

STATE OF IDAHO EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM STATE PLAN

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Attached by Reference to the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System State Plan:

Local Operational Area Plans (Available from Local Emergency Communications Committee)

- Inland Northwest Local Area Plan
- Southwest Idaho Local Area Plan
- Southcentral Idaho Local Area Plan
- East Idaho Local Area Plan

EAS Decoder (including CAP) Configuration Tips

www.idahobroadcasters.org (EAS section)

I. Intent and Purpose of this Plan

This Plan is the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated document outlining the organization and implementation of the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System (EAS). It is the guideline for Idaho broadcasters and cable TV operators to determine: their mandated and optional monitoring assignments, codes to be used in the EAS Header sequence in this state, schedule of the Required Monthly Tests (RMTs) which must be relayed by all broadcasters and cable operators within 60 minutes of reception, and any other elements of the EAS which are unique to this state. This plan is an adjunct to the FCC EAS rules and is not meant to be a summary, in whole or in part, of those rules. Consult FCC rules (47 C.F.R. §11) for general rules regarding the Emergency Alert System.

II. National, State, and Local EAS Participation

a) National EAS Participation

All broadcasters and cable operators are required to participate in the National-level EAS Emergency Action Notification (EAN). For EAS participants, in addition to their traditional radio frequency sources, this will also mean configuring their EAS equipment to monitor the IPAWS server. In addition, all broadcasters and cable operators must transmit a Required Weekly Test (RWT), National Periodic Test (NPT), and once a month must re-transmit the Required Monthly Test (RMT) within 60 minutes of receiving it on their EAS Decoder.

b) State/Local EAS Participation

Participation in the State and/or Local Operational Area EAS is voluntary for all broadcasters and cable operators. However, any stations/cable operators electing to participate in the State and/or Local Operational Area EAS must then follow the procedures found in this plan.

c) Conditions of EAS Participation

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

d) Cable Television Franchise Authorities

Cable systems shall fulfill the video portion of an EAS activation by transmitting a visual interruption on all channels and a visual EAS message on at least one channel. The visual message shall contain the Originator, Event, Location and the valid time period as contained in the EAS Digital Header Signal of an EAS message. If the message is a video crawl, it shall be displayed at the top of the subscriber's television screen or where it will not interfere with other visual messages. (47 C.F.R. §11.51(g)(3)). Cable systems may elect not to interrupt EAS messages from broadcast stations based on a written agreement between all concerned.

The State Emergency Communications Committee recognizes that many local Cable Television Franchise Authorities have agreements in place with local cable television companies to provide audio over-rides or similar emergency alerting capabilities in addition to those required by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). This Plan in no way prohibits any such agreements.

Local Franchise Authorities are encouraged to utilize the Emergency Alert System to disseminate emergency notifications by contacting their local County/Tribal Emergency Coordinator and requesting activation of the Emergency Alert System. By routing emergency information through the local County/Tribal Emergency Coordinators, the maximum number of people, both cable and non-cable television customers, can be notified in the shortest possible time.

Local Emergency Communications Committees should negotiate the most effective method of

EAS operation for their operational area within the bounds of FCC Regulations and this Plan.

III. The Idaho State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC)

The responsibility of administrating this Plan rests with the members of the Idaho SECC. The SECC Bylaws govern the operation of the SECC, including the selection of its officers. The SECC Chair is chosen by vote of the SECC after nominations by the broadcast community. Other SECC members are chosen by the organizations they represent.

SECC members include representatives of the broadcast and cable industries, the National Weather Service, and the Idaho Office of Emergency Management, as well as Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Local Emergency Communications Committees (LECC). The input of other EAS partners is encouraged and includes the SECC Advisory Council as outlined in the SECC Bylaws.

STATE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE (SECC)

Broadcast Chair

Dave Turnmire

Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Robert Feeley

Cable Industry Rep.

Charles Russell

National Weather Service Rep.

Jay Breidenbach

SECC ADVISORY COUNCIL

Amber Alert Committee

Tanea Parmenter, Idaho State Police

Idaho Transportation Department

Travis Hire

State EMS Communications Ctr

Michele Carreras

Idaho State Broadcasters Association

Lisa Owens

Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)

Brian Shields

LOCAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEES (LECC)

East Idaho Area:

Chairman: David Turnmire

Vice Chair: Ryan Charles

Southcentral Idaho Area:

Chairman: Thomas Lowther

Vice Chair: Tony Shawler

Southwest Idaho Area:

Chairman: Kelsey Black

Inland Northwest Area:

Chair: Simone Ramel-McKay

Vice Chair: Casey Jordan

IV. Organization and Concepts of the Idaho State EAS

a) Station EAS Designations

These are the FCC EAS Station Designations, reflecting the EAS status of every broadcaster and cable operator:

- PEP: A part of the Primary Entry Point (PEP) system. These stations are uniquely provisioned by FEMA with robust/secure connectivity to national sources. KBOI-AM is Idaho's only PEP.
- NP (National Primary): Stations that are the primary entry point for Presidential messages delivered by FEMA. These stations are responsible for broadcasting a Presidential alert to the public and to Local Primary stations within their broadcast range. In addition to KBOI-AM, KISU-FM serves as NP for East Idaho. Boise State Public Radio and KISU-FM receive national alerts via the NPR satellite. SiriusXM's Preview Channel also serves as a source of national alerts.
- LP-1 (Local Primary): LP-2 stations provide redundancy as well as accommodating terrain issues. Information in this Plan relating to LP-1 also applies to LP-2 in those Areas. LP-1 and LP-2 stations will relay National, State and Weather Alerts to PN stations.
- PN (Participating National): Most normal broadcasters and cable operators are designated as "PN". These sources are for delivering all levels of EAS to the general public.

b) Other Definitions:

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

IDAHO RESPONSE CENTER (IRC)

The Idaho Response Center is the State origination point of messages from the Governor.

STATE PRIMARY (SP)

The Idaho State EMS Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho is the principal State Primary for non-weather EAS messages and is staffed 24 hours a day. The NWS in Boise is the secondary SP. The Bannock County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center in Pocatello is the backup when the first two SPs aren't available.

In the case of alerts for the Inland Northwest Local Area, Spokane County is the principal SP input for non-weather EAS messages. Their backup for EAS alerts involving Idaho counties is the Idaho State EMS Communications Center.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NOAA WEATHER RADIO)

NOAA Weather Radio is the primary source of weather warning alerts. Under EAS, NOAA Weather Radio stations are encoding all of the NWS alerts using the same coding used for EAS alerts. Broadcasters and cable operators can thus feed their EAS Decoders audio from any VHF-FM receiver tuned to a NOAA Weather Radio station (listed in Appendix A) and their EAS Decoder will properly decode the alert.

IDAHO STATE ALERT and WARNING SYSTEM (ISAWS)

A system for delivering alert and warning messages to Idaho citizens. At the time of this writing, Konexus is under contract with Idaho Office of Emergency Management to provide this service.

INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM (IPAWS)

EAS Participants must monitor the FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) server as required by the FCC. IPAWS provides authenticated alert messaging from emergency officials to the public via radio and television through the Emergency Alert System, cellular phones through the Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) system, and NOAA National Weather System All Hazards Radio. IPAWS uses the Common Alerting Protocol. Authoritative information on IPAWS protocols may be found at <http://www.fema.gov/emergency-alert-system-participants>. Manufacturers of decoders are the authoritative source of information on configuring their products for receiving IPAWS alerts.

NON-WEATHER EMERGENCY MESSAGES (NWEM)

State Primary originators may also issue alerts via NOAA Weather Radio using NOAA's NWEM system. NWEM uses FEMA's IPAWS to deliver these alerts. Local NOAA staff review the submitted alerts before transmission on NOAA Weather Radio.

c) Primary and Alternate Delivery Plan

The goal of this plan is to determine a primary and secondary delivery method for each level of EAS alert and is surpassed for many broadcasters and cable operators. Some stations/operators will have four or more paths on some alerts. To see the redundancy of the Idaho State EAS Plan, consult your Local Operational Area Plan and the monitoring assignments in Appendix E of this plan.

Broadcast and cable stations will continue to monitor the national primary station through their LP-1 and LP-2 stations. Where local terrain prevents this, alternative monitoring assignments will be provided if at all possible. In exceptional cases, a waiver request to the FCC will be required. In addition, they must monitor the IPAWS CAP server which provides both national and state/local civil alerts. Additional details are provided in the Local Operational Area Plans.

