

**APPENDIX C - Non-Weather Related Emergency Message Description Guidelines**

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1. Introduction. This section provides descriptive guidelines used for the 17 non-weather related emergency events. These guidelines are adapted from documentation provided by a National Weather Service (NWS) working group and the Houston (TX) Local Emergency Communications Committee.
2. Background. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on February 22, 2002, adopted a Report and Order (FCC-02-64) giving local and state Emergency Alert System (EAS) committees the option of utilizing new event codes for non-weather related events. (The FCC Report and Order can be downloaded from the FCC's Electronic Document Management System (EDOCS) at: [http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs\\_public/](http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/).)

The NWS adopted the EAS non-weather event codes as NWS Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) Identifier product category codes for use in non-weather emergency text products (WMO heading WOUSii/WOAKii/WOHWii/WOMWii) to align the audio broadcast codes and text message identifiers to improve message dissemination.

3. Message Description Guidance. Most of the new event codes are self-explanatory. The NWS provides the guidance that follows in this appendix, until specific recommendations are provided by a group authorized by appropriate government agencies. Local and State Emergency Communication Committees (LECC's/SECC's) are encouraged to follow these guidelines to provide nationally consistent use of these codes across state borders. Use of specific, unambiguous code is preferred.

LECC's and SECC's can best determine which officials are authorized to request specific non-weather emergency messages and event codes. Such authority will vary by local ordinance, state law, and/or federal regulation, as will the agency names and titles of authorized officials. For example, in the State of Texas, only the governor of the state, mayor of an incorporated city, or county judge of an unincorporated area are authorized to recommend evacuation. However, in Texas any evacuation is voluntary, not mandatory or required, as may be true in other states.

A warning or watch is normally issued only once to provide initial notification (alert) of the event. A new warning or watch should be issued if the hazard or recommended public protective action(s) has expanded into another county or geographic zone, or if the valid time has been extended. All other updates or cancellations of the event should be sent as a non-emergency Administrative Message (ADR) or by other means (e.g., telephone, fax, e-mail, or media briefings) to local news media outlets.

4. Non-Weather Related Emergency Messages. This section provides the NWS recommended definitions of non-weather related events that are currently relayed by the NWS in text products and on NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) broadcasts which are available to LECC's and SECC's.

- 4.1 Administrative Message (ADR). A non-emergency message that provides updated information about an event in progress, an event that has expired or concluded early, pre-event preparation or mitigation activities, post-event recovery operations, or other administrative matters pertaining to the Emergency Alert System.
- 4.2 Avalanche Watch (AVA). A message issued by authorized officials when conditions are forecast to become favorable for natural or human-triggered avalanches that could affect roadways, structures, or backcountry activities.
- 4.3 Avalanche Warning (AVW). A warning of current or imminent avalanche activity when avalanche danger is considered high or extreme. Authorized officials may recommend or order protective actions according to state law or local ordinance when natural or human-triggered avalanches are likely to affect roadways, structures, or backcountry activities.
- 4.4 Child Abduction Emergency (CAE). An emergency message, based on established criteria, about a missing child believed to be abducted. A local or state law enforcement agency investigating the abduction will describe the missing child, provide a description of the suspect or vehicle, and ask the public to notify the requesting agency if they have any information on the whereabouts of the child or suspect.
- 4.5 Civil Danger Warning (CDW). A warning of an event that presents a danger to a significant civilian population. The CDW, which usually warns of a specific hazard and gives specific protective action, has a higher priority than the Local Area Emergency (LAE). Examples include contaminated water supply and imminent or in-progress military or terrorist attack. Public protective actions could include evacuation, shelter in place, or other actions (such as boiling contaminated water or seeking medical treatment).
- 4.6 Civil Emergency Message (CEM). An emergency message regarding an in-progress or imminent significant threat(s) to public safety and/or property. The CEM is a higher priority message than the Local Area Emergency (LAE), but the hazard is less specific than the Civil Danger Warning (CDW). For example, the CEM could be used to describe a change in the Homeland Security Alert System level in response to a terrorist threat.
- 4.7 Earthquake Warning (EQW). A warning of current or imminent earthquake activity. Authorized officials may recommend or order protective actions according to state law or local ordinance.
- 4.8 Evacuation Immediate (EVI). A warning where immediate evacuation is recommended or ordered according to state law or local ordinance. As an example, authorized officials may recommend the evacuation of affected areas due to an approaching tropical cyclone. In the event a flammable or explosive gas is released, authorized officials may recommend evacuation of designated areas where casualties or property damage from a vapor cloud explosion or fire may occur.

4.9 Fire Warning (FRW). A warning of a spreading wildfire or structural fire that threatens a populated area. Evacuation of areas in the fire's path may be recommended by authorized officials according to state law or local ordinance.

4.10 Hazardous Materials Warning (HMW). A warning of the release of a non-radioactive hazardous material (such as a flammable gas, toxic chemical, or biological agent) that may recommend evacuation (for an explosion, fire or oil spill hazard) or shelter in place (for a toxic fume hazard).

4.11 Law Enforcement Warning (LEW). A warning of a bomb explosion, riot, or other criminal event (e.g. a jailbreak). An authorized law enforcement agency may blockade roads, waterways, or facilities, evacuate or deny access to affected areas, and arrest violators or suspicious persons.

4.12 Local Area Emergency (LAE). An emergency message that defines an event that by itself does not pose a significant threat to public safety and/or property. However, the event could escalate, contribute to other more serious events, or disrupt critical public safety services. Instructions, other than public protective actions, may be provided by authorized officials. Examples include: a disruption in water, electric or natural gas service, road closures due to excessive snowfall, or a potential terrorist threat where the public is asked to remain alert.

4.13 Network Message Notification (NMN). Not yet defined and not in the suite of products for relay by NWS.

4.14 911 Telephone Outage Emergency (TOE). An emergency message that defines a local or state 911 telephone network outage by geographic area or telephone exchange. Authorized officials may provide alternative phone numbers in which to reach 911 or dispatch personnel.

4.15 Nuclear Power Plant Warning (NUW). A warning of an event at a nuclear power plant classified such as a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency as classified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). A Site Area Emergency is confined to the plant site; no off-site impact is expected. Typically, a General Emergency is confined to an area less than a 10-mile radius around the plant. Authorized officials may recommend evacuation or medical treatment of exposed persons in nearby areas.

4.16 Radiological Hazard Warning (RHW). A warning of the loss, discovery, or release of a radiological hazard. Examples include: the theft of a radioactive isotope used for medical, seismic, or other purposes; the discovery of radioactive materials; a transportation (aircraft, truck or rail, etc.) accident which may involve nuclear weapons, nuclear fuel, or radioactive wastes. Authorized officials may recommend protective actions to be taken if a radioactive hazard is discovered.

4.17 Shelter in Place Warning (SPW). A warning of an event where the public is recommended to shelter in place (go inside, close doors and windows, turn off air conditioning or heating systems, and turn on the radio or TV for more information). An example is the release of hazardous materials where toxic fumes or radioactivity may affect designated areas.

4.18 Volcano Warning (VOW). A warning of current or imminent volcanic activity. Authorized officials may recommend or order protective actions according to state law or local ordinance.