



Telecom Regulations in the United States

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Rashmi Doshi
Chief, Laboratory Division
Federal Communications Commission
Office of Engineering and Technology



Topics

- FCC Overview
- Role of regulation
- FCC Processes
- Role of OET Lab

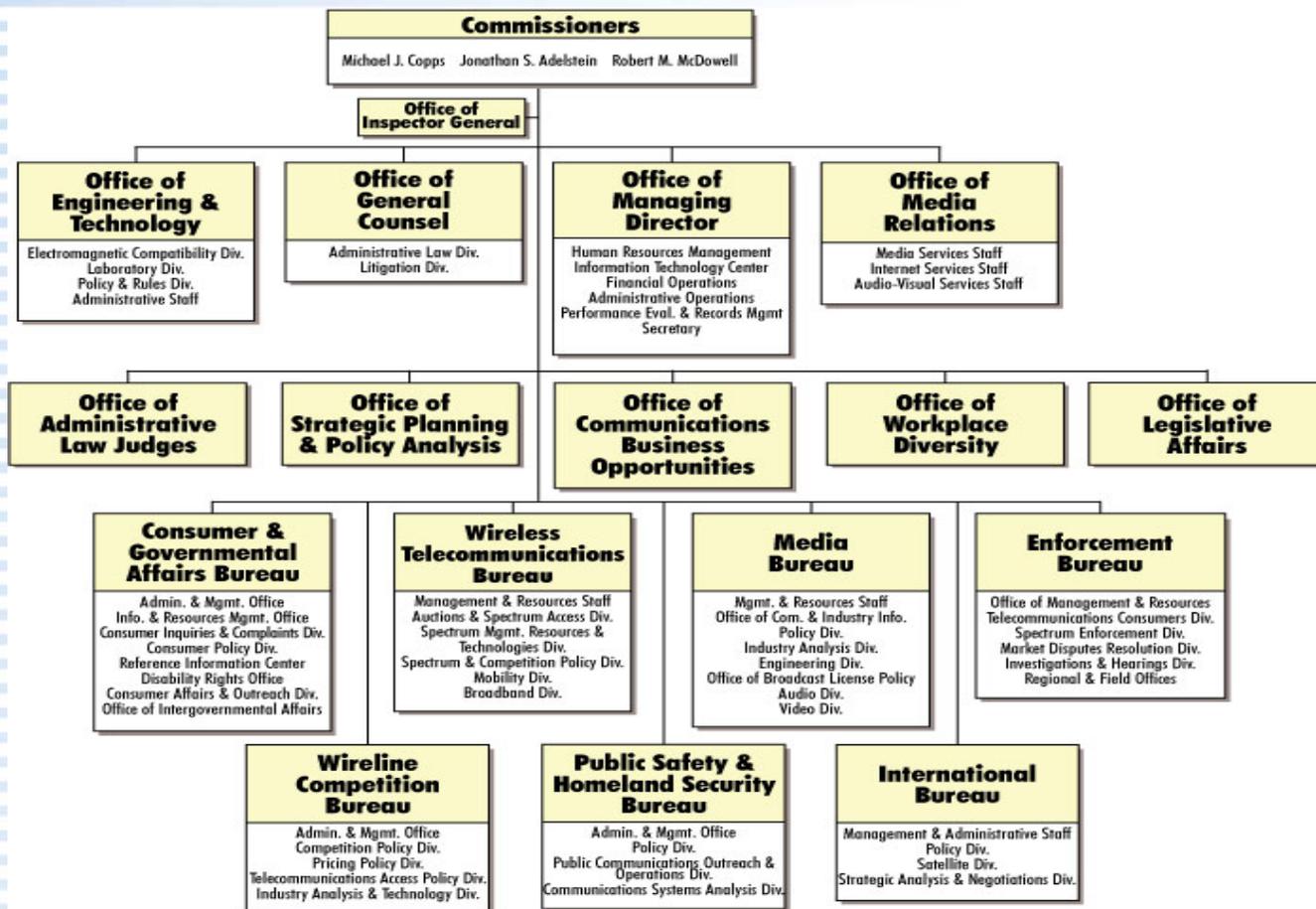


Federal Communications Commission

- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates the private sector telecommunications industry, in the public interest
 - Establishes technical regulations for transmitters and other equipment to minimize their potential for causing interference to radio services.
 - Administers an authorization program to ensure that equipment reaching the market complies with the technical requirements



FCC Organizational Chart





Background

- Technology enables many users to share spectrum without individual licenses
- Open and easy access provides opportunity for entrepreneurs and innovation
- Many applications are being satisfied that were never originally envisioned
- Tremendous Growth in devices using wireless technologies
 - Over 500 Million license-exempt Devices in the US
 - Continue to add new and innovative products



Formula for Regulatory Success

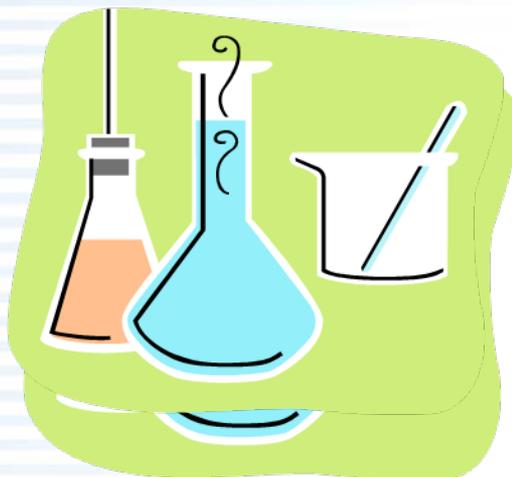
Establish basic technical rules to control Radio interference

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Equipment authorized to ensure compliance

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Use industry developed standards to facilitate economies of scale and interoperability



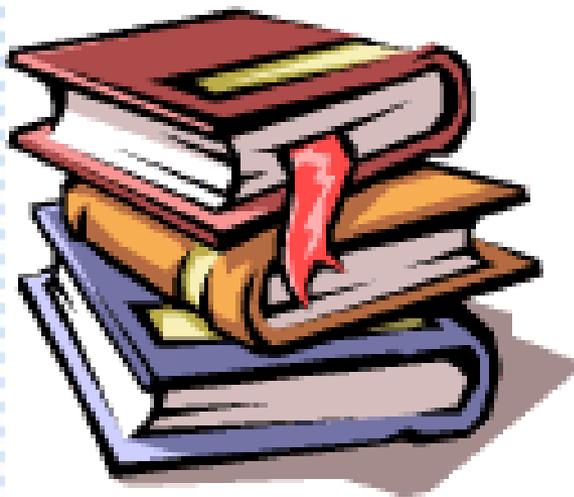
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New products and Services for businesses And consumers

+ All parties are assured products will have access to the market:
Provides opportunity for entrepreneurs



FCC Regulations



- Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations (47 CFR)
 - Transmitter specifications
 - Radio Services
 - EMC specifications
 - Telephone Terminal Equipment
 - Test Methods
 - Equipment Authorization Requirement
 - Marketing and Importation Rules



FCC Regulations Overview

● Administrative Rules

- Contain general requirements applicable to all other rule sections
 - 47 CFR Parts 0, 1 and 2
 - Examples: application filing process, general description of required tests, confidentiality, etc.

● Radio Service Rules

- Contain specific user licensing and equipment authorization testing requirements
 - 47 CFR Part 15, 18, 22, 24, etc.
 - Examples: Line conducted and radiated emission limits for specific products, occupied bandwidth masks, etc.