The Idaho State EMS Communications Center in Meridian, Idaho (StateComm) is the principal SP (State Primary) for the Idaho Office of Emergency Management. Once contacted, the SP will send the EAS message to the region's LP-1 and LP-2 and in most cases direct to broadcasters and cable companies via IPAWS. Local jurisdictions that have an MOA and COG with FEMA/IPAWS may issue EAS alerts for their jurisdiction or use the SP at their discretion. In either case, EAS participants will receive the IPAWS alerts directly from IPAWS and indirectly via LPs, providing redundancy to protect against local Internet outages.

StateComm and Bannock County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center (backup SP) may also use NOAA Weather's NWEM system to distribute alerts to the public and to EAS Participants. Local jurisdictions that have an MOA and COG with FEMA/IPAWS may issue NWEM alerts for their jurisdiction or use the SP at their discretion.

In the unusual event that a SP isn't available, and a local jurisdiction doesn't have IPAWS origination capability, the LP stations may activate EAS for an authorized requester, if provided for in their Local Operational Area Plan.

Under certain conditions, the NWS will serve as a backup to the principal SP to issue a non-

weather warning EAS message. The conditions are:

1. If the principal SP cannot be reached by telephone or other means, the County/Tribal Emergency Coordinator can contact the appropriate NWS office, who would disseminate the message via EAS.
2. If the principal SP cannot issue an EAS message the SP will notify the NWS by phone and send to the NWS a fax of the message. The NWS will issue the EAS message under the appropriate Event Code.

d) **Monitoring Assignments**

The specific monitoring assignment for each participating station is detailed in Appendix E of this Plan. If monitoring difficulties are experienced, the local operational area chairman should be consulted in resolving the problem. The Local Operational Area Chairman will notify the SECC chair of any monitoring assignment changes. The SECC chair will update the State Plan appendix accordingly and notify the FCC of the change. Local Area Plans can optionally incorporate a copy of their portion of Appendix E, but Appendix E is the authoritative version.

V. EAS Header Code Information

- a) The aural EAS signal includes Originator, Event, and Location Codes as well as identification of the sender (“L-Code”). For details, see §11.31 in the FCC rules.
- b) **Idaho Originator Codes**

Following are the only Originator Codes to be used by sources in Idaho:

- WXR - To be used by National Weather Service Offices.
- CIV - To be used by State and Local Governments and all Civil Authorities.
- EAS - To be used by all Broadcasters and Cable TV Operators.

- c) **Idaho Event Codes**

Whether used under the authority of the State EAS Plan, or any of the County/Local Operational Area EAS Plans, the following are the only Event Codes to be used in the State of Idaho by anyone for any purpose. No codes can be added without FCC approval. Local Operational Area EAS Plans which desire to use a code not on this list, should submit that code request to the SECC for FCC approval and subsequent addition to this list. This list will be maintained as a “Master List” for all Event Codes used in the State of Idaho. LP stations are expected to forward all non-RWT alerts for their area. Exceptions must be approved by the SECC and applicable LECC chairs.

FEMA’s descriptions of the non-weather related event codes can be found [at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_event-codes-glossary_02-01-2021.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_event-codes-glossary_02-01-2021.pdf)

FCC EVENT CODES

Administrative Message	ADR
Avalanche Warning	AVW
Avalanche Watch	AVA

Blizzard Warning	BZW
Child Abduction Emergency	CAE
Civil Danger Warning	CDW
Civil Emergency Message	CEM
Dust Storm Warning	DSW
Earthquake Warning	EQW
Emergency Action Notification	EAN*
Evacuation Immediate	EVI
Flash Flood Warning	FFW
Fire Warning	FRW
Hazardous Materials Warning	HMW
High Wind Warning	HWW
Law Enforcement Warning	LEW
Local Area Emergency	LAE
National Information Center	NIC*
National Periodic Test	NPT*
Network Message Notification	NMN
Nuclear Power Plant Warning	NUW
Practice/Demo Warning	DMO **
Radiological Hazard Warning	RHW
Required Monthly Test	RMT*
Required Weekly Test	RWT**
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	SVR
Shelter in Place Warning	SPW
911 Telephone Outage Emergency	TOE
Tornado Warning	TOR
Winter Storm Warning	WSW
Volcano Warning	VOW

***Mandatory**
**** Log-only event**

d) Idaho County-Location Codes

Idaho EAS Alerts covered by this plan may use up to 31 of the following location codes, as appropriate

<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>
<i>Ada</i>	<i>16001</i>	<i>Custer</i>	<i>16037</i>	<i>Owyhee</i>	<i>16073</i>
<i>Adams</i>	<i>16003</i>	<i>Elmore</i>	<i>16039</i>	<i>Payette</i>	<i>16075</i>
<i>Bannock</i>	<i>16005</i>	<i>Franklin</i>	<i>16041</i>	<i>Power</i>	<i>16077</i>
<i>Bear Lake</i>	<i>16007</i>	<i>Fremont</i>	<i>16043</i>	<i>Shoshone</i>	<i>16079</i>
<i>Benewah</i>	<i>16009</i>	<i>Gem</i>	<i>16045</i>	<i>Teton</i>	<i>16081</i>
<i>Bingham</i>	<i>16011</i>	<i>Gooding</i>	<i>16047</i>	<i>Twin Falls</i>	<i>16083</i>

<i>Blaine</i>	<i>16013</i>	<i>Idaho</i>	<i>16049</i>	<i>Valley</i>	<i>16085</i>
<i>Boise</i>	<i>16015</i>	<i>Jefferson</i>	<i>16051</i>	<i>Washington</i>	<i>16087</i>
<i>Bonner</i>	<i>16017</i>	<i>Jerome</i>	<i>16053</i>		
<i>Bonneville</i>	<i>16019</i>	<i>Kootenai</i>	<i>16055</i>		
<i>Boundary</i>	<i>16021</i>	<i>Latah</i>	<i>16057</i>		
<i>Butte</i>	<i>16023</i>	<i>Lemhi</i>	<i>16059</i>		
<i>Camas</i>	<i>16025</i>	<i>Lewis</i>	<i>16061</i>		
<i>Canyon</i>	<i>16027</i>	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>16063</i>		
<i>Caribou</i>	<i>16029</i>	<i>Madison</i>	<i>16065</i>		
<i>Cassia</i>	<i>16031</i>	<i>Minidoka</i>	<i>16067</i>		
<i>Clark</i>	<i>16033</i>	<i>Nez Perce</i>	<i>16069</i>		
<i>Clearwater</i>	<i>16035</i>	<i>Oneida</i>	<i>16071</i>		

Counties Outside Idaho To Be Included as per Local Plan:

<u>County</u>	<u>Code</u>
<i>Malheur, OR</i>	<i>41045</i>
<i>Adams, WA</i>	<i>53001</i>
<i>Asotin, WA</i>	<i>53003</i>
<i>Columbia, WA</i>	<i>53013</i>
<i>Ferry, WA</i>	<i>53019</i>
<i>Garfield, WA</i>	<i>53023</i>
<i>Lincoln, WA</i>	<i>53043</i>
<i>Pend Oreille, WA</i>	<i>53051</i>
<i>Spokane, WA</i>	<i>53063</i>
<i>Stevens, WA</i>	<i>53065</i>
<i>Whitman, WA</i>	<i>53075</i>
<i>Beaverhead, MT</i>	<i>30001</i>
<i>Gallatin, MT</i>	<i>30031</i>
<i>Lincoln, MT</i>	<i>30053</i>
<i>Madison, MT</i>	<i>30057</i>
<i>Sanders, MT</i>	<i>30089</i>
<i>Park, WY</i>	<i>56029</i>
<i>Teton, WY</i>	<i>56039</i>

e) Idaho “L-Code” Formats

This 8-character code is affixed to every EAS message originated or re-transmitted by every EAS Encoder. The code identifies the particular broadcaster, cable operator, weather service office, nuclear/industrial plant, or civil authority operating that Encoder. “L-Code” ID’s must adhere to the following formats. No deviation from these formats is allowed,

since using certain other characters would cause an error in the system.

Broadcasters:

Single Station: KXXX/FM
Two Stations: KXXXXKYYY

Three or more Stations: The call letters of one of the stations is sufficient. All other stations sending the alert should keep a log of alerts sent, as should the ID'd station.

Cable TV:

(FCC issued cable ID for the headend numbers) Every cable system has a unique FCC issued ID number e.g., C0--0138. Cable Operators should use the main headend ID for a specific geographic area.

