

# EAS CHANGES IN A NUTSHELL



These changes are either mandated by December 12, 2023 or are expected to soon become law

Encoder-Decoders must check for IPAWS versions of most types of EAS alerts

If an IPAWS/CAP version of most alerts is available, the IPAWS/CAP version must be run

A new standard script for NPT messages must be used

Several event codes have new names – NPT, EAN, and PEP events' names have changed

Stations must have two very direct sources for federal alerts as primary monitoring assignments

Encoder-Decoders must have text-to-speech capability built in

Software and/or firmware updates/upgrades or encoder-decoder replacement will be required

None of these requirements come with any funding – stations bear all the costs

Chip shortages and short notice from FCC & FEMA may make timely compliance difficult

EAS equipment outages, now reportable after 60 days, will see a shortened time before stations are required to report the equipment outage to the FCC

Stations must create and execute plans to keep EAS equipment from being accessed by unauthorized parties and file a report of these plans with the FCC annually – if a hacker gets into your EAS equipment, report it within 72 hours

If your EAS equipment sends a false or fake EAS alert you must notify the FCC within 24 hours

## WHAT DIDN'T CHANGE

Carriage of EAS alerts other than the mandatory EAN, RMT, and RWT are still entirely at the discretion of station management

EAS alerts are not mandated to be run in any language other than English