

**Before the  
Federal Communications Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of	)	
	)	GN Docket No. 25-133
	)	
Delete, Delete, Delete	)	

**DIRECT FINAL RULE**

**Adopted: November 20, 2025**

**Released: November 24, 2025**

**Comment Date: 20 days after publication in the Federal Register**

By the Commission: Chairman Carr issuing a statement; Commissioner Gomez concurring in part, dissenting in part and issuing a separate statement.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. This *Direct Final Rule* continues our efforts to modernize our regulatory framework by rescinding facially obsolete public safety and homeland security rules and requirements in parts 0, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 90 of our rules. In this proceeding,<sup>1</sup> we have undertaken a sweeping review eventually aimed at eliminating outdated rules, reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens, accelerating infrastructure deployment, promoting network modernization, and spurring innovation. Our objective is to streamline, simplify, and smartly deregulate across multiple fronts simultaneously to better serve the public and support technological progress.

2. In initiating this proceeding, we generally sought to identify rules that are outdated, obsolete, unlawful, anticompetitive, or otherwise no longer in the public interest. In today's item, we specifically focus on the repeal of certain public safety and homeland security rules in various parts for which prior notice and comment are unnecessary, but for which we elect to provide an opportunity for input on that assessment. Absent any significant adverse comments in response to this *Direct Final Rule*, these rules will be repealed.

**II. DISCUSSION**

3. *Good Cause to Forgo Notice and Comment.* Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public comment "are impracticable,

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<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., *In Re: Delete, Delete, Delete*, GN Docket No. 25-133, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 1601 (OMR 2025); *Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau Seeks Comment on Termination of Certain Proceedings as Dormant*, CG Docket No. 25-165, Public Notice, 40 FCC Rcd 2893 (CGB 2025); see also *In re: Delete, Delete, Delete*, GN Docket No. 25-133, Direct Final Rule, FCC 25-40, at 2, para. 4 (July 28, 2025) (repealing 11 rules that govern obsolete technology, outdated marketplace conditions, expired deadlines, or repealed legal obligations) (*First Direct Final Rule*); *Delete, Delete, Delete*, GN Docket No. 25-133, Direct Final Rule, FCC 25-51, at 2, para. 4 (Aug. 8, 2025) (repealing 71 rule provisions, including 98 rules and requirements, that plainly no longer serve the public interest because they regulate obsolete technology, are no longer used in practice by the FCC or licensees, or are otherwise outdated or unnecessary) (*Second Direct Final Rule*); *Delete, Delete, Delete*, GN Docket No. 25-133, Direct Final Rule, FCC 25-68, at 2, para. 4 (Sept. 30, 2025) (repealing 89 rule provisions, including 386 rules and requirements, that plainly no longer serve the public interest because they regulate obsolete technology, are no longer used in practice by the FCC or carriers, or are otherwise outdated or unnecessary) (*Third Direct Final Rule*); *Delete, Delete, Delete*, GN Docket No. 25-133, Direct Final Rule, FCC 25-77, at 2, para. 4 (Oct. 28, 2025) (*Fourth Direct Final Rule*) (repealing 396 rule provisions and rule parts that plainly no longer serve the public interest).

unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest,” it need not follow notice and comment procedures before modifying or repealing rules.<sup>2</sup> Prior notice and comment are “unnecessary” when “the administrative rule is a routine determination, insignificant in nature and impact, and inconsequential to the industry and to the public.”<sup>3</sup>

4. We have identified approximately 21 rule provisions and rule parts, totaling 2,927 words and covering approximately 7 pages in the Code of Federal Regulations, that plainly no longer serve the public interest because they have sunset by operation of law;<sup>4</sup> govern an expired event;<sup>5</sup> regulate an obsolete technology;<sup>6</sup> are no longer used in practice by the FCC or licensees;<sup>7</sup> or are otherwise duplicative, outdated, or unnecessary.<sup>8</sup> Applying the “good cause” standard discussed above, we conclude that prior notice and comment are unnecessary before repealing the rules identified in the Appendix.

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<sup>2</sup> 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(B).