Weather Service Offices:

Use the call-sign of the NOAA Weather Radio Station sending the alert, followed by "/NWS" The four currently authorized stations are:

1. KBOI/NWS, Boise
2. KOTX/NWS, Spokane
3. KMSO/NWS, Missoula
4. KPIH/NWS, Pocatello

Civil Authorities:

The four authorized civil authority State Primary entry points are:

1. Idaho State EMS Communications Center (StateComm, Meridian)
2. Idaho Office of Emergency Management (EOC), Boise
3. Bannock County Sheriff's Dispatch Center, Pocatello

VI. EAS Tests

The following requirements regarding DMOs, RWTs, RMTs, and NPTs apply to all cable operators and all broadcasters. There are two exceptions to these rules. First, Class "D" FM, LPFM and LPTV stations need not have an EAS Encoder. They must have an EAS Decoder and are exempt from running the weekly RWT test. However, they must retransmit monthly RMT tests as outlined below, minus the EAS Header Codes and Attention Signal. In addition, LPTV stations must present all EAS information visually, just as all other TV stations must do. The second exception is for FM Translator and TV Translator stations which are not required to have any EAS equipment.

Class "D" FM and LPTV stations must have installed a working EAS Decoder. These stations are exempt from originating the weekly digital code RWT test. FM broadcast booster stations, FM translator and TV translator stations which entirely rebroadcast the programming of other local FM, and TV broadcast stations are not required to comply with the requirements of re-broadcasting EAS tests and activations received from an EAS Decoder. LPTV stations must present all EAS information visually, as all other TV stations must do.

All Class "D" FM, LPFM and LPTV stations not re-broadcasting entirely programming that originates from a local programming source, are encouraged to program their filters to allow local EAS, CIV and WXR emergencies to be transmitted. In addition, cable systems that serve fewer than 5,000 subscribers may comply with the Commission's requirement to install EAS equipment by installing a

certified EAS decoder, rather than both an encoder and a decoder.

a) Required Weekly Test (RWT)

- 1) Transmission: All broadcasters and cable operators must transmit an RWT once each week on random days and times except for the week of the RMT test. There are no time-of-day restrictions.
- 2) Reception: All broadcasters and cable operators receiving a RWT from their monitored sources must log receipt of this test for all the received sources. If more than a calendar week passes without receiving any alert from a monitored source, the cause must be determined and logged.

b) Required Monthly Test (RMT) and National Periodic Test (NPT)

- 1) Transmission:
RMTs are to be initiated as per the RMT schedule published annually by the SECC. In the event of technical or human error, the SECC may choose to re-schedule that month's RMT. Some RMTs may be scheduled for regional origination, in which case they will be originated in accordance with each Local Area Plan.
- 2) Scheduling of RMT/ Week and Time-of-Day:
The RMT shall generally be scheduled during the first 14 days of the month. The SECC will create and publish an RMT schedule annually, as well as provide the schedule to interested parties as needed. The time frame of the RMT tests shall adhere to the following format:

MONTH	TIME FRAME
JANUARY	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset
FEBRUARY	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM
MARCH	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset
APRIL	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM
MAY	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset
JUNE	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM
JULY	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset
AUGUST	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM
SEPTEMBER	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset
OCTOBER	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM
NOVEMBER	DAY / 8:30 AM to Local Sunset
DECEMBER	NIGHT / Local Sunset to 8:30 AM

3) Scheduling of RMT / Recommended Time Constraints:

Since all broadcasters and cable operators are required to rebroadcast this test within 60 minutes of receiving it, care should be taken to not place undue hardship on TV broadcasters in particular, when they are carrying their highest-revenue programming. On a daily basis, these periods would include all major newscasts: early morning, noontime, evening, and late evening.

In addition, the times of major events are recommended to be avoided, such as: pre-planned Presidential speeches, hours of a major national or local news story carried outside of normal newscast hours, local and national election coverage and major sporting events like World Series games and the Super Bowl.

Broadcasters and cable operators, which have a complaint regarding the scheduling of RMTs, should make their concerns known to their Local Operational Area Chair (see “The Idaho SECC” section in this Plan for names). If a satisfactory resolution is not reached at that level, the SECC Chair should be contacted.

4) Reception / Re-transmission of RMT:

All broadcasters and cable operators receiving a Required Monthly Test (RMT) must re-transmit this test within 60 minutes of receiving the test. Class D, LPFM, and LPTV stations are only required to broadcast the test script. Daytime-only stations receiving a nighttime RMT, this test must be re-transmitted within 15 minutes of the Daytime-only station sign-on if not expired, otherwise make an entry in the station log that the station was off the air at the time the RMT was received. Transmission of this RMT test takes the place of the Required Weekly Test (RWT). Times should be logged for both the receipt and re-transmission of the RMT test.

Broadcast and cable management should impress upon their staff that re-transmission of this test is not an option. It is an FCC violation to fail to re-transmit this test within 60 minutes of receiving it. If a daytime station gets an RMT overnight and is unable to retransmit the RMT exactly as it was received, it should be sent as an RWT.

5) Reception /Re-transmission of NPT:

All broadcasters and cable operators receiving a National Periodic Test (RMT) must re-transmit this test immediately. Failure to do so is an FCC violation. Test results must be reported to the FCC using their EAS Test Reporting System (ETRS): <https://www.fcc.gov/general/eas-test-reporting-system>

6) Testing NWEM with DMO:

NOAA Weather’s NWEM (Non-Weather Emergency Messages) system doesn’t support RWTs and RMTs. The DMO event code may be used to test NWEM. This event code should not be retransmitted.

c) Time-Duration and County-Location Codes to be used

TIME-DURATION used in the EAS Header Code for RMTs shall be at least 120 minutes. COUNTY-LOCATION codes used in the EAS Header Code for EAS Tests shall conform to these guidelines:

SPs: All RWTs shall use the Location Code for the entire state (016000). To avoid unnecessary duplication of alerts with the State of Washington, location codes for southern counties will usually be used for RMTs (not to exceed 31).

LP Stations: All tests, RWT and RMT, shall include the Location Code for all counties in that LP station’s Local Operational Area of responsibility as provided for in their Local Area Plan.

Stations and Cable Operators: RMT tests shall be re-transmitted unchanged, except for the “L-Code”. Thus, RMTs will include all counties present in the original message. For the RWT originated each week by each broadcast station and each cable operator, the **County-Location Code** used shall be the county for the broadcaster’s City of License or cable operator’s Community of License. Other counties in the station’s system service area may be added by discretion.

VII. Guidance for Originators of EAS Alerts

a) Guidance for National Weather Service Personnel:

NWS personnel should issue EAS Weather Alerts via standard NWS dissemination procedures and on NOAA Weather Radio using the NOAA-SAME/EAS Codes. NWS procedures should be followed relating to the transmission of the SAME/EAS Codes, the 1050 Hz Alert Tone, and the reading of the weather bulletin script. Since NOAA Weather Radio is considered to be an “All-Hazards Radio” network, alerts for emergencies other than weather may be originated by NWS personnel. In the event that NWS personnel originate non-weather EAS Alerts, procedures found in this Plan (and its associated Local Operational Area EAS Plans) regarding those alerts should be followed.

b) Guidance for Emergency Services Personnel

Counties can utilize the EAS System by routing their emergency alert requests through the State Primaries (SP). The SPs are equipped to distribute EAS alerts to the public via area broadcasters and cable operators and in some cases to cell phones via WEA and/or via NOAA Weather Radio. Contact your County/Tribal Emergency Coordinator for procedures regarding contacting the State Primary to originate alerts for your county/tribe. Optionally, local jurisdictions with authorized IPAWS COGS may issue EAS alerts for their jurisdiction. They should comply with the guidance provided in Appendix G.

A WORD OF CAUTION: Emergency Services agencies have acquired a valuable new tool in gaining direct access to all area broadcasters and cable operators via the EAS. However, if not used prudently, you put yourself in danger of losing this tool. Broadcasters and cable operators are expecting the EAS to be used only for life-threatening emergencies. Keep in mind two things:

- First, some broadcasters and cable operators have their EAS Decoders set on Automatic Mode. No one is present to screen your message and decide if it should be aired. They are depending on you to only send an EAS Alert for a very serious emergency. If you trigger the system for a frivolous event, you risk losing the confidence of your area broadcasters and cable operators.
- The second thing to remember is that broadcasters and cable operators participate in the local-level EAS on a voluntary basis. No one can force them to carry your EAS Alerts. Maintain a good relationship with your local broadcasters and cable operators, and they will come through for you in a crisis.

