



Michael Wright-Hodges <[REDACTED]>

RE: [EXTERNAL]: Complaint Noise Harassment

RF Safety <RFSafety@fcc.gov>

Thu, Sep 18, 2025 at 1:04 PM

To: "Direct Energy Weapons Agency, Inc." <info@dewagency.org>, RF Safety <RFSafety@fcc.gov>, FCCINFO <fccinfo@fcc.gov>

Dear Ms. Michael Wright-Hodges,

Thank you for contacting the FCC with your inquiry. However, for concerns related to targeted attacks on personal safety or wellbeing, please, contact local authorities. Also, issues such as audible noise or sounds are generally covered by local ordinances and should typically also be referred to local authorities. The FCC regulates communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable, and is primarily a communications spectrum management agency. While the FCC takes complaints regarding safety seriously, and the FCC has adopted federal regulations to protect the health of the public with respect to exposure to radiofrequency (RF) emissions, such RF emissions are physically different from audible sound. RF cannot be heard in the same way as audible sounds, and at levels normally encountered in our daily lives, RF is unperceived by our senses. If a person is hearing audible sound, or if a measurement instrument is measuring audible sound, then we would not expect it to be related to FCC-regulated RF emissions. The EPA provides guidance on audible noise and noise pollution online at <https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/clean-air-act-title-iv-noise-pollution>.

While the FCC takes complaints regarding RF safety seriously, we do not have the resources or the personnel to routinely monitor the emissions for all locations and transmitters that are subject to FCC jurisdiction. The FCC generally only conducts a field investigation when a submitted complaint is supported by substantial technical evidence of a rule violation such that there is a reasonable expectation of non-compliance with FCC rules and when FCC-regulated transmitters are involved. When we receive complaints or inquiries about the compliance of a particular transmitter, we generally rely more on detailed descriptions of accessible regions near specific, identifiable antennas, accompanied by photographs and approximate distances, as reliable indicators of whether exposure above our limits is possible in these accessible regions. We do not rely on un-calibrated or non-professional measurements of RF exposure levels as those tend to be unreliable. If there is no identifiable transmitter of concern that you can photograph or physically describe, then we would expect RF levels at your location to be well below applicable exposure limits. If you would still like for someone to evaluate RF levels at your location, then there do exist professional RF safety consultants available for hire who could investigate your location for a fee. While the FCC does not endorse any particular such consultants, we do maintain an informational list of RF safety consultants, which we can share with you upon request.

We hope that this information is helpful. The FCC continues to monitor RF exposure-related matters and posts relevant updates on our Internet web site at <http://www.fcc.gov/rfsafety>.

Regards,

RF Safety Team

Office of Engineering and Technology