<sup>3</sup> *Util. Solid Waste Activities Grp. v. EPA*, 236 F.3d 749, 755 (D.C. Cir. 2001).

<sup>4</sup> 47 CFR § 9.20 (rule ceased to be effective September 1, 2025).

<sup>5</sup> 47 CFR § 4.17(e) (references compliance start date for the Mandatory Disaster Response Initiative that has passed); 47 CFR § 9.11(a) (regulates fixed VoIP services prior to 2021 and non-fixed VoIP services prior to 2022; these dates have passed and this subsection has been superseded by subsection 9.11(b)); 47 CFR § 9.19(d)(1) (subsection concerns initial 911 reliability certifications filed on October 15, 2014); 47 CFR § 10.11 (implementation timelines for Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) and the change of “Presidential Alert” to “National Alert” that have passed); 47 CFR § 10.230 (establishes election procedures related to an initial compliance deadline that has since been deleted from the rules); 47 CFR § 10.260 (compliance deadlines for requirements to notify subscribers of non-participation in WEA that have passed); 47 CFR § 11.21(d)-(f) (establishes one-time reporting obligations for participants in the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and State Emergency Communications Committees (SECCs) about making EAS content available in languages other than English, the deadlines for which have passed, and an ongoing requirement to report updates on these efforts, which have never been triggered); 47 CFR § 11.31(d)(2) (establishes a compliance deadline for discontinuing use of the National Information Center EAS originator code, which has since passed); 47 CFR § 11.34(g) (establishes a compliance deadline for EAS equipment acceptability, which has since passed).

<sup>6</sup> 47 CFR § 9.10(n) (allows CMRS providers who offer dispatch service to meet the basic 911 requirements and Phase I and II requirements of section 9.10 either by complying with the requirements or by routing the customer's emergency calls through a dispatcher; we do not believe there are any CMRS providers who currently offer dispatch service that would be subject to this rule); 47 CFR § 11.16 (describes obsolete procedures for priority-based processing of national, state and local alerts that are no longer followed, as reflected by the deletion of the Emergency Alert Termination (EAT) alert code in 2012); 47 CFR § 90.20(d)(28) (denotes frequencies unavailable for assignment in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands to protect an air to ground radio service that no longer exists).

<sup>7</sup> 47 CFR § 11.11(e) (describes procedures for voluntary participation in EAS, but this need not be reflected in regulations as it does not create binding obligations for any entity); 47 CFR § 11.21(b) (describes Local Area EAS Plans without creating binding obligations for any entity and, if created, would exist as part of the State EAS Plan, which is subject to separate requirements); 47 CFR § 11.21(c) (describes an “FCC Mapbook” document that has never been developed); 47 CFR § 11.43 (describes procedures to allow entities to voluntarily participate in EAS that need not be codified and that are not used in practice); 47 CFR § 11.47 (specifies that entities may contact the FCC for guidance on EAS participation, which needs not be codified, and authorizes broadcast stations to transmit EAS alerts using subcarriers, which is not used in practice).

<sup>8</sup> 47 CFR § 0.181(d) (references the Joint Telecommunications Resources Board (JTRB), which no longer exists as of 2012); 47 CFR §§ 0.191(q), 0.192 (provides for creation of the Emergency Response Interoperability Center (ERIC), which was rendered unnecessary in light of the formation of FirstNet in 2012); 47 CFR § 4.1(b) (directs providers subject to the rule to use the definitions section of part 4 to determine whether they are subject to the rules, which is self-evident and unnecessary to codify); 47 CFR § 10.450(c) (unnecessary given provisions in 47 CFR § 10.430).