VIII. Approval and Concurrence.

Robert Feeley

Robert Feeley
Operations Branch Chief,
Idaho OEM

Jay P Breidenbach

Jay Breidenbach, Representative
NWS/NOAA

David Turnmire

David Turnmire, Chair
Idaho SECC

Charles Russell

Charles Russell, vice-chair
Cable Industry

11/17/23

Date

APPENDIX A: NOAA WEATHER RADIO STATIONS AND COVERAGE

Under the EAS, NOAA Weather Radio Stations are encoding all of their alerts using the same coding as used for EAS Alerts. NOAA named their coding “SAME” (Specific Area Message Encoding). Broadcasters and cable operators can feed their EAS Decoders with the audio from any normal NOAA Weather Radio Receiver and their EAS Decoder will react to those codes just as it does with broadcaster EAS Event Codes. The National Weather Service will activate an EAS Alert for all Tornado, Flash Flood and Severe Thunderstorm Warnings and short-fused Blizzard Warnings.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO STATIONS SERVING IDAHO

City, State, Call Sign, Frequency

Counties for which this station will send SAME/EAS-coded alerts.

Note: * = County that is served by more than one NOAA Weather Radio Station.

Boise, ID – WXK-68 162.550 MHz (Note – Also broadcast at Payette, ID)

ID Counties: Ada*, Adams*, Boise*, Canyon*, Elmore*, Gem*, Owyhee*, Payette*, Valley*, Washington

OR Counties: Malheur*

Bonnors Ferry, ID – WWG-99 162.500 MHz

Counties: Boundary*, Bonner*

Burley, ID – WNG-605 162.475 MHz

Counties: Blaine*, Cassia*, Jerome*, Lincoln*, Minidoka, Power*

Driggs, ID – KJY-57 162.450 MHz

ID Counties: Bonneville*, Clark*, Fremont*, Jefferson*, Madison*, Teton*, MT Counties: Beaverhead, Gallatin, Madison

WY Counties: Teton

Grangeville, ID – KXI-82 162.450 MHz (Note – Rebroadcast of Lewiston, ID)

Counties: Idaho

Lewiston, ID – WXK-98 162.55 MHz (Note – Also broadcast at Grangeville, ID)

Counties: Latah*, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho*, Clearwater

Logan, UT – WXK-22 162.40 MHz

ID Counties: Oneida*, Franklin*, Bear Lake*

McCall, ID – WWF-58 162.475 MHz

Counties: Adams, Boise, Gem, Valley, and Washington,

Owyhee, NV– WNG-731 162.450 MHz (Note- Duck Valley Reservation)

Counties: Elko NV, Owyhee ID

Payette, ID - WXK-88 162.400 MHz

Counties: Canyon*, Gem*, Owyhee*, Payette*, Washington*, Malheur*

Pocatello, ID – WXL-33 162.55 MHz

Counties: Bannock*, Bingham*, Blaine*, Bonneville* Butte, Clark*, Custer*, Fremont* Jefferson*,
Madison*, Power*, Teton*

Salmon, ID – KPS-509 162.500 MHz

Counties: Custer*, Lemhi*

Sedgewick Peak, ID – KZZ-72 162.425 MHz

Counties: Bannock*, Bear Lake*, Bingham*, Caribou, Franklin*, Oneida*

Spokane, WA - WXL-96 162.40 MHz

ID Counties: Boundary*, Bonner*, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, and Latah*

Sun Valley, ID – WZ-2520 162.450 MHz

Counties: Blaine*, Camas, Custer*, Lincoln*

Twin Falls, ID – WXL-35 162.400 MHz

Counties: Camas, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Owyhee, Twin Falls

APPENDIX B: AUTHORIZED SOURCES FOR ACTIVATING THE EAS

The following agencies are the only Idaho sources authorized to declare and/or originate any non-test EAS Alerts. Idaho broadcasters and cable operators shall not originate EAS alerts other than Required Weekly Tests and Required Monthly Tests unless they are doing so at the direction of an authorized agency which does not have the technical capacity to originate the EAS Alert itself.

**WEATHER EAS
ALERTS**

All Weather EAS Alerts are to be originated by the National Weather Service, via NOAA Weather Radio. The reception of such an EAS Weather Alert shall constitute a valid authorization for a broadcaster or cable operator to re-broadcast the EAS Weather Alert. In the event of a technical failure at the National Weather Service facilities, at their discretion they may coordinate with the State Primary to originate an associated Local Area Emergency alert, with notification of local emergency management.

**CIVIL EMERGENCY EAS
ALERTS**

All local emergencies other than weather alerts, shall be declared only through one of the State Primaries by the County/Tribal Emergency Coordinator or their designated representative or optionally by local jurisdictions with an authorized IPAWS COG. If another agency is to be used in declaring local emergencies, it shall be listed in the appropriate Local Operational Area EAS Plan.

APPENDIX C: RECOMMENDED AUTHENTICATION PROCEDURE FOR EAS ACTIVATION:

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a brief generic description and guideline example of how and when EAS could or should be activated. There is some flexibility in how local agencies choose to develop, manage, and employ their own procedures. Agencies and/or local entities may choose to contact StateComm or other established alert originators to compare policy and procedures. Local jurisdictions with IPAWS origination capacity should refer to Appendix G for further guidance.

1. **County/Tribal Emergency Management, Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM) personnel, Law Enforcement or Fire Incident Commander and Dispatch** (on behalf of Law Enforcement or Fire Incident Commander) can request activation of the EAS.
 - a. **The EAS should only be activated for life-threatening emergencies.**
2. **It is the responsibility of the alert originator to verify the identity of the requestor through personal knowledge or a vetted authentication process**
 - a. **Authentication can be obtained through county dispatch or County/Tribal Emergency Manager**
3. If the request is from a neighboring state for an Idaho county, verify the person's identity through the requesting state's county dispatch center or Emergency Manager. The alert originator will obtain the following information from the requesting agency:
 - a. Name and title (i.e. Deputy, Emergency Manager, etc.).
 - b. Callback telephone number.
 - c. Situation taking place requiring EAS activation, documenting all pertinent information.
 - d. Location of the incident.
 - e. Coverage area the EAS is to be sent out to.
 - f. Duration of incident.
 - g. Script requested.
 - i. **It is the responsibility of the requesting agency to prepare the script for the EAS. The alert originator can assist with adjusting the script to meet the 90 second requirement.**
 - h. Once identity has been confirmed, the alert originator will complete the EAS activation process using Alert Sense.

APPENDIX D: IDAHO EAS OPERATIONAL AREAS

Idaho is divided into four “Operational Areas” for EAS purposes. Each has a Local Emergency Communications Committee (LECC) responsible for administering EAS in that area, subject to this State Plan and their Local Plan. The chairs of these LECCs (or vice chair in their absence) are members of the State Emergency Communications Committee. The numbers in parenthesis below represent the ANSI code for the county (also known as a FIPS code).

Inland Northwest Operational Area

This area is unique in that it is a shared operational area with the state of Washington and represents a collaborative effort between the two SECCs.

Idaho counties: Benewah (016009), Bonner (016017), Boundary (016017), Clearwater (016035), Idaho (016049), Kootenai (016055), Latah (016057), Lewis (016061), Nez Perce (016069), Shoshone (016079)

Washington counties: Adams (053001), Asotin (053003), Columbia (053013), Ferry (053019), Garfield (053023), Lincoln (053043), Pend Oreille (053051), Spokane (053063), Stevens (053065), Whitman (053075)

Montana counties: Lincoln (030053) and Sanders (030089)

Southwest Idaho Operational Area

Ada (016001), Adams (016003), Boise (016015), Canyon (016027), Elmore (016039), Gem (016039), Owyhee (016073), Payette (016075), Valley (016085), Washington (016087), and Malheur OR (041045)

Southcentral Idaho Operational Area

Blaine (016013), Camas (016025), Cassia (016031), Gooding (016047), Jerome (016053), Lincoln (016063), Minidoka (016067), and Twin Falls (016083)

East Idaho Operational Area

Bannock (016005), Bear Lake (016007), Bingham (016011), Bonneville (016019), Butte (016023), Caribou (016029), Clark (016033), Custer (016037), Franklin (016041), Fremont (016043), Jefferson (016051), Lemhi (016059), Madison (016065), Oneida (016071), Power (016077), and Teton (016081).

