

## Federal Communications Commission

## § 90.475

only when the control operator at a fixed control point in the system is on duty and at no other time.

### § 90.469 Unattended operation.

(a) Subject to the provisions of §§ 90.243, 90.245, and 90.247, mobile relay, fixed relay, and mobile repeater stations are authorized for unattended operation; and the transmitter control point requirements set out at §§ 90.463 through 90.465 shall not apply.

(b) Self-activated transmitters may be authorized for unattended operation where they are activated by either electrical or mechanical devices, provided the licensee adopts reasonable means to guard against malfunctions and harmful interference to other users.

#### INTERNAL TRANSMITTER CONTROL SYSTEMS

### § 90.471 Points of operation in internal transmitter control systems.

The transmitting facilities of the licensee may be operated from fixed positions located on premises controlled by the licensee. The fixed position may be part of a private telephone exchange or it may be any position in a closed or limited access communications facility intended to be used by employees of the licensee for internal communications and transmitter control purposes. Operating positions in internal transmitter control systems are not synonymous with dispatch points (See § 90.467) nor with telephone positions which are part of the public, switched telephone network; and the scheme of regulation is to be considered and treated as being different. See §§ 90.485 through 90.489.

[44 FR 67125, Nov. 23, 1979]

### § 90.473 Operation of internal transmitter control systems through licensed fixed control points.

An internal transmitter control system may be operated under the control and supervision of a control operator stationed at a fixed control point in the system. In such a case, the control point must be equipped to permit the control operator to monitor all traffic to and from fixed positions and mobile stations or paging units of the licensee; and the system shall be so designed to

permit the control operator to either disconnect any operating position in the internal system from the transmitter control circuit or to close the system down entirely at will.

[44 FR 67125, Nov. 23, 1979]

### § 90.475 Operation of internal transmitter control systems in specially equipped systems.

(a) An internal transmitter control system need not be designed to meet the requirements of § 90.473 if it meets the following requirements:

(1) All operating positions must be located on premises controlled by the licensee.

(2) An internal transmitter control system may be used in conjunction with other approved methods of transmitter control and interconnection so long as the internal transmitter control system, itself, is neither accessed from telephone positions in the public switched telephone network (PSTN), nor uses dial-up circuits in the PSTN. Licensees with complex communications systems involving fixed systems whose base stations are controlled by such systems may automatically access these base stations through the microwave or operational fixed systems from positions in the PSTN, so long as the base stations and mobile units meet the requirements of § 90.483 and if a separate circuit is provided for each mode of transmitter operation (*i.e.*, conventional, dial-up or Internet).

(3) The system must be designed so that upon completion of a transmission, the base station transmitter(s) will close down automatically within 3 seconds.

(4) To guard against malfunctions, the system must also be designed so that the base station(s) will be deactivated by an automatic timing device when a modulated signal is not transmitted for a period of three (3) consecutive minutes.

(5) The system must include automatic monitoring equipment, installed at the base station transmitter site(s), which will prevent the activation of the system when signals of other co-channel stations are present.

## § 90.476

## 47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–16 Edition)

(b) [Reserved]

[43 FR 54791, Nov. 22, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 67125, Nov. 23, 1979; 47 FR 17521, Apr. 23, 1982; 72 FR 35199, June 27, 2007]

### INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS

#### § 90.476 Interconnection of fixed stations and certain mobile stations.

(a) Fixed stations and mobile stations used to provide the functions of fixed stations pursuant to the provisions of §§ 90.35(c)(11), 90.35(c)(42), and 90.267 are not subject to the interconnection provisions of §§ 90.477 and 90.483 and may be interconnected with the facilities of common carriers.

(b) Mobile stations used to provide the functions of base and mobile relay stations pursuant to the provisions of §§ 90.35(c)(11), 90.35(c)(42), and 90.267 are not subject to the provisions of § 90.477(d)(3) and may be interconnected with the facilities of common carriers subject to the provisions of §§ 90.477(d)(1), 90.477(d)(2), 90.477(e), and 90.483.

(c) The provisions of this section do not apply to commercial mobile radio service providers, as defined in part 20 of this chapter.

[50 FR 15152, Apr. 17, 1985, as amended at 59 FR 59965, Nov. 21, 1994; 62 FR 18934, Apr. 17, 1997]

#### § 90.477 Interconnected systems.

(a) Applicants for new land stations to be interconnected with the public switched telephone network must indicate on their applications (class of station code) that their stations will be interconnected. Licensees of land stations that are not interconnected may interconnect their stations with the public switched telephone network only after modifying their license. See § 1.929 of this chapter. In all cases a detailed description of how interconnection is accomplished must be maintained by licensees as part of their station records. See § 90.433 of this part.

(b) In the frequency ranges 806–824 MHz, 851–869 MHz, 896–901 MHz, and 935–940 MHz, interconnection with the public switched telephone network is authorized under the following conditions:

(1) Interconnected operation is on a secondary basis to dispatch operation.

This restriction will not apply to trunked systems or on any channel assigned exclusively to one licensee.

(2) Interconnection may be accomplished at any location through a separate or shared interconnection device. When land stations subject to this part are multiple licensed or shared by authorized users, arrangements for telephone service must be made with a duly authorized carrier by users, licensees, or their authorized agents on a non-profit cost sharing basis. When telephone service costs are shared, at least one licensee participating in the cost sharing arrