History ARS Form

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1. Governance Structure

SECC duties, membership selection process, and its administrative structure, if any.

SECC's Duties and responsibilities:

Establish, maintain and authorize implementation of the North Dakota State Alert and Warning Plan, including, but not limited to, the following systems: • Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) • Emergency Alert System (EAS) • Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), and • Non-Weather Emergency Messaging (NWEM) accessing the NOAA/National Weather Service (NWS) radio system Coordinate Alert and Warning message reception and distribution capabilities among key partners, including broadcasters, cable companies, wireless providers, the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (NDDES), NOAA/NWS, the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA), Federal Communications Commission (FCC), neighboring States and Canadian Provinces, local Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and other present and future State Alert and Warning System participants. In compliance with the FCC Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR), Title 47, Part 11.21, since the state's EAS system is capable of initiating EAS messages formatted in the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), its EAS State Plan (which is an Annex to the State Alert and Warning Plan) includes information describing how such messages will be aggregated and distributed to EAS Participants within the state, including the monitoring requirements associated with distributing such messages. As such, the SECC will ensure state and local warning plans are consistent with national plans, FCC regulations, and EAS and IPAWS operation. The FCC, in Part 11.61 (a) (1), requires the SECC to establish times and scripts for EAS Required Monthly Tests (RMTs) in cooperation with effected parties. The SECC will establish, maintain and distribute EAS test schedules for the activation of EAS Required Monthly Tests by the state's nationally designated Primary Entry Point (PEP) station, State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and LP-1 Designated Stations.

SECC member and leader selection process, and extent to which SECC members represent alert originators in the state:

Membership of the SECC shall consist of an appointed SECC Chairperson, Regional Chairpersons appointed in the Northwest, Southwest, Northeast and Southeast regions within the state of North Dakota, representatives from the NOAA/NWS, ND Department of Emergency Services, and the Executive Director of the North Dakota Broadcasters Association, as well as others who may be required by the SECC as full participants in the planning process. The Regional Emergency Communications Committees (RECCs) are sub-committees of the SECC. Other interested local, tribal, and state governmental agencies, businesses, or organizations may fully participate in the process without a vote. These participants may be appointed to committees by the Chair of the SECC. Officers must be selected from the participants described in Articles III and IV The SECC Chair shall be elected by the members described in Articles III and IV No compensation shall be paid to any officer. An Officer may resign by submitting his or her resignation, in writing, to NDDES. Officers are subject to removal by a vote of the members of the SECC as provided in Section 7.1. The SECC Chair shall be the principle executive officer of the SECC and shall in general supervise and control the business and affairs of the SECC. He or she shall preside at all SECC meetings. He or she may sign any contract, or other instruments which the SECC has authorized to be executed. The SECC Chair, with the concurrence of SECC members, shall appoint a Recording Secretary who shall record a summary of all SECC meetings and distribute meeting summaries to SECC members via email.

SECC's administrative structure (for example, how decisions are made in the SECC):

The SECC shall have the authority to determine SECC policies. When a consensus of the SECC members cannot be reached, the SECC Chair shall make the final decision. Decisions will be by majority vote of the SECC members present, except for modifications of the Bylaws, which will require a two-thirds majority vote. Each member of the SECC as described in Section 4.1 shall have one vote. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the membership of the SECC shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business by the SECC at any meeting, whether in attendance in-person or by conference call. However, notwithstanding the presence or absence of a quorum at any time during an SECC meeting, the Chair, where attendance and/or participation is minimal, and with the concurrence of the SECC members present, may elect to defer decisions until the next scheduled SECC meeting.

2. Alert Origination

This section identifies the entities that are authorized to disseminate state and local emergency messages over the EAS within the state.

Alert Originators	Comments/Exceptions
National Weather Service Bismarck	Weather codes, back up for local, state messages
National Weather Service Grand Forks	Weather codes, back up for local, state messages
ND Billings County	Local COG ID 200399, All ND nonweather codes
ND Bottineau County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 201156, All ND nonweather codes
ND Bowman County	Local COG ID 200709, All ND nonweather codes
ND Burke County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 200244, All ND nonweather codes
ND Cavalier County	Local COG ID 200654, All ND nonweather codes
ND Central Dakota Communications Center (CenCom)	Local COG ID 200986, All ND nonweather codes
ND Dunn County Emergency Services	Local COG ID 201106, All ND nonweather codes
ND Foster County	Local COG ID 200778, All ND nonweather codes
ND Grand Forks County Public Safety Answering Point	Local COG ID 200687, All ND nonweather codes
ND Hettinger County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 200692, All ND nonweather codes
ND Lake Region Law Enforcement Center	Local COG ID 200361, All ND nonweather codes
ND LaMoure County	Local COG ID 201041, All ND nonweather codes
ND Logan County	Local COG ID 201853, All ND nonweather codes
ND McHenry County Emergency Services	Local COG ID 201467, All ND nonweather codes
ND McKenzie County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 200775, All ND nonweather codes
ND McLean County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 200831, All ND nonweather codes
ND Mercer-Oliver Emergency Management	Local COG ID 200736, All ND nonweather codes
ND MHA Nation	Tribal COG ID 202098, All ND nonweather codes
ND Morton County	Local COG ID 200688, All ND nonweather codes
ND Mountrail County Disaster Emergency Services & Sheriff's Office	Local COG ID 200697, All ND nonweather codes