5. *Direct Final Rule Process.* In this *Direct Final Rule*, we follow the processes previously outlined by the Commission regarding direct final rules, which we briefly summarize here.<sup>9</sup> At times when the Commission has found prior notice and comment unnecessary before modifying or repealing rules, it simply adopted the relevant rule change without any additional process.<sup>10</sup> Although we reserve the right to proceed in that manner, we elect in this decision to proceed using what is known as a “direct final rule” process.<sup>11</sup> By proceeding through a direct final rule, the Commission chooses to provide *expanded* opportunities for public comment when it is not legally required to do so under the “good cause” standard.<sup>12</sup> Under a direct final rule process, rule changes are adopted without prior notice and comment, but accompanied by an opportunity for the public to file comments—and if we conclude that significant adverse comments have been filed, the relevant rule changes would not take effect until after a full notice and comment process.<sup>13</sup>

6. In particular, we will publish this item adopting direct final rules in the Federal Register, and allow for comment from interested parties within 20 days of Federal Register publication.<sup>14</sup> Until 20 days after Federal Register publication, this shall be a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding for purposes of our *ex parte* rules.<sup>15</sup> Because this comment process is directed toward the discrete objective of the direct final rule process, and to avoid unwarranted delay in that process, we prohibit filings addressing the rule changes contemplated in this *Direct Final Rule* more than 20 days after Federal Register publication, absent further direction from the Commission published in the Federal Register.<sup>16</sup> This both accords with

<sup>9</sup> *First Direct Final Rule* at 2-4, paras. 5-9; *Second Direct Final Rule* at 2-4, paras. 5-9; *Third Direct Final Rule* at 2-4, paras. 5-9.

<sup>10</sup> See *First Direct Final Rule*, at 2, para. 5, n.9 (citing *Promoting Telehealth in Rural America*, WC Docket No. 17-310, Order on Reconsideration, Second Report and Order, Order, and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 38 FCC Rcd 827, 855-56 (2023); *Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative, et al.*, MB Docket No. 17-105 et al., Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Report and Order, 33 FCC Rcd 10549, 10569-70, para. 41 (2018); *Delete, Delete, Delete et al.*, Order, DA 25-621 (CGB 2025); *Delete, Delete, Delete et al.*, Order, DA 25-613 (WCB 2025); *2014 Quadrennial Regulatory Review—Review of the Commission’s Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, et al.*, MB Docket No. 14-50 et al., Order, 36 FCC Rcd 9354, 9355, para. 2 (MB 2021); *Amendment of Section 1.80 of the Commission’s Rules; Implementing Section 2 of the Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement Act (Pirate Act)*, Order, 35 FCC Rcd 14591, 14591, para. 1 (EB, OMD 2020); *Accelerating Wireless Broadband Deployment by Removing Barriers to Infrastructure Investment*, WT Docket No. 17-79, Order, 34 FCC Rcd 9366 (WTB 2019); see also *Second Direct Final Rule* at 2, para. 5, n.8 (citing same); *Third Direct Final Rule* at 2, para. 5, n.8.

<sup>11</sup> See *First Direct Final Rule*, at 2, para. 5, n.10 (citing Administrative Conference of the United States, Recommendation 2024-6, Public Engagement in Agency Rulemaking Under the Good Cause Exemption, 89 Fed. Reg. 106406, 106408-09 (Dec. 30, 2024) (*ACUS Public Engagement and Good Cause Recommendation*); *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 99 F.3d 1551, 1554 n.4 (10th Cir. 1996)); see also *Second Direct Final Rule* at 3, para. 5, n.9 (citing same); *Third Direct Final Rule* at 3, para. 5, n.9.

<sup>12</sup> Although the Commission has adopted specific rules codified in the Code of Federal Regulations related to notice-and-comment rulemaking procedures, see 47 CFR pt. 1, subpt. C, there is no legal requirement that we adopt rules before employing processes permitted by the APA and the Communications Act. See, e.g., 47 U.S.C. § 154(j) (absent previously-specified procedural obligations to the contrary, “[t]he Commission may conduct its proceedings in such manner as will best conduce to the proper dispatch of business and to the ends of justice”).

<sup>13</sup> *ACUS Public Engagement and Good Cause Recommendation*, 89 Fed. Reg. at 106409, paras. 2(d)-(e), 6.