INLAND NORTHWEST OPERATIONAL AREA:

Primary Stations and associated Monitoring Assignments:

- NP (“National Primary”)
 - WA SRN (KIRO-AM and KNKX-FM/NPR)
 - NWPB- NorthWest Public Broadcasting (NPR and Sirius XM)
- LP1 (“Local Primary”)
 - KXLY-FM (Premiere/PEP, SRN, NOAA, and LRN)
 - KXLY (Premiere/PEP, SRN, NOAA, and KXLY-FM)
 - KHTQ (Premiere/PEP, SRN, NOAA, and KXLY-FM)
 - KPBX-FM (NPR, SiriusXM, NOAA, KXLY, and KXLY-AM)
 - KWSU (NWPB)
 - KRFA-FM (NWPB)
 - KNWO (NEPB and KRFA-FM)
 - KXJO (KPBX)
 - KIBX (KPBX)
 - KNWV (NWPB and KRFA-FM)
 - KLGK (KPBX)

PN (Participating National) stations and associated Monitoring Assignments

- First Alerting Source: KXLY-FM
- Second Alerting Source: KHTQ
- Alternate Alerting Source 1: KXLY-AM
- Alternate Alerting Source 2: KRFA-FM
- Alternate Alerting Source 3: KNWV
- Additional Sources: KPBX-FM, KNWO, KXJO, KLGK, KIBX, SiriusXM

SOUTHWEST IDAHO OPERATIONAL AREA:

Primary Stations and associated Monitoring Assignments:

- NP (“National Primary”)
 - KBSU-FM NPR, KBOI, and NOAA
 - KBOI FEMA, KBSU, and NOAA
- LP1 (“Local Primary”)
 - KBSU NPR, KBOI, and NOAA
 - KBSM NPR, KBOI, and NOAA
 - KBSX NPR, KBOI, and NOAA
- LP2
 - KBOI FEMA, KBSU, and NOAA

PN (Participating National) stations and associated Monitoring Assignments

- First Alerting Source: KBSU-FM
- Second Alerting Source: KBOI
- Alternate Alerting Source 1: KBSM
- Alternate Alerting Source 2: KBSX
- Notes: If KBOI not receivable, encourage additional use of SiriusXM receiver monitoring its Preview channel

SOUTHCENTRAL IDAHO OPERATIONAL AREA:

Primary Stations and associated Monitoring Assignments:

- NP
 - KBOI FEMA, KBSU, NOAA Weather
- LP1 (“Local Primary”)
 - KIKX KBOI, KZDX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.400
 - KYUN KBOI, KZDX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.400
 - KIRQ KBOI, KZDX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.400
 - KTPZ KBOI, KZDX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.400
- LP2 (“Local Primary”)
 - KEDJ KIKX, KZDX, and SiriusXM
 - KKMV KBOI, KIKX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.475
 - KBAR KBOI, KIKX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.475
 - KZDX KBOI, KIKX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.475
 - KXTA-FM KBOI, KIKX, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather 162.475

PN (Participating National) stations and associated Monitoring Assignments

- First Alerting Source: KIKX (K286CH 105.1 translator in Twin Falls)
- Second Alerting Source: KZDX
- Alternate Alerting Source 1: KYUN (K236BS 95.1 translator)
- Alternate Alerting Source 2: KEDJ
- Alternate Alerting Source 3: KIRQ
- Additional sources: KART, KBAR, KKMV, KXTA-FM, KTPZ, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather

- Notes: SiriusXM and NOAA Weather are only OK for the primary two sources if others above aren't receivable

EAST IDAHO OPERATIONAL AREA:

Primary Stations and associated Monitoring Assignments:

- NP ("National Primary")
 - KISU-FM NPR
 - KSL Utah PEP
- LP1 ("Local Primary")
 - KWFI-FM/KID KISU-FM, KSPZ, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather
 - KIDG-FM and KIDJ-FM simulcast KID (under Additional Notes for KID)
 - KWFI translator K260AD in Montpelier
- LP2
 - KUPI KISU-FM, KWFI-FM, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather
 - KQPI KISU-FM, KWFI-FM, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather
 - KPKY KISU-FM, KWFI-FM, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather
 - KWIK KISU-FM, KWFI-FM, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather
 - KSPZ KISU-FM, KWFI-FM, SiriusXM, and NOAA Weather
- LP3
 - KBSW via K220CG translator in Salmon; Monitors KIKX & KZDX

PN (Participating National) stations and associated Monitoring Assignments

- First Alerting Source: KWFI-FM
- Second Alerting Source: KUPI-FM
- Alternate Alerting Source 1: KPKY
- Alternate Alerting Source 2: KQPI
- Alternate Alerting Source 3: KID
- Additional sources: KWIK, KIDG, KIDJ, KSPZ, SiriusXM, KSL, and NOAA Weather
- Notes: SiriusXM and NOAA Weather are only OK for the primary two sources if others above aren't receivable

MULTILINGUAL EAS ALERTS IN IDAHO

Based upon US Census data, 12.3% of the Idaho population is Hispanic or Latino and 1.8% are Native American. This portion varies widely throughout the state, however. For instance, in Power County, 34.3% of the population is Hispanic or Latino. In Bingham County, 7.5% are Native American. It is unknown to the Idaho SECC which portion of our residents don't understand English.

Sixty six broadcast stations, three cable companies, and a DBS company reported to the Idaho SECC as per FCC regulations, §11.21(d). Not all of these reports specified their primary language. Of those that did... only one indicated its programming targeted a non-English speaking audience. That was a TV station who had one such sub-channel. That station did not currently have the technical capacity to broadcast alerts in a different language for one sub-channel than it did for the other... English language... channels.

It should be noted that the reports... often from attorneys for large corporate owners... demonstrated a significant lack of understanding of how EAS can currently support multi-lingual alerts when made available by authorities. It appears that often they had the understanding that they were being asked to do the translation themselves, rather than make use of multi-lingual CAP alerts originated by government sources.

Within the state of Idaho, virtually all EAS alerts come from one of two sources: NOAA Weather and the Idaho State EMS Communications Center (non-weather alerts). Neither have the human resources to create non-English alerts at this time or in the foreseeable future. The service provider used for Idaho's civil alerts, Konexus, is not currently capable of accepting and distributing non-English alerts, though they indicated a willingness to develop that capacity based upon customer demand.

Thus, at present, the only source of multi-lingual alerts to Idaho licensees is FEMA's National EAS tests... IF they are received via CAP. Under current FCC regulations, licensees and EAS decoder manufacturers can't favor such alerts over non-CAP sources. Thus, even when available, half the time they couldn't be used.

The Idaho SECC believes it is of critical importance that all Idaho residents and visitors have the opportunity to receive timely public safety alerts in a language they understand. The Idaho SECC encourages the FCC to change their regulations to support reliable reception of multi-lingual alerts when available. The Idaho SECC will continue to monitor technology developments and will work with civil authorities in our state to make multi-lingual alerts available when the technology provides a practical solution.

EAS ALERT GUIDANCE FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

- EAS alerts are distributed by broadcasters and cable companies who do so as a *voluntary* public service. Broadcast signals don't observe political boundaries and, in some cases, cover large numbers of counties. Considering this, **if a particular emergency incident extends over multiple jurisdictions (typically county and tribal boundaries), it is strongly recommended that local emergency management request that the Idaho State Communications Center handle issuing the associated EAS alert.** This will provide for a uniform message to the public as well as minimize duplication of EAS alerts.
- EAS alerts are but one of several public alerting tools available to emergency management. Each has its strengths and weaknesses, and emergency management should use the best tool for the incident. Some factors to consider in choosing the best tool(s):
 - EAS is good for wide area coverage, whereas WEA (cell phones) and reverse 911 systems are great for localized alerts.
 - EAS should only be used for current or imminent events involving life threatening emergencies or those with significant risk of property damage. For less critical events, opt-in services that allow subscribers to choose the types of messages they get may be a good choice.
 - Opt-In services usually have low public support and EAS relies on the public listening to radio or local TV channels at the time. So, **for events with major threats to the public safety such as forest fires, it is suggested to use all the alerting tools in your tool box** for maximum outreach.
- Make use of your origination software's ability to **attach an audio recording that is consistent with the text of the message.** Keep it to 90 seconds to avoid your message being truncated. The text should be "text-to-speech friendly", as an attached audio message may have technical issues preventing its use by the receiving equipment. Also, cell phones sometimes use text-to-speech algorithms on WEA messages.
- The voice and text message should include action items for the public, the locations impacted, and the identity of the originator (such as "Ada County Sheriff's department").
- Only EAS event codes supported by this State Plan should be used. Use of other event codes may be ignored or processed incorrectly by the automated equipment at broadcast stations and cable companies. Take care to specify the correct counties for the alert.
- Local jurisdictions with IPAWS authority may issue "Required Weekly Tests" (RWT). Broadcaster and cable company equipment are configured to simply log this type of alert without broadcasting it, so it is an unobtrusive way to test your origination ability and you are encouraged to do so periodically.
- Local jurisdictions should NOT originate "Required Monthly Tests" (RMT) except as specifically provided for in the Local EAS Plan for your operational area. Broadcasters and cable companies are required by law to broadcast RMTs and one of the functions of the State Emergency Communications Committee is to coordinate ONE RMT for each operational area each month. Remember, all EAS alerts (except RWT and DMO event codes) disrupt normal broadcast programming.
- Local jurisdictions should have an authentication process in place to prevent unauthorized requests for EAS
- Local jurisdictions should assure that staff are properly trained to send out EAS messages. FEMA has a free IS-247b course that is required for *someone* at the local alerting authority and is highly recommended for

all originating staff. They also have an optional IS-251 course that is recommended for supervisors and administrators. IPAWS origination software vendors offer training specific to their product (often free), but often it doesn't address other IPAWS issues.