ND North Dakota Department of Emergency Services, Division of Homeland Security	State COG ID 200447, All ND nonweather codes
ND Pembina County 911 PSAP	Local COG ID 200993, All ND nonweather codes
ND Pierce County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 202246, All ND nonweather codes
ND Red River Regional Dispatch Center (RRRDC)	Local COG ID 200485, All ND nonweather codes
ND Richland County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 200789, All ND nonweather codes
ND Rolette County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 201466, All ND nonweather codes
ND Stark County Emergency Services	Local COG ID 200254, All ND nonweather codes
ND Steele County	Local COG ID 201507, All ND nonweather codes
ND Towner County	Local COG ID 202050, All ND nonweather codes
ND Traill/Steele pSAP	Local COG ID 201555, All ND nonweather codes
ND Ward County Emergency Management	Local COG ID 201037, All ND nonweather codes
ND Williams County Williston Emergency Management	Local COG ID 201086, All ND nonweather codes
Stutsman County Emergency Management/911	Local COG ID 202393, All ND nonweather codes

3. Event Codes

This section identifies the event codes used by alert originators in the state to distribute EAS messages over the air through key EAS sources (e.g., National Primary stations, Local Primary stations, State Relay stations, and State Primary stations), and/or through FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).

Attachments: 2026 EAS RMT Schedule (1).pdf,IPAWS Architecture Diagram.pdf,National Activation Pathway and State Relay Network Chart.pdf,ND_EAS_LP1_Map.pdf,North Dakota - SECC Multilingual EAS summary filing.pdf,SECC Bylaws 20211025.pdf

Event Code Name	Event Code Explanation
Administrative Message - ADR	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Blizzard Warning - BZW	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Blue Alert - BLU	Non Weather Event - State Only
Child Abduction Emergency - CAE	Non Weather Event - State Only
Civil Danger Warning - CDW	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Civil Emergency Message - CEM	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Dust Storm Warning - DSW	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Earthquake Warning - EQW	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Evacuation Immediate - EVI	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Extreme Wind Warning - EWW	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Fire Warning - FRW	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Flash Flood Statement - FFS	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Flash Flood Warning - FFW	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Flash Flood Watch - FFA	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Flood Statement - FLS	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Flood Warning - FLW	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Flood Watch - FLA	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Hazardous Materials Warning - HMW	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
High Wind Warning - HWW	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only

High Wind Watch - HWA	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Law Enforcement Warning - LEW	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Local Area Emergency - LAE	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
National Emergency Message - EAN	National message only
National Information Center - NIC	National code
National Periodic Test - NPT	National code
Radiological Hazard Warning - RHW	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Required Monthly Test - RMT	Test Codes
Required Weekly Test - RWT	Test Codes
Severe Thunderstorm Warning - SVR	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Severe Thunderstorm Watch - SVA	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Severe Weather Statement - SWS	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Shelter in Place Warning - SPW	Non Weather Event - State and Locals
Special Weather Statement - SPS	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Tornado Warning - TOR	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Tornado Watch - TOA	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Winter Storm Warning - WSW	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only
Winter Storm Watch - WSA	Weather Related Event- NOAA NWS Only

4. Operational Areas

This section identifies the geographic areas within which monitoring sources are assigned. Operational Areas can be assigned by County, ZIP Code, FIPS Code, and "Other." Maps may also be included as attachments to the State EAS Plan to provide a visual depiction of the operational areas. The alert sources within each operational area are identified in the sections further below.

Operational Area Name	Operational Area Location	Selected Area	Comments
Bismarck Operational Area		Emmons,Burleigh,Grant,Kidder,Mercer,Morton,Oliver,Sheridan,Sioux,Wells	
Devils Lake Operational Area		Benson,Cavalier,Eddy,Ramsey,Towner	
Dickinson Operational Area		Adams,Billings,Bowman,Dunn,Golden Valley,Hettinger,Slope,Stark	
Fargo Operational Area		Cass,Ransom,Richland,Sargent,Steele,Traill	
Grand Forks Operational Area		Grand Forks,Griggs,Pembina,Walsh,Nelson	
Jamestown/Valley City Operational Area		Barnes,Dickey,Foster,La Moure,Logan,McIntosh,Stutsman	
Minot Operational Area		Bottineau,Burke,McHenry,McLean,Mountrail,Pierce,Renville,Rolette,Ward	
Williston Operational Area		Divide,McKenzie,Williams	

5. Monitoring Assignments: SRNs and PEPs

This section identifies the Primary Entry Point (PEP) stations used as sources for the Presidential alert, and describes the State Relay Network (SRN).

PEPs

The PEP or "Primary Entry Point" sources are those that sit at the top of the monitoring hierarchy and deliver the EAN alert (or "National Emergency Message" - formerly called the "Emergency Action Notification") to National Primary, Local Primary, and State Relay stations, which regenerate the alert for the benefit of downstream Participating National EAS Participants monitoring their broadcasts. PEP sources are composed of radio stations and satellite networks (specifically, SiriusXM, NPR Squawk channel, or Premiere Network) contracted by FEMA to serve in this capacity. (In addition to being listed in this section, these entities also should be included in the "additional sources" column of the Presidential alert monitoring assignment tables to show which National Primary, Local Primary, and State Relay stations are monitoring them.)

SRNs

A "State Relay Network" or SRN is a specific network that distributes EAS messages throughout the states in which they are deployed. An SRN may consist of a relay-chain of broadcast stations, dedicated wireline/fiber facilities, wireless point-to-point or wide area networks, satellite links, internet delivery, or any combination of those facilities or other communications facilities. Not all states use SRNs to distribute EAS alerts. SRNs used as monitoring sources for EAN distribution should be described here, along with the alert sources the SRN monitors and transmits. (The SRN name should be listed in the "additional sources" column of the Presidential alert monitoring assignment tables for National Primary, Local Primary, State Relay and State Primary stations that monitor the SRN.)

SRN Name	All EAN	All State and Local Alert Sources

6. Monitoring Assignments: Presidential Alert

This section lists all monitoring assignments for National Emergency Message (EAN) alerts in the state. Monitoring assignments can be listed using one of the following two methods: (1) monitoring sources (such as National Primary and Local Primary stations) can be designated on an operational area basis, where they serve as alert sources for Participating National stations to monitor for the EAN; or (2) two (or more) monitoring sources can be assigned individually to each EAS Participant in the state. In either case, the monitoring assignments shown should identify any satellite-based communications resources (e.g., Sirius XM, NPR Squawk channel, and Premiere Network) that are used as alternative monitoring assignments and present a reliable source of EAS messages, all broadcast and satellite Primary Entry Point (PEP) EAN sources, and any State Relay Networks (SRNs) used in the distribution of the EAN in the state.

6.1 Monitoring Assignments by Operational Area Table 1: Standard Monitoring Assignments for National Primaries, Local Primaries and State Relays

This table lists National Primary, Local Primary, State Relay and State Primary stations in each operational area along with the EAN sources they monitor. The purpose of this table is to enable the SECC and FCC to trace EAN distribution from the PEP sources to the Local Primary and other stations that serve as monitored sources within each operational area.

#	Operational Area	EAS Participant Type	EAS Participant Call Sign	EAS Participant Facility ID	EAS Designation	First Alerting Source	Second Alerting Source	Additional Sources	Additional Notes
1	Bismarck Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KFYR	41426	NP	See Additional Sources	See Additional Sources	National Communications System, NOAA, IPAWS feed; Sirius XM, also monitoring KSSS-FM, and Premiere EAS channel	
2	Bismarck Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KSSS	2210	LP-2	KFYR	See Additional Sources	Sirius XM, Premiere Network Satellite, NOAA, IPAWS	
3	Devils Lake Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KZZY	17358	LP-2	KDLR	See Additional Sources	NOAA, IPAWS; Sirius XM	
4	Devils Lake Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KDLR	15272	LP-1	KFYR	See Additional Sources	NOAA, IPAWS feed, Sirius XM	
5	Dickinson Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KLTC	71870	LP-1	KFYR	See Additional Sources	NOAA, IPAWS feed; Sirius XM, also monitoring Premiere Satellite EAS channel	
6	Dickinson Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KCAD	57740	LP-2	KLTC	KFYR	Sirius XM, Premiere satellite, IPAWS, NOAA	
7	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KPFX	47310	LP-2	KFGO	See Additional Sources	NPR Squawk via KCCD (located in Minnesota), KCCM (located in Minnesota) , NOAA, IPAWS	
8	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KFGO	34421	LP-1	KQDJ	See Additional Sources	NOAA, IPAWS feed; Sirius XM	

