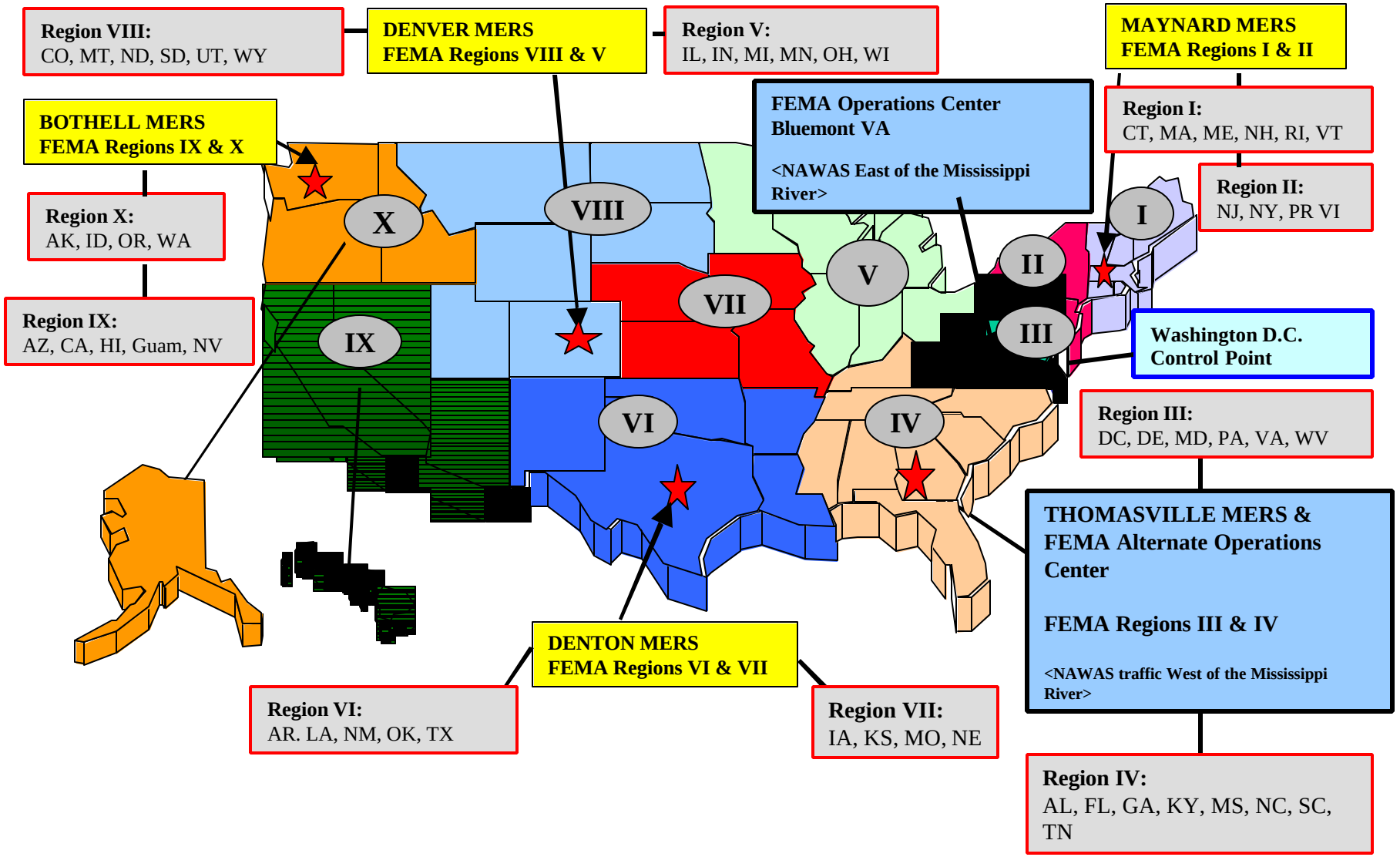
APPENDIX L

FEMA REGIONS AND MERS DETACHMENTS

REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

APPENDIX L

FEMA REGIONS & MOBILE EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT (MERS) DETACHMENT REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES



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