- Local jurisdictions should have written back up procedures if they are unable to send an EAS. This may include contacting StateComm to send the alert or using alternative public alerting tools.
- ALWAYS listen to the EAS audio prior to sending. This is especially important if relying on a text-to-speech system to generate the audio.

Idaho Statewide AMBER Alert Plan



Version 2.15

Revised December 14, 2020

The Idaho Statewide AMBER Alert Plan is named for 9-year-old AMBER Hagerman of Arlington, Texas. In 1996, she was abducted while riding her bicycle and brutally murdered.

This Plan organizes a rapid response by law enforcement, state agencies, broadcasters, and the public to recover an abducted child and apprehend the suspect.

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Change #	Date Entered	Contents of Change	Initials
2.0	July 25, 2005	Revised pages 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13	VM
		delete 14,15	
2.1	December 8, 2005	Revised pages 5, 8, 9 and flowchart	VM
2.2	September 26, 2006	Revised pages 5, 8, 9, 10	VM
2.3	February 23, 2007	Revised pages 5, 8, 10, 11, 13	VM
2.4	October 20, 2007	Revised pages 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14	DAP
2.5	February 12, 2009	Revised pages 6, 12,13, 14	DAP
2.6	October 6, 2009	Revised pages 5,6,8,10,11,13	DAP
2.7	June 22, 2010	Revised pages 5,8,9,10,11, 12, 14	DAP
2.8	November 26,2010	Revised pages 5,6,7, 8,9, 12, 13, 14	DAP
2.9	August 28, 2012	Revised Pages 6,8,9,13	DAP
2.10	November 5, 2013	Revised Pages 5,6,8,9,12,13	DAP
2.11	November 30, 2013	Revised Page 7	DAP
2.12	June 19, 2014	Revised Pages 5, 6, 12, 13	DAP
2.13	July 31, 2018	Revised Pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	TRP
2.14	September 30, 2020	Revised All Pages	TRP
2.15	December 14,2020	Revised AMBER Alert Coordinator	TRP

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I. Intent and Purpose

AMBER Alert in Idaho is a program of voluntary cooperation between broadcasters, cable systems, and local and state agencies to enhance the public's ability to assist in recovering abducted children. The Idaho State Police's (ISP) Notification System for Primary and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) for secondary distribution, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) support AMBER Alert notification. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has authorized activation of the EAS and WEA for alerts, using the "Child Abduction Emergency" (CAS) Code.

II. Scope and Authority of Statewide and Local AMBER Alert Plans

The Idaho State AMBER Alert Advisory and Review Committee oversees the AMBER Alert process flow, agency responsibilities, and after action review. The Idaho Statewide AMBER Alert Plan (ISAAP) solely governs and authorizes the use of the ISP Notification System and WEA for AMBER Alerts throughout the state of Idaho. The Idaho State Emergency Alert System Plan governs and authorizes the use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alert System (WEA) for AMBER Alerts throughout the state of Idaho.

The ISAAP takes effect when a local law enforcement agency has determined in its investigation that the incident qualifies under the criteria of the ISAAP and the local law enforcement agency requests the ISP to activate the AMBER Alert.

The ISAAP recognizes approved local and state Endangered Missing Persons Advisory Plans (EMPA), which specify local law enforcement agency and ISP's procedures to investigate a child abduction case, coordinate community response, and direct the recovery of an abducted child.

III. AMBER Alert Activation Approval and Scope

The ISAAP does not prevent a local law enforcement agency (LEA) from activating their local EMPA Plan. However, it does exclude the LEA from activating the EAS and WEA, using the CAS Code for cases other than those authorized in this plan.

The LEA will use the suggested AMBER Alert Criteria to determine if sufficient information is available to activate the ISAAP. If the LEA chooses to activate the ISAAP the LEA provides the information to the ISP

through the approved methods. Upon receiving the information, ISP verifies the information (names, spelling, circumstances, etc.) received from the LEA and enters the information into the ISP's Notification System for dissemination. All activations of the ISAAP are statewide in scope for EAS and WEA. In addition, the WEA may be used in targeted notifications if law enforcement believes the child, suspect or vehicle's direction of travel in a specific region of Idaho.

The ISP notifies the following agencies through the ISP's Notification System:

- Idaho State Communications Center
- Idaho Missing Persons Clearing House
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)
- Local Law Enforcement Agencies point of contact
- Media and other law enforcement agencies point of contact
- Call Center and 800 telephone number for hot tips

Idaho State Communications Center notifies and/or activates the following:

- Emergency Alert System
- Idaho State Lottery Commission
- Idaho Transportation Department Dynamic Message Signs (DMS)
- Idaho Transportation Department CARS 511 Traveler Information Phone Service
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management

Idaho will activate the ISAAP at the request of other states, if the state requesting activation has reason to believe the child may be located in or traveling towards Idaho. All requests from another state will follow the ISAAP for activation.

IV. Governance of the Statewide AMBER Alert Plan

Local and State law enforcement, broadcasters, and emergency management officials combine their efforts through the following statewide AMBER Alert governance model to recover abducted children.

Idaho State AMBER Alert Advisory and Review Committee:

- Idaho State Police
 - Leila McNeill, ISP BCI Bureau Chief
 - Tanea Parmenter, AMBER Alert Coordinator, Missing Person Clearinghouse Manager
 - Denise King, Regional Communications Center Coordinator, South
 - Melissa Stroh, Regional Communications Center Coordinator, North
- Idaho Governor's Office
 - MARRISA MORRISON, Press Secretary
- Idaho Association of Sheriff's

- TBD
- Idaho Chiefs of Police Association
 - Craig Kingsbury, Chief, Twin Falls Police Department
- Idaho Broadcasters Association
 - Connie Searles, Executive Director
- Idaho Transportation Department
 - Neal Murphy, Emergency Program Manager
 - Niki Benyakhlef, Executive Management Assistant
- Idaho Office of Emergency Management
 - Brad Richy, Director
- Idaho State Communications Center
 - Michele Carreras, Manager
- National Weather Service
 - Jay Breidenbach, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
- Idaho Lottery Commission
 - David Workman, Public Information Officer
 - Tony Pittz, Director of Lottery Security

The Idaho State AMBER Alert Advisory and Review Committee provide administrative oversight to develop, implement, review, and recommend revisions to all aspects of the ISAAP. This Plan may be amended or modified at any time by mutual consent of the parties hereto. The committee conducts After Action Reviews of all AMBER Alert activations and evaluates the effectiveness and timelines of key decisions, actions, and results. The committee also assesses the ISP's Notification System usability and recommends improvements.

State Emergency Communications Committee

The Federal Communications Committee (FCC) delegates authority to the State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) to create the State of Idaho Emergency Alert System Plan (EAS) and manage EAS operations in Idaho. Broadcasters must comply with the State EAS Plan to be in compliance with FCC regulations.

V. AMBER Alert Criteria

The suggested criteria for an incident to qualify for issuance of a statewide AMBER Alert are listed below. These criteria should be closely followed except where the investigation uncovers extraordinary circumstances that warrant such an alert.

1. A child is known by law enforcement officials to have been abducted;
 - a. The child is not simply missing/runaway/lost; abduction must be known;
2. The abduction occurred within 12 hours of initial activation of AMBER Alert;
3. The child must be 17 years or younger, or with a proven mental or physical disability, and police must believe that the child has been abducted (unwillingly taken from his or her environment without permission from the child's parent or guardian);
4. Law enforcement must believe the child is in **imminent danger** of serious bodily harm or death;
5. There must be enough descriptive information to believe that an AMBER Alert will assist in the recovery of the child (must include as much of the following information as possible);
 - a. Where the abduction took place;
 - b. A specific physical description of the child (can include clothing worn when last seen; height, weight, age, hair and eye color, hair length, any additional distinguishing physical characteristics);
 - c. A physical description of the abductor can include approximate height, weight, hair color/length, eye/skin color, clothing; any distinguishing physical characteristics;
 - d. Place last seen; direction of travel if known;
 - e. Description of the vehicle should include color, year, make, body model, license number, and state.
6. The child must be entered in NCIC as involuntary with child abduction flag.