9	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KFGO-FM	88502	LP-3	KQDJ	See Additional Sources	Sirius XM EAS channel	KFGO- FM is the sister station and is simulcasts the content of KFGO they share a studio and EAS device.
10	Grand Forks Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KNOX	54592	LP-1	KFGO	See Additional Sources	NOAA, IPAWS feed; Sirius XM	
11	Grand Forks Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KQHT	9657	LP-2	KNOX	KFYR	Sirius XM, NPR squawk via KQMN (located in Minnesota), KNTN (located in Minnesota), NOAA, IPAWS	
12	Jamestown/Valley City Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KQDJ	68626	LP-1	KFYR	KFGO	NOAA, IPAWS feed; Sirius XM	
13	Jamestown/Valley City Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KYNU	68627	LP-2	KFYR	KFGO	NOAA, IPAWS feed	
14	Minot Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KZPR	9675	LP-2	KCJB	KFYR	Sirius XM, IPAWS, NOAA	
15	Minot Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KCJB	55681	LP-1	KFYR	See Additional Sources	NOAA, IPAWS feed; Sirius XM	
16	Williston Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KYYZ	10510	LP-2	KEYZ	KFYR	IPAWS, NOAA	
17	Williston Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KEYZ	10511	LP-1	KFYR	See Additional Sources	NOAA, IPAWS feed; Sirius XM	

Table 2: Standard Monitoring Assignment for Participating Nationals Listed by Operational Area

This table lists each National Primary, Local Primary, State Relay and sometimes State Primary station in each operational area that may be monitored by Participating National stations in such area. This table reflects the same National Primary, Local Primary, State Relay and sometimes State Primary stations listed in Table 1, but without listing the EAN sources they monitor.

#	Operational Area	First Alerting Source	Second Alerting Source	Alternate Alerting Source 1	Alternate Alerting Source 2	Alternate Alerting Source 3	Additional Sources	Additional Notes
1	Bismarck Operational Area	KFYR	KSSS	See Additional Sources			NOAA, IPAWS feed	
2	Devils Lake Operational Area	KDLR	KZZY				NOAA, IPAWS feed	
3	Dickinson Operational Area	KLTC	KCAD				NOAA, IPAWS feed	
4	Fargo Operational Area	KFGO	KPFX				NOAA, IPAWS, NPR squawk via Minnesota Public Radio, KFGO-FM	All EAS Participants in the Fargo Operational Area must monitor KPFX and may monitor KFGO or KFGO-FM – whichever they receive best.
5	Grand Forks Operational Area	KNOX	KQHT				NOAA, IPAWS	
6	Jamestown/Valley City Operational Area	KQDJ	KYNU				NOAA, IPAWS feed	
7	Minot Operational Area	KCJB	KZPR				NOAA, IPAWS feed	
8	Williston Operational Area	KEYZ	KYYZ				NOAA, IPAWS feed	

Table 3: Standard Monitoring Assignment for Deviations.
This table lists individual monitoring assignments developed for Participating National stations that are unable (due, for example, to RF interference) to monitor at least two of the EAN sources listed for their operational area in Table 2: Standard Monitoring Assignments for Participating Nationals Listed by Operational Area.

#	Operational Area	EAS Participant Type	EAS Participant Call Sign	EAS Participant Facility ID	EAS Designation	First Alerting Source	Second Alerting Source	Additional Sources	Additional Notes
1	Bismarck Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KHND	53309	PN	KFGO	KSJB	IPAWS feed, NOAA	
2	Bismarck Operational Area	Television Broadcaster	KXMB-TV	55686	PN	KFYR	See Additional Sources	Sirius XM, NOAA, IPAWS	
3	Bismarck Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KXRP	90269	PN	KNDR	KBMR	NOAA, IPAWS feed	
4	Bismarck Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KFYR	KBYZ	IPAWS	Midco Cable Bismarck Headend CUID 0006
5	Bismarck Operational Area	Television Broadcaster	KBME-TV	53324	PN	KFGO	KCND	NOAA	
6	Bismarck Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KFYR	KYYY	IPAWS	Midco Cable Beulah Headend CUID ND0049
7	Devils Lake Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KAOC	56712	PN	KDVL	KZZY	Premiere satellite, NOAA, IPAWS feed	
8	Devils Lake Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KNDK	35211	PN	KDVL	KZZY	Premiere satellite, NOAA, IPAWS feed	
9	Devils Lake Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KYTZ	49019	PN	KDVL	KZZY	Premiere satellite, NOAA, IPAWS feed	

10	Devils Lake Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KLME	35212	PN	KDVL	KZZY	Premiere satellite, NOAA, IPAWS	
11	Devils Lake Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KDVL	15271	PN	KFYR	See Additional Sources	Sirius XM, NOAA, IPAWS feed	
12	Dickinson Operational Area	Television Broadcaster	KDSE	53329	PN	KFGO	KCND	NOAA, IPAWS feed	
13	Dickinson Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KFYR	KCAD	NOAA, IPAWS	Midco Cable Dickinson Headend CUID ND0365
14	Dickinson Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KFYR	KCAD	NOAA, IPAWS	Midco Cable Bowman Headend CUID ND0149
15	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KQWB	87146	PN	KFGO	See Additional Sources	Minnesota Public Radio (KCCD, KCCM), NOAA, IPAWS	
16	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KQWB	87146	PN	KFGO	See Additional Sources	Minnesota Public Radio (KCCD< KCCM), NOAA, IPAWS	
17	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	WDAY	22126	PN	KFGO	See Additional Sources	KCCM-FM (Minnesota), IPAWS, NOAA	
18	Fargo Operational Area	Television Broadcaster	KRDK-TV	49134	PN	KFGO	KDSU	NOAA, IPAWS	
19	Fargo Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KFGO	KEGK	NOAA, IPAWS	Midco Cable Wahpeton Headend CUID ND0007
20	Fargo Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KFGO	KDSU	NOAA, IPAWS	Midco Cable West Fargo Headend CUID ND0299

21	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KQLX	60189	PN	KFGO	See Additional Sources	Minnesota Public Radio, IPAWS, NOAA	
22	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KEGK	25533	PN	KFGO	See Additional Sources	Minnesota Public Radio (KCCD, KCCM), IPAWS, NOAA	
23	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KQLX-FM	60188	PN	KFGO	See Additional Sources	Minnesota Public Radio, IPAWS, NOAA	
24	Fargo Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KPFX	47310	PN	KFGO	See Additional Sources	Minnesota Public Radio (KCCD, KCCM), NOAA, IPAWS	KPFX can not reliably monitor KFYR directly. There are no iHeart properties in Fargo, station wishes to continue to monitor a MN source as they have stations in both states.
25	Grand Forks Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KFGO	KSJB	NOAA, IPAWS	Midco Cable Hannaford Headend CUID ND0222
26	Grand Forks Operational Area	Television Broadcaster	KGFE	53320	PN	KFGO	KKXL	NOAA, IPAWS feed	Crookston, MN
27	Grand Forks Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KAUJ	34474	PN	KNOX	KFJM	Premiere satellite, NOAA, IPAWS	
28	Grand Forks Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KXPO	34475	PN	KNOX	KFJM	Premiere satellite, IPAWS, NOAA	
29	Grand Forks Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KNOX	See Additional Sources	Minnesota Public Radio, IPAWS, NOAA	
30	Minot Operational Area	Cable System		NA	PN	KCJB	KYYX	IPAWS, NOAA	
31	Minot Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KZZJ	57928	PN	KCJB	KMPR	NOAA, IPAWS feed	

32	Minot Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KNDM	82615	PN	KCJB	KNDL	NOAA, IPAWS
33	Minot Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KMHA	22806	PN	KFYR	KRRZ	NOAA, IPAWS feed
34	Minot Operational Area	Television Broadcaster	KSRE	53313	PN	KFGO	KCND	NOAA, IPAWS feed
35	Minot Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KMPR	53319	PN	KFYR	KRRZ	NOAA, IPAWS feed
36	Williston Operational Area	Radio Broadcaster	KTGO	67183	PN	KZTW	See Additional Sources	Sirius XM, NOAA, IPAWS feed
37	Williston Operational Area	Television Broadcaster	KWSE	53318	PN	KFGO	KCND	NOAA, IPAWS feed

6.2 Monitoring Assignments by EAS Participant

This table lists the individual monitoring assignments for each EAS Participant in the state on a station-by-station basis.

#	Operational Area	EAS Participant Type	EAS Participant Call Sign	EAS Participant Facility ID	EAS Designation	First Alerting Source	Second Alerting Source	Additional Sources	Additional Notes

7. Monitoring Assignments: State and Local Alerts

This section lists the sources monitored for State and/or Local alerts, if different from the alert sources listed in the Monitoring Assignments: Presidential Alert section.

Do your jurisdiction's monitoring assignments for state and local alerts differ from your jurisdiction's monitoring assignments for EAN alerts?

false

8. Alerting Procedures

Procedures by which state and local officials, the National Weather Service, and EAS Participants use the EAS to transmit information to the public during an emergency:

3.1 IPAWS Operation through Broadcast Networks 3.1.1 EAS Activations and Message Relay. In North Dakota, national and state activations have the capability to operate on the daisy-chain concept with a primary station initializing the broadcast, which in turn is received by monitoring stations for immediate public broadcast and relayed to additional outlying broadcast stations enabling widespread broadcast of emergency warnings and alerts to the public. Likewise, local activations initialized by Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) for broadcast to monitoring local commercial and public broadcast stations will be broadcast to the public in the local impacted area. Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) is the warning protocol used by the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). (FCC 47 CFR Part 11) Effective June 30, 2012, all EAS participants must monitor the IPAWS FEMA CAP aggregator. This will initially be accomplished though Internet Protocol (IP) connection of an approved Open Platform for Emergency Networks (OPEN) CAP-capable EAS device, programming these devices to allow the device to poll the IPAWS aggregator. This change means that all warning centers authorized by NDDES and FEMA can issue warnings that will reach the public not only through broadcast, cable and certain satellite program content providers, but also through other warning systems such as Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA), Non-Weather Emergency Messages (NWEM), Reverse 911, and a wide variety of social communications media. 3.1.2 Monitoring Requirements. All EAS broadcast participants in North Dakota must have the capability to monitor three potential sources of EAS activation. Monitoring assignments are specified in the State Alert and Warning Plan and are determined according to FCC EAS monitoring priorities with input from ND broadcasters. If the required EAS sources cannot be received, alternate arrangements or a waiver may be obtained by written request to the FCC. In an emergency, a waiver may be issued by the FCC over the telephone with a follow-up letter to confirm temporary or permanent reassignment. (e-CFR Title 47, Part 11, Section 11.52, d-1) (Broadcaster EAS Monitoring Assignments and Designations – Appendix 5) 3.1.3 Equipment Readiness. EAS participants are required to test their ability to receive and distribute EAS messages and to keep records of all tests. EAS participants are responsible for ensuring that encoders, decoders, and signal generating equipment used as part of the EAS are installed so monitoring and transmitting functions are available during times the station is in operation. In addition, EAS participants must determine the cause of any failure to receive the required tests or activations specified in Section 11.61(a)(1) and (a)(2) and indicate in the station's EAS log why the tests were not received. These logs must be retained for two years at the EAS participant's headquarters and must be made available for public inspection upon reasonable request. In the event the EAS equipment becomes defective, a broadcast station may operate without the equipment pending its repair or replacement for a period not to exceed 60 days. If repair or replacement of defective equipment is not completed within 60 days, participants must submit an informal request for additional time to their assigned FCC field office. The request must include an explanation of what steps have been taken to repair the equipment. (e-CFR Title 47, Part 11, Section 11.35(b) & (c)). Entries must be made in the participant's logs showing the date and time the equipment was removed and restored to service. 3.2 National Level Activation: The authority to activate the national-level EAS rests solely with the President of the United States. The following sequence activates the national-level EAS. Presidential Decision: A Presidential Decision to activate the EAS is made, and then passed to the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) for implementation. The WHCA Contacts FEMA: Using either telephone or radio means, the WHCA contacts the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with EAS implementation instructions. FEMA Relays the Order: FEMA, using a network, relays the Emergency Action Notice (EAN) order information to the communications industry. Communications Entities: FEMA transmits the EAN to the National Primary (NP) broadcast stations using the EAS system. In North Dakota, the National Primary station is KFYR-AM 550 radio. Relay: The EAN is relayed from the NP station to the SP and statewide LP-1 stations, cable and satellite broadcast systems. Federal Termination: At the conclusion of an incident when the national-level EAS is no longer needed, a termination order is issued. At the conclusion of the EAS program, the WHCA Trip Officer issues a termination order over the program circuitry. FEMA then transmits an Emergency Action Termination (EAT) message. The termination order is then relayed along the EAS network to all EAS participants. 3.3 State Level Activation: In North Dakota, state activations of the EAS rest with the Governor or the Governor's authorized representatives or to the State Primary (SP). SP sources include the Governor's Office, NDDES or the NWS serving as an alternate to NDDES. The primary course of action for State officials requesting activation of a statewide IPAWS alert or warning requires contact with the NDDES-HLS Duty Officer who will authorize the request with the North Dakota Division of Homeland Security (NDHLS) Director or authorized representative. The ND Department of Emergency Services (NDDES) has primary responsibility for issuing statewide IPAWS public alerts (AMBER, Blue, and Silver) upon the request of state law enforcement. The following sequence activates the state-level EAS. State Government Decision: The Governor or authorized representative makes the decision to activate the EAS which is then passed to NDDES in the SEOC. State EAS Verification Process: Upon request by authorized officials, NDDES staff will: o Verify the source of the request. o Ensure the request meets criteria to mitigate threats to public safety or substantial property loss. o Ensure the broadcast provides immediate public information to communicate time critical actions necessary to mitigate impacts from an imminent emergency event. o Determine the area of broadcast activation. o Provide EAS activation as an integral part of state or local warning plans. State EAS Activation: The state EAS equipment is activated through Everbridge, which broadcasts an emergency alert message across the IPAWS system. The Bismarck/Grand Forks National Weather Service (NWS) serve as alternate sources of state EAS activation with subsequent alert or warning broadcast across the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio system within North Dakota. The NWS serves as a backup notification sender in the event NDDES is unable to disseminate the message. Alternately authorized state officials may activate an EAS statewide alert or warning through the designated Primary Entry Point (PEP) commercial broadcast station (KFYR-AM 550 Radio) by contacting the KFYR-AM Hot Line at 701-258-4497. The Control Room will request a telephone number where the caller can be contacted for an immediate callback. The Control Room will call back on a specialized phone equipped to transmit a live broadcast message across EAS. State officials activating the EAS system through this method are requested to notify NDDES/HLS Director or authorized representative before activation. State EAS Relay: State EAS activation is broadcast over IPAWS to monitoring State Relay (SR) stations comprised of commercial broadcast stations throughout the state who further relay the EAS message to LP-1 and LP-2 stations. State EAS Termination: Cancellation