<sup>14</sup> See, e.g., 47 CFR § 1.45(b) (“Oppositions to any motion, petition, or request may be filed within 10 days after the original pleading is filed.”); 47 CFR § 1.106(g) (“Oppositions to a petition for reconsideration shall be filed within 10 days after the petition is filed.”); 47 CFR § 1.302(b) (“Any party who desires to preserve the right to appeal [a presiding officer’s ruling terminating a hearing proceeding] shall file a notice of appeal within 10 days after the ruling is released.”).

<sup>15</sup> 47 CFR § 1.1206.

the purpose of the comment process for direct final rules, and is similar (though not identical) to actions the Commission has taken in other contexts to provide a defined end-point for public filings to enable the Commission to focus its attention on the submissions already before it.<sup>17</sup>

7. The direct final rules will be effective 60 days after Federal Register publication. To the extent that the Commission receives comments on these direct final rules, we will evaluate whether they are significant adverse comments that warrant further procedures before changing the rules. In our assessment, we plan to be guided by ACUS's recommendation that "[a]n agency should consider any comment received during direct final rulemaking to be a significant adverse comment if the comment explains why: a. The [direct final] rule would be inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach; or b. The [direct final] rule would be ineffective or unacceptable without a change."<sup>18</sup>

8. In the event that we conclude that significant adverse comments have been filed, the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (the Bureau) will publish a timely withdrawal in the Federal Register so that this *Direct Final Rule* does not become effective until any appropriate additional procedures have been followed. If significant adverse comments are filed only with respect to a subset of the rule revisions addressed by this *Direct Final Rule*, the Bureau will withdraw the portions of the *Direct Final Rule* that were subject to significant adverse comments. For example, if a significant adverse comment is filed regarding a single rule within a direct final rule addressing multiple rules, we will publish a withdrawal addressing only that rule.

9. In the event that no comments are filed in response to this *Direct Final Rule*, we do not anticipate publishing a confirmation of the effective date in the Federal Register, but simply will allow the rule changes to take effect as originally specified. Where comments are filed, but none of the comments are significant adverse comments, where warranted by the record the Bureau will issue a Public Notice that will briefly explain why any comments filed were not determined to be significant adverse comments.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> See 47 CFR § 1.1200(a) ("Where the public interest so requires in a particular proceeding, the Commission and its staff retain the discretion to modify the applicable *ex parte* rules by order, letter, or public notice."). Up until that date, we find it in the public interest to continue to operate under permit-but-disclosure procedures in this regard, consistent with the status of the *In Re: Delete, Delete, Delete* proceeding more generally.

<sup>17</sup> See, e.g., 47 CFR § 1.58 (adopting a quiet period for forbearance proceeding based on "[t]he prohibition in § 1.1203(a) on contacts with decisionmakers concerning matters listed in the Sunshine Agenda"). In the event that a petition for reconsideration of this action is filed, we will subsequently specifically address any comment process associated with such a petition in light of the prohibition on filings addressing the rule changes more than 30 days after Federal Register publication. See 47 CFR § 1.4(b)(1) (date of "public notice" for non-notice and comment rulemaking proceedings required to be published in the Federal Register is the date of Federal Register publication); 47 U.S.C. § 405(a) (establishing a deadline of 30 days from public notice for petitions for reconsideration of actions by the Commission).

<sup>18</sup> *ACUS Public Engagement and Good Cause Recommendation*, 89 Fed. Reg. at 106409. The touchstone for analysis is whether a comment materially calls into question the conclusion that prior notice and comment is unnecessary under the APA, which is the predicate for use of direct final rule procedures. While we expect the formulation provided by ACUS to be a useful guide for conducting that analysis, our statutory determination of "good cause" to forgo notice and comment ultimately represents the critical issue, rather than the particular language used by ACUS.

<sup>19</sup> Although the Public Notice is a document in a non-notice and comment rulemaking proceeding, nothing in that document is required to be published in the Federal Register by the APA given that the Public Notice is not itself adopting new or modified rules. As a result, the Bureau also need not publish the Public Notice in the Federal Register to establish the date of "public notice" for the Public Notice under section 1.4(b)(1) of the rules—which is limited to documents in rulemaking proceedings "required by the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, 553,

(continued....)