VI. Follow-up Announcement Schedule

Following the AMBER Alert broadcast on the EAS and WEA, the alert is forwarded through broadcast media outlets and NOAA Weather Radio. At this time and throughout the alert, broadcasters should refer to the ISP's Notification System as the single source for the latest detailed AMBER Alert information and photos. The ISP will update information to the Notification System as it becomes available.

VII. Notification Procedures

The following diagrams reflects the AMBER Alert process for participating agencies.

Diagram A: Process Event for AMBER Alert suggested criteria met

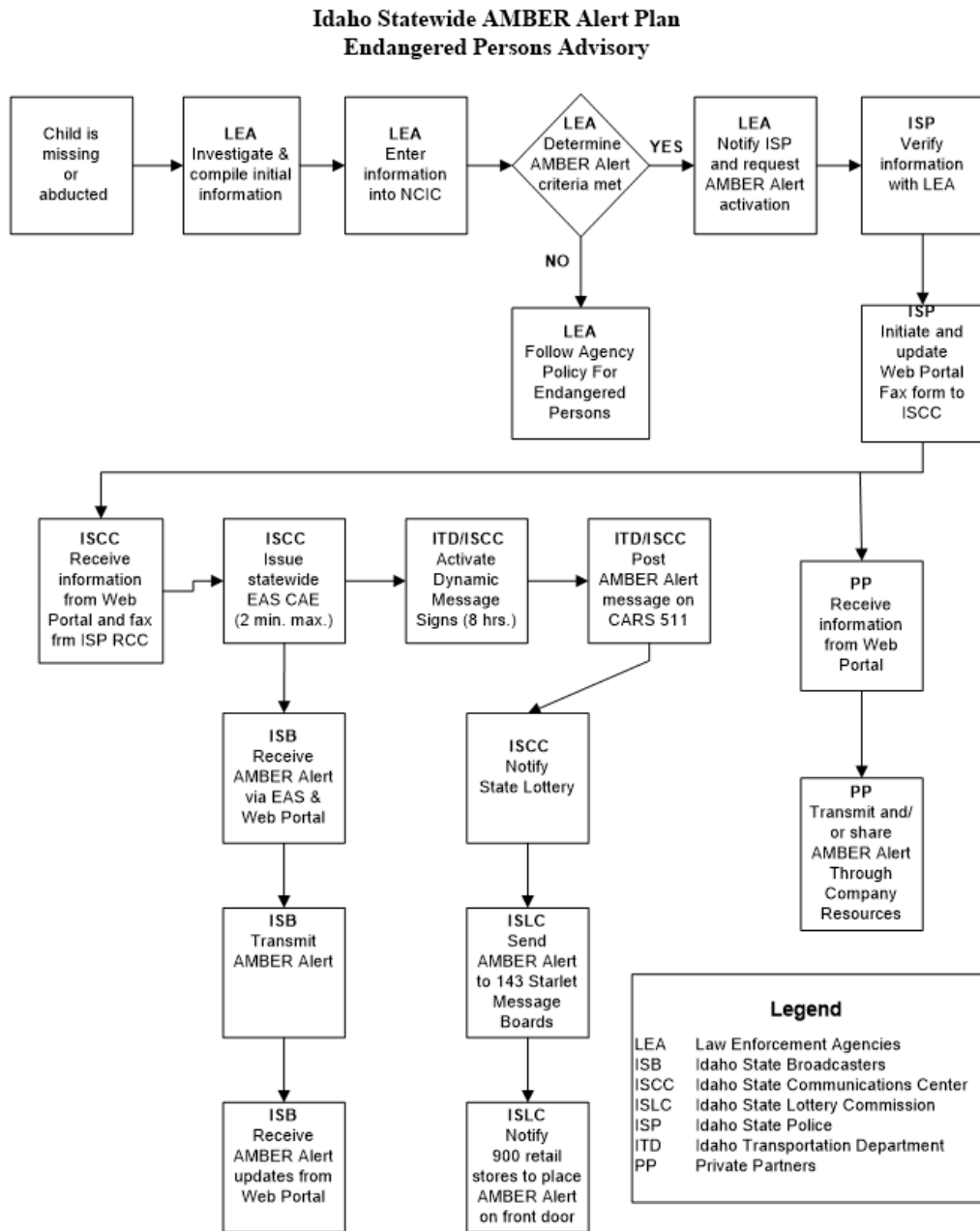
Diagram B: Process Event for AMBER Alert suggested criteria not met

Diagram C: Process Event for AMBER Alert issue update

Diagram D: Process Event for AMBER Alert Cancel

VIII. AMBER Alert Initiation Procedure – Flow Chart

Diagram E: Idaho Statewide AMBER Alert Plan Flow Chart



IX. Termination Procedure

When the abducted child has been located, or the LEA deems the activation is no longer warranted, the LEA notifies ISP to terminate the statewide AMBER Alert. The ISP enters the termination into the ISP’s Notification System. The ISP Missing Person Clearinghouse (MPC) monitors all missing person

notifications including AMBER Alerts, if an AMBER Alert is not canceled within 14 days, the MPC staff will contact the law enforcement agency to initiate a cancel.

The ISP's Notification System notifies the Idaho Office of Emergency Management, all law enforcement agencies registered with the Notification System, Idaho State Communications Center, Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho Lottery Commission, Idaho Broadcasters, National Weather Service, and all private partners registered with the Notification System that the statewide AMBER Alert has been cancelled.

When the Idaho State Communications Center and Idaho Transportation Department receive the termination notice from the ISP's Notification System, they remove the AMBER Alert message from the Dynamic Message Signs.

X. Approval and Concurrence

On behalf of local and state law enforcement, other agencies providing emergency management and transportation services and the Idaho broadcasters, the undersigned agree to establish and adopt this updated Idaho Statewide AMBER Alert plan.

EXECUTIVE SPONSOR	SIGNATURE	DATE
State of Idaho, The Governor - Brad Little		

Idaho State Police, Director - Colonel Kedrick Wills		
ISA President - Sheriff Steve Bartlett		
Idaho Chiefs of Police Association, President - Chief Rick Allen		
Idaho Military Division, The Adjutant General - Major General Garshack		
Idaho Office of Emergency Management, Director - Brad Richy		
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Director - Dave Jeppesen		
Idaho Transportation Department, Director - Brian Ness		
Idaho State Lottery Commission, Director - Jeffrey R. Anderson		
Idaho State Broadcasters Association, President & CEO - Connie Searles		
National Weather Service-Boise, ID, Meteorologist in Charge - Michael Canton		

Appendix A: AMBER Alert Advisory and Review Committee

<p>Idaho State Police</p> <p>Leila McNeill, ISP BCI Bureau Chief</p> <p>Tanea Parmenter, AMBER Alert Coordinator, Missing Person Clearinghouse Coordinator</p> <p>Denise King, Regional Communications Center Coordinator, South</p> <p>Melissa Stroh, Regional Communications Center Coordinator, North</p> <p>700 S Stratford Dr. Meridian, ID 83642</p>	<p>Governor's Office</p> <p>Marrisa Morrison, Press Secretary</p> <p>Office of the Governor PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720</p>
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<p>Idaho Chiefs of Police Association</p> <p>Rick Allen, Garden City Police Chief</p> <p>6015 N Glenwood St. Garden City, ID 83714</p>	<p>Idaho Association of Sheriffs</p> <p>Michael Hollinshead, Elmore County Sheriff</p> <p>2255 E 8th N Mountain Home, ID 83647</p>
<p>Idaho Broadcasters Association</p> <p>Connie Searles, Executive Director</p> <p>270 N. 27th St. Ste. B Boise, ID 83702</p>	<p>Idaho State Communications Center</p> <p>Michele Carreras, Manager</p> <p>700 S. Stratford Dr. Meridian, ID 83642</p>
<p>Idaho Office of Emergency Management</p> <p>Brad Richy, Director</p> <p>4040 Guard St. Bldg. 600 Boise, ID 83705</p>	<p>Idaho Transportation Department</p> <p>Neal Murphy, Emergency Program Manager Niki Benyakhlef, Executive Management Assistant</p> <p>3311 W. State St. Boise, ID 83707</p>
<p>Idaho Lottery Commission</p> <p>David Workman, Public Information Officer</p> <p>Tony Pittz, Director of Lottery Security</p> <p>1199 Shoreline Dr. Boise, ID 83702</p>	<p>National Weather Service</p> <p>Jay Breidenbach, Warning Coordination Meteorologist</p> <p>3833 S. Development Ave. Bldg. 3807 Boise, ID 83705</p>

Appendix B: AMBER Alert Advisory Private Partners

<p>Lamar Advertising</p> <p>Scott Butterfield, Vice President and Regional Manager</p> <p>P.O. Box 16647 Boise ID 83715</p>	<p>College Of Southern Idaho</p> <p>Doug Maughan</p> <p>315 Falls Avenue P O Box 128 Twin Falls ID 83303-1238</p>
<p>Kinetico Of Magic Valley</p> <p>Kerry Pittingill</p> <p>201 Nevada Street East Twin Falls ID 83301</p>	<p>Montana Stone Gallery</p> <p>Tad Dixon</p> <p>Ashley Johnson Pf Manager</p> <p>601 N Cecil Post Falls ID 83854</p>
<p>Middlekauff Ford Lincoln Mercury</p> <p>Tiffanie Martinez</p> <p>1243 Blue Lakes Blvd N Twin Falls ID 83303</p>	<p>State Farm Insurance</p> <p>Garrett Miyauchi</p> <p>2024 Blaine St Caldwell ID 83605-4343</p>
<p>Steins Market</p>	<p>Spirit's Mini Stop Inc</p>

C A Stein 16102 N Hwy 41 P O Box 249 Rathdrum ID 83858-0249	32068 N 5th Ave P O Box 685 Spirit Lake ID 83869
Live Epic Display LLC (LED) 1711 Cottage Ave Pocatello ID 83201	Qwest Arena Mike Vellotti 233 S Capitol Blvd Boise ID
West Coast Car Company 8520 W Fairview Boise ID 83704	Adwise, Inc. 3574 Meadowood Ln McCall ID 83638
Nampa School District #131 619 S. Canyon St. Nampa, ID 83686	Nampa Christian High School 11920 W Flamingo Ave Nampa Id 83651
Wellington Real Estate Ben Wellington P O Box 713 102 E Mills St Cascade Id 83611	

Diagram A: Process Event for AMBER Alert suggested criteria met

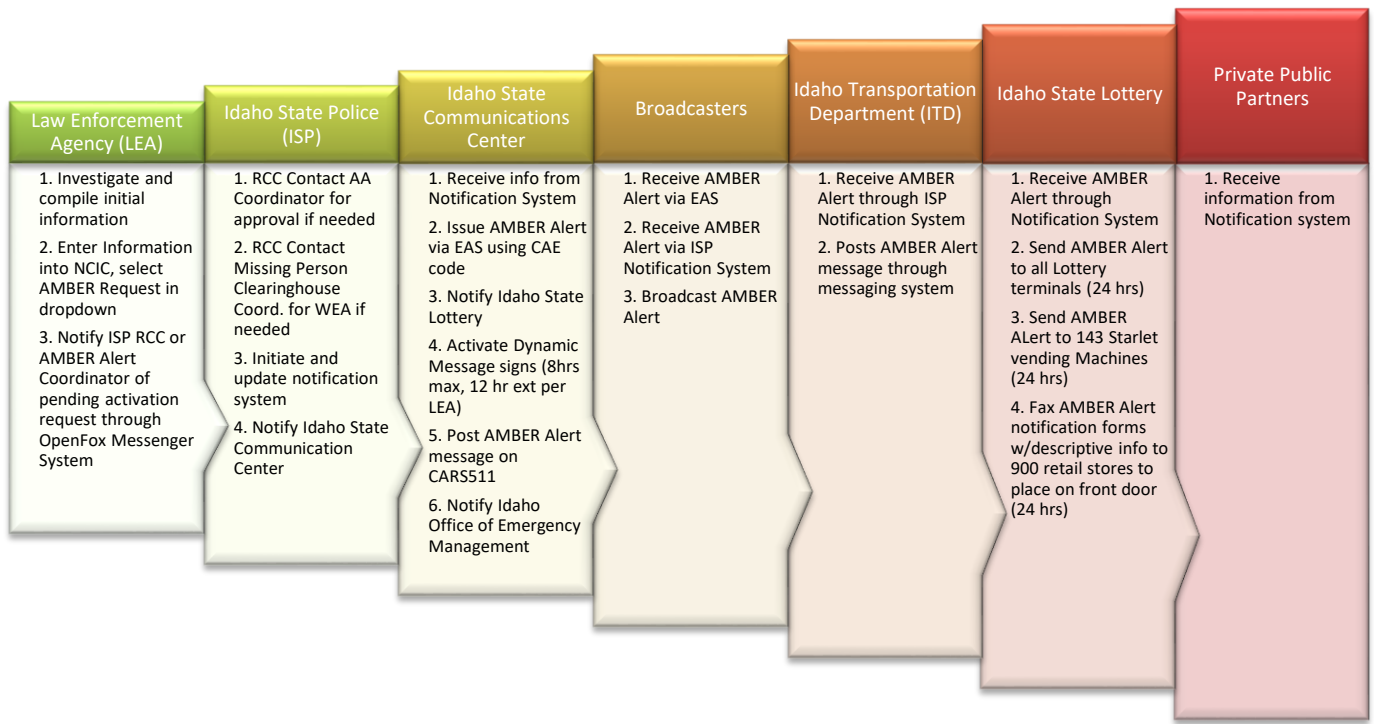
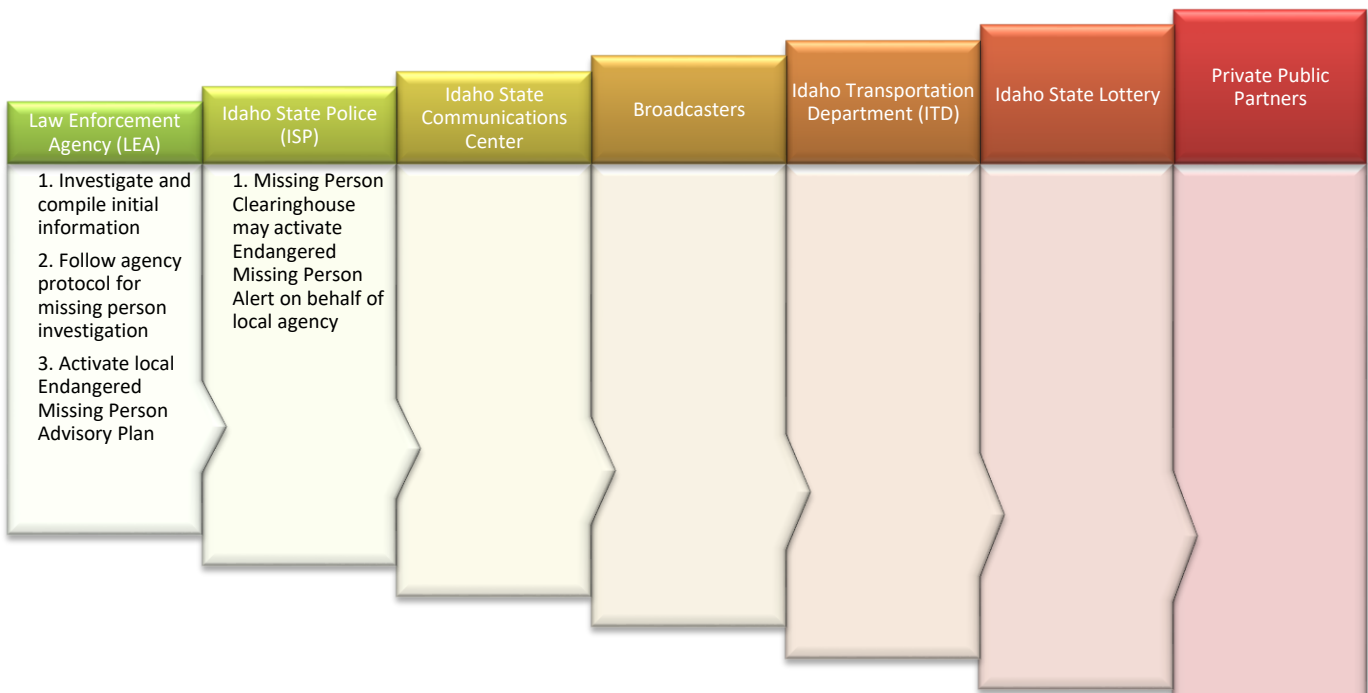


Diagram B: Process Event for AMBER Alert suggested criteria **not** met



Diagram