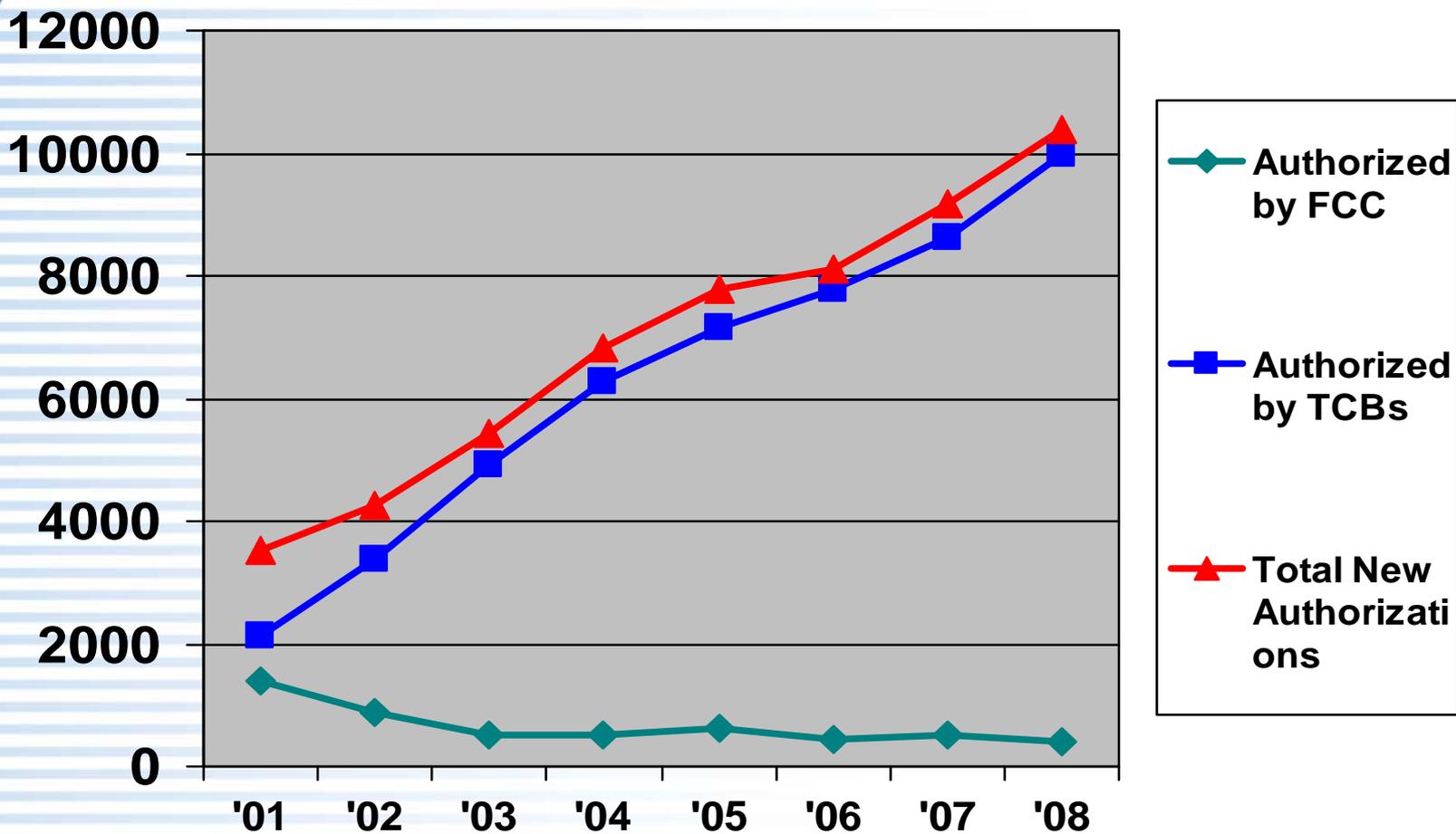


OET Lab Principal Functions

- Equipment Authorization including monitoring Telecommunication Certification Bodies (TCBs)
- Ensure compliance through market surveillance and enforcement
- Technical Studies supporting regulatory policies and rulemaking
- Providing web-based comprehensive and timely clarification of technical standards and procedures



Equipment Authorization Certification Trends (2001 – 2008)





Market Surveillance

- The market surveillance program complements equipment authorization process
 - Complaints about non-compliant equipment from the public
 - Referrals from Enforcement Bureau
 - Random samples of a group of equipment to determine compliance for select product areas
- Audit and compliance evaluation of TCB issued grants



Measurement Procedure Developments

- Generally rely on industry standards
- Provide processes for new technologies
 - In the early stages:
 - Provide general guidelines
 - Help “nurture” technology
 - Test devices in the lab (“pre-grant” testing)
 - Monitor new applications for new issues
 - As technology “matures”
 - Develop specific and comprehensive guidelines
 - Publish guidelines and educate test labs
 - Permit TCBs to review applications
 - Perform “post-grant” testing of devices
 - Voluntary standards development



Equipment Authorization Process- Summary

- Establish minimum standards for demonstrating compliance
- Streamlined procedures to permit rapid introduction of products in the marketplace
- Permit development of new technologies while continue to meet regulatory obligations
- Ensure compliance with rules
- Help consumers with information to meet compliance requirements



Questions and Answers

Thanks!