### III. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

#### A. Paperwork Reduction Act

10. This document does not contain new or modified information collections subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. §§ 3501-21. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, 44 U.S.C. § 3506(c)(4).

#### B. Congressional Review Act

11. The Commission has determined, and the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, concurs, that this rule is “non-major” under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 804(2). The Commission will send a copy of this Direct Final Rule to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

#### C. Filing Requirements

12. Interested parties may file comments on or before the date indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS).

- Electronic Filers: Comments may be filed electronically using the Internet by accessing the ECFS: <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.
- Paper Filers: Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.
  - Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial courier, or by the U.S. Postal Service. **All filings must be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.**
  - Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission’s Secretary are accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by the FCC’s mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
  - Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
  - Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express must be sent to 45 L Street, NE, Washington, DC 20554.

13. *People with Disabilities.* To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an e-mail to [fcc504@fcc.gov](mailto:fcc504@fcc.gov) or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530.

#### D. Additional Information

14. For additional information, contact James Wiley of the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau at [James.Wiley@fcc.gov](mailto:James.Wiley@fcc.gov) or (202) 418-1678.

### IV. ORDERING CLAUSES

15. Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that, pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), and 303(r) of the

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to be published in the Federal Register,” 47 CFR § 1.4(b)(1)—and instead the date of public notice of the Public Notice will be the release date. See 47 CFR § 1.4(b)(4).

Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), (j), 303(r), this *Direct Final Rule* **IS ADOPTED**. Except as specified in paragraph 8, this *Direct Final Rule* shall be effective upon Federal Register publication of the rule changes set forth in the Appendix, which also shall serve as the date of public notice of that action.<sup>20</sup>

16. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the amendments of the Commission's rules as set forth in the Appendix shall be effective 60 days after Federal Register publication. In the event that significant adverse comments are filed, the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau shall publish a timely document in the Federal Register withdrawing the rule so that the rule change does not become effective until any additional procedures have been followed. In the event that significant adverse comments are filed with respect to only a subset of the rule revisions, we direct the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau to publish a timely document in the Federal Register withdrawing only such rule so that the rule change does not become effective until any additional procedures have been followed.

17. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Office of the Managing Director, Performance Program Management, **SHALL SEND** a copy of this *Direct Final Rule* in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Marlene H. Dortch  
Secretary

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<sup>20</sup> Pursuant to Executive Order 14215, 90 Fed. Reg. 10447 (Feb. 20, 2025), this regulatory action has been determined to be not significant under Executive Order 12866, 58 Fed. Reg. 68708 (Dec. 28, 1993).

## APPENDIX Direct Final Rules

For the reasons set forth above, the Federal Communications Commission amends parts 0, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 90 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

### **PART 0 — COMMISSION ORGANIZATION**

1. The authority citation for part 0 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 154(j), 155, 225, 409, and 1754, unless otherwise noted.

#### **§ 0.181 [Amended]**

2. Section 0.181 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (d).

#### **§ 0.191 [Amended]**

3. Section 0.191 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (q).

#### **§ 0.192 [Removed and Reserved]**

4. Remove and reserve § 0.192.

### **PART 4 — DISRUPTIONS TO COMMUNICATIONS**

5. The authority citation for part 4 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 47 U.S.C. 34-39, 151, 154, 155, 157, 201, 251, 307, 316, 615a-1, 1302(a), and 1302(b); 5 U.S.C. 301, and Executive Order no. 10530.

#### **§ 4.1 [Amended]**

6. Section 4.1 is amended by removing paragraph (b) and redesignating paragraph (c) as paragraph (b).

#### **§ 4.17 [Amended]**

7. Section 4.17 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (e).

### **PART 9 — 911 REQUIREMENTS**

8. The authority citation for part 9 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 47 U.S.C. 151-154, 152(a), 155(c), 157, 160, 201, 202, 208, 210, 214, 218, 219, 222, 225, 251(e), 255, 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 309, 310, 316, 319, 332, 403, 405, 605, 610, 615, 615 note, 615a, 615b, 615c, 615a-1, 616, 620, 621, 623, 623 note, 721, and 1471, and Section 902 of Title IX, Division FF, Pub. L. 116-260, 134 Stat. 1182, unless otherwise noted.

#### **Subpart C — Commercial Mobile Radio Service**

#### **§ 9.10 [Amended]**

9. Section 9.10 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (n).

#### **Subpart D — Interconnected Voice over Internet Protocol Services**

##### **§ 9.11 [Amended]**

10. Section 9.11 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (a).

#### **Subpart H -- Resiliency, Redundancy, and Reliability of 911 Communications**

11. Section 9.19 is amended by revising paragraph (c) introductory text and removing and reserving paragraph (d)(1).

##### **§ 9.19 Reliability of covered 911 service providers.**

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- (c) On October 15 of each year, a certifying official of every covered 911 service provider shall submit a certification to the Commission as follows.

\* \* \*

- (d)(1) [Removed and Reserved]

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##### **§ 9.20 [Removed and Reserved]**

12. Remove and reserve § 9.20.

#### **PART 10 — WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS**

13. The authority citation for part 10 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(n), 201, 301, 303(b), 303(e), 303(g), 303(j), 303(r), 307, 309, 316, 403, 544(g), 606, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, and 1206.

#### **Subpart A — General Information**

##### **§ 10.11 [Removed and Reserved]**

14. Remove and reserve § 10.11.

#### **Subpart B — Election to Participate in Wireless Emergency Alerts System**

##### **§ 10.230 [Removed and Reserved]**

15. Remove and reserve § 10.230.

##### **§ 10.260 [Removed and Reserved]**

16. Remove and reserve § 10.260.



**Subpart D — Alert Message Requirements****§ 10.450 [Amended]**

17. Section 10.450 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (c).

**PART 11 — EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)**

18. The authority citation for part 11 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 47 U.S.C. 151, 154 (i) and (n), 303(r), 544(g), 606, 1201, and 1206.

**Subpart A — General****§ 11.11 [Amended]**

19. Section 11.11 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (e).

**§ 11.16 [Removed and Reserved]**

20. Revise and republish § 11.21 to read as follows:

**§ 11.21 State EAS Plans**

(a) EAS plans contain guidelines which must be followed by EAS Participants' personnel, emergency officials, and National Weather Service (NWS) personnel to activate the EAS. The plans include the EAS header codes and messages that will be transmitted by key EAS sources (NP, LP, SP and SR). State and local plans contain unique methods of EAS message distribution such as the use of the Radio Broadcast Data System (RBDS). The plans also include information on actions taken by EAS Participants, in coordination with state and local governments, to ensure timely access to EAS alert content by non-English speaking populations. The plans must be reviewed and approved by the Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau), prior to implementation to ensure that they are consistent with national plans, FCC regulations, and EAS operation. The plans are administered by State Emergency Communications Committees (SECC). The Commission encourages the chief executive of each State to establish an SECC if their State does not have an SECC, and if the State has an SECC, to review the composition and governance of the SECC. The Bureau will review and approve plans, including annual updated plans, within 60 days of receipt, provided that no defects are found requiring the plan to be returned to the SECC for correction and resubmission. If a plan submitted for approval is found defective, the SECC will be notified of the required corrections, and the corrected plan may be resubmitted for approval, thus starting the 60-day review and approval period anew. The approval dates of State EAS Plans will be listed on the Commission's website.

(b) State EAS Plans contain guidelines that must be followed by EAS Participants' personnel, emergency officials, and National Weather Service (NWS) personnel to activate the EAS. The Plans include information on actions taken by EAS Participants, in coordination with state and local governments, to ensure timely access to EAS alert content by non-English speaking populations. State EAS Plans must be updated on an annual basis. State EAS Plans must include the following elements:

- (1) A list of the EAS header codes and messages that will be transmitted by key EAS sources (NP, LP, SP, and SR);
- (2) Procedures for state emergency management officials, the National Weather Service, and EAS

Participant personnel to transmit emergency information to the public during an emergency via the EAS, including the extent to which the state's dissemination strategy for state and local emergency alerts differs from its strategy for the National Emergency Message;