notices for warnings and Public Alerts are not disseminated through EAS. The system is only used to broadcast activation of warnings and alerts. However, programming of warnings and alerts into the EAS equipment does require setting a time period of a warning or alert. 3.4 Local Level Activation: Authorized local officials will initiate local EAS activation utilizing the alerting authorities designated software provider. An alternate source of local activation is through the local LP-1 commercial broadcast station or through the NWS with proper verification. Local Authorization: Authorized local officials make the decision to activate the EAS to warn area populations or provide emergency public information communicating time critical actions necessary to mitigate impacts from an imminent emergency event. Local EAS Activation: Emergencies and disasters occur at the local level and timing is critical when disseminating alert and warning information to the public. Local/Tribal jurisdictions have the primary responsibility for alerting and warning populations at risk from threats or occurrences of non-weather-related emergency situations and are responsible for investing in and developing the capability to disseminate timely and accurate warning/notifications to at risk populations. Local/Tribal jurisdictions have the option of signing onto the NDDES's existing Everbridge contract for Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS) and/or Reverse 9-1-1 notification services or choosing a different vendor. Alternately, local officials with or without IPAWS authorization may contact the National Weather Service (NWS) directly to request a non-weather activation of EAS/WEA emergency messages on behalf of the requesting jurisdiction. NDDES should not be considered as a backup alert sender. Activation of the EAS for local emergencies will be accomplished through the designated software provider initiated by the local alerting authority and broadcast to area commercial broadcast stations, allowing the stations to re-broadcast at station management's discretion. Alternately, authorized local officials may contact the NWS for subsequent NWS broadcast of non-weather-related emergency information across the NOAA Weather Radio system in the impacted area. NDDES strongly recommends local/tribal jurisdictions develop emergency alert activation plans and train accordingly for dissemination of their own IPAWS (EAS and WEA) and reverse 911 notifications. NDDES can be considered a resource for technical assistance in planning and training efforts. Local EAS Termination: Cancellation notices for warnings and alerts are not disseminated through EAS. The system is only used to broadcast activation of warnings and alerts. However, programming of warnings and alerts into the EAS equipment does require setting an activation time period for a warning or alert. 3.5 NWS EAS Activation The NWS has primary responsibility for issuing weather-related watches, warnings and advisories authorized by the NWS Meteorologist-in-Charge, who will activate NWS/EAS systems using established NWS procedures. NWS warnings broadcast over the EAS will be monitored by all NP, SP, SRN, LRN, SR and LP-1 stations. NWS will notify the SP of weather warning activations via the National Warning System (NAWAS) hotline or, alternately, by telephone or SEOC hotline. NWS severe weather warnings broadcast over the EAS and received by monitoring SR, LP-1 and LP-2 stations should be retransmitted without modification. NWS severe weather watches are not broadcast over the EAS. NOAA Weather Service Coverage Map, NOAA Weather Service Station Listing, and NOAA Weather Service County Coverage Listing can be found in the reference section.

Procedures and schedule for conducting special EAS tests and Required Monthly Tests. Procedures below may also describe the procedures used to conduct live code tests and Required Weekly Tests:

3.6 Testing 3.6.1 Monthly Proficiency Testing Each enabled alerting authority operating under an IPAWS agreement must demonstrate their ability to compose and send a message through the IPAWS-OPEN system at regular intervals. Such demonstration must be performed monthly through generation of a successful message sent through the IPAWS-OPEN Training and Demonstration environment (IPAWS Lab Cloud). To verify alert receipt at the IPAWS TSSF, an alerting authority can use the IPAWS Message Viewer by entering the following URL in their Edge, Firefox or Chrome browser: https://messageviewer.demo.apps.fema.gov/ALERT_SERVICES/postedmessages.php?COGID=30xxxx (where 30xxxx is the user's Demo COG ID) 3.6.2 Live Testing The following test codes are defined for Live IPAWS dissemination: The Required Weekly Test (RWT) message is logged by TV and radio stations for EAS and does not interrupt broadcasting. RWT will not be carried over NOAA Weather Radio or cellphones for WEA. A RWT is generated by the State Emergency Operations Center weekly. The Required Monthly Test (RMT) message will interrupt TV and radio broadcasting for EAS but will not be carried over NOAA Weather Radio or cellphones for WEA. Upon reception of an RMT, commercial radio and television stations have 60 minutes to re-transmit the alert. The RMT is scheduled for the first Wednesday of each month and performed by North Dakota State Radio, Primary entry Point station, and LP-1 stations on a rotating basis. The Required Monthly Test schedule is distributed in the fall to participants through the North Dakota Broadcasters Association List Serve. The practice/demonstration message (DMO) is carried over NOAA Weather Radio, and in some cases a DMO will interrupt TV and radio broadcasting for EAS (because broadcasters also monitor NOAA Weather Radio). DMO will not be carried over cellphones for WEA. (DMO is the three-letter code signifying a practice/demonstration message). 3.6.3 Exercises/additional testing The state and/or local jurisdictions may find it necessary to conduct IPAWS-only exercises to test the connectivity of the network. Even though these exercises may involve a small portion of the response community, they should be included in the state regionally defined Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) calendars. If an IPAWS component is to be part of a larger exercise, then it does not need to be included on a TEPW calendar. Additionally, COGs can coordinate on-site, virtual, and/or independent testing with The IPAWS Technical Support Services Facility (TSSF) (formerly known as the IPAWS Lab) The TSSF provides Public Safety officials with a controlled IPAWS testing environment where alert and warning technologies can be exercised to assess capabilities and effectiveness with IPAWS. The closed IPAWS environment is capable of demonstrating alert dissemination to all IPAWS pathways including EAS, WEA, Non-Weather Emergency Messages (NWEM), the IPAWS All-Hazards Information Feed, and Collaborative Operating Groups (COG). The primary purpose for testing within the TSSF environment is for public safety officials to gain confidence using IPAWS in a safe/closed environment, ensuring that if an alerting authority needs to send an actual alert to the public, they will be able to do so quickly and effectively. Additional purposes include functional assessment, alert dissemination validation, training, procedural and process evaluation, and the establishment of functional requirements.

Brief description of how Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)-formatted messages are aggregated and distributed to EAS Participants within the state, including any monitoring requirements associated with such distribution. Attachments of relevant Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) documentation, vendor documentation, or other documentation may also be included:

North Dakota EAS messages are originated by authorities using CAP compliant software and sent to the IPAWS OPEN aggregator for distribution to EAS participants as shown in the IPAWS Architecture diagram. (Attached)

9. Multilingual Alerting Information

Summary of any actions taken by EAS Participants (acting individually, in conjunction with other EAS Participants in the geographic area, and/or in consultation with state and local emergency authorities) to make EAS alert content available in languages other than English to non-English speaking audience(s) (may refer to attached summary).

According to the US Census Bureau 2016-2020 American Community survey only six percent of North Dakota Residents speak a language other than English at home and less than two percent reported they did not speak English "very well." As a result, the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services, and the National Weather Service, do not issue alerts in languages other than English.

Summary of any future actions planned by EAS Participants, in consultation with state and local emergency authorities, to provide EAS alert content available in languages other than English to their non-English speaking audience(s), along with an explanation for EAS Participants' decisions to plan or not plan such actions (may refer to attached summary).

The North Dakota State Emergency Committee surveyed EAS participants in North Dakota during the fall of 2017 to determine whether any were airing EAS alerts in languages other than English. No participants reported carrying foreign-language alerts, nor do any have plans to do so.

Summary of any other information that EAS Participants provided, including state-specific demographics on languages other than English spoken within the state, and identification of resources used or necessary to originate current or proposed multilingual EAS alert content (may refer to attached summary).

According to the US Census Bureau 2016-2020 American Community survey only six percent of North Dakota Residents speak a language other than English at home and less than two percent reported they did not speak English "very well." As a result, the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services, and the National Weather Service, do not issue alerts in languages other than English.

10. Local Area Plans

Local Area Plans contain procedures for local officials and the National Weather Service to transmit emergency information to the public during an emergency using EAS, and are administered by Local Emergency Communications Committees (LECCs). This section lists Local Area Plans associated with this State EAS Plan.

Does your jurisdiction wish to include information from one or more Local Emergency Communication Committees (LECCs) in its EAS Plan?

false