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Subpart C—Organization

§ 11.41 Participation in EAS.

All EAS Participants specified in §11.11 are categorized as Participating National (PN) sources, and must have immediate access to an EAS Operating Handbook.

[77 FR 16704, Mar. 22, 2012]

§ 11.42 [Reserved]

§ 11.43 National level participation.

Entities that wish to voluntarily participate in the national level EAS may submit a written request to the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.

[71 FR 69038, Nov. 29, 2006]

§ 11.44 Alert repetition.

An alert originator may ''repeat'' an alert by releasing the alert anew—*i.e.*, re-originating the alert—at least one minute subsequent to the time the message was initially released by the originator, as reflected in the repeat alert's JJJHHMM header code. Because alerts take time to activate across the EAS alert distribution chain, alert originators should consider an interval between the original and re-originated alert that is long enough to account for this process. If the re-originated alert is intended to reflect a valid time period consistent with the original, the valid time period code (the +TTTT header code identified in §11.31(c)) set for the re-originated alert should be adjusted to account for the elapsed time between the original and re-originated alerts. Alert originators should be aware that repeating alerts routinely may cause alert fatigue among the public.

[86 FR 46791, Aug. 20, 2021]

§ 11.45 Prohibition of false or deceptive EAS transmissions.

(a) No person may transmit or cause to transmit the EAS codes or Attention Signal, or a recording or simulation thereof, in any circumstance other than in an actual National, State or Local Area emergency or authorized test of the EAS; or as specified in §§10.520(d), 11.46, and 11.61 of this chapter.

(b) No later than twenty-four (24) hours of an EAS Participant's discovery (*i.e.*, actual knowledge) that it has transmitted or otherwise sent a false alert to the public, the EAS Participant shall send an email to the Commission at the FCC Ops Center at *FCCOPS@fcc.gov*, informing the Commission of the event and of any details that the EAS Participant may have concerning the event.

(c) If the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency or a State, local, Tribal, or territorial government entity becomes aware of transmission of an EAS false alert to the public, they are encouraged to send an email to the Commission at the FCC Ops Center at *FCCOPS@fcc.gov*, informing the Commission of the event and of any details that they may have concerning the event.

[83 FR 39621, Aug. 10, 2018, as amended at 86 FR 46791, Aug. 20, 2021; 87 FR 34215, June 6, 2022]

§ 11.46 EAS public service announcements.

EAS Participants may use the EAS Attention Signal and a simulation of the EAS codes as provided by FEMA in EAS Public Service Announcements (PSAs) (including commercially-sponsored announcements, infomercials, or programs) provided by federal, state, and local government entities, or non-governmental organizations, to raise public awareness about emergency alerting. This usage is only permitted if the PSA is presented in a non-misleading and technically harmless manner, including with the explicit statement that the Attention Signal and EAS code simulation are being used in the context of a PSA for the purpose of educating the viewing or listening public about emergency alerting.

[83 FR 39621, Aug. 10, 2018]

§ 11.47 Optional use of other communications methods and systems.

(a) Analog and digital broadcast stations may additionally transmit EAS messages through other communications means. For example, on a voluntary basis, FM stations may use subcarriers to transmit the EAS codes including 57 kHz using the RBDS standard produced by the National Radio