- (3) Procedures for state and local activations of the EAS, including a list of all authorized entities participating in the State or Local Area EAS;
- (4) A monitoring assignment matrix, in computer readable form, clearly showing monitoring assignments and the specific primary and backup path for the National Emergency Message (EAN) from the NPWS to all key EAS sources (using the uniform designations specified in § 11.18) and to each station in the plan, organized by operational areas within the state. If a state's emergency alert system is capable of initiating EAS messages formatted in the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), its EAS State Plan must include specific and detailed 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; State EAS Plans must indicate whether any of the EAS monitoring sources in the monitoring assignment matrix are primary stations adopting program originating boosters and, if so, whether the boosters will simulcast the primary station or remain off-air during periods when they are not originating programming;
- (5) State procedures for conducting special EAS tests and Required Monthly Tests (RMTs);
- (6) A list of satellite-based communications resources that are used as alternate monitoring assignments and present a reliable source of EAS messages; and
- (7) The SECC governance structure utilized by the state in order to organize state and local resources to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of a National Emergency Message, including the duties of the SECC, the membership selection process utilized by the SECC, and the administrative structure of the SECC.
- (8) Certification by the SECC Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson that the SECC met (in person, via teleconference, or via other methods of conducting virtual meetings) at least once in the twelve months prior to submitting the annual updated plan to review and update the plan.

## **Subpart B — Equipment Requirements**

### **§ 11.31 [Amended]**

22. Section 11.31 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (d)(2).

### **§ 11.34 [Amended]**

23. Section 11.34 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (g).

## **Subpart C — Organization**

### **§ 11.43 [Removed and Reserved]**

24. Remove and reserve § 11.43.

### **§ 11.47 [Removed and Reserved]**

25. Remove and reserve § 11.47.

**PART 90 — PRIVATE LAND MOBILE RADIO SERVICES**

26. The authority citation for part 24 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 161, 303(g), 303(r), 332(c)(7), 1401-1473

**Subpart B – Public Safety Radio Pool**

**§ 90.20 [Amended]**

27. Section 90.20 is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (d)(28).

**STATEMENT OF  
CHAIRMAN BRENDAN CARR**

***Re: Delete, Delete, Delete, Direct Final Rule, GN Docket No. 25-133***

Today's Direct Final Rule is another step forward in the FCC's ongoing effort to cut deadwood through our *In Re: Delete, Delete, Delete* proceeding.

This latest action targets public safety and homeland security rules that are obsolete, outdated, or simply no longer necessary—rules that have sunset, govern events long past, or no longer serve the public interest.

For example, we propose eliminating a rule that references a board that hasn't existed in more than a decade, as well as another rendered moot back in 2012 with the creation of FirstNet.

In total, this item removes roughly 21 rule provisions and parts—2,927 words spanning seven pages of the Code of Federal Regulations.

For the great work on this item, I'd like to thank Maureen Bizhko, Brenda Boykin, Thomas Eng, Christopher Fedeli, David Kirschner, Haille Laws, Chris Smeenk, Daniel Spurlock, Rachel Wehr, and James Wiley.

**STATEMENT OF  
COMMISSIONER ANNA M. GOMEZ  
CONCURRING IN PART AND DISSENTING IN PART**

***Re: Delete, Delete, Delete, Direct Final Rule, GN Docket No. 25-133***

I want to thank the staff of the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau for their work on this item. However, as I have expressed before, I am sincerely concerned about the direct final rule (DFR) process the Commission has been using to eliminate rules. Substantive rules adopted by the Commission pursuant to notice and comment, should not be eliminated without the same due process.

Several of the provisions being deleted today are obsolete or expired, so I concur with the order with regard to their deletion. However, I dissent with regard to the deletion of provisions that are neither obsolete nor expired. As I have stated, the Commission should conduct a rulemaking to adopt parameters within which rules are eliminated, as I feared that the procedure would be used to eliminate, without notice and comment, more substantive rules that are neither obsolete nor expired. In this case, for example, the item eliminates an ongoing reporting requirement related to multilingual emergency alerts.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 47 CFR § 11.21(d)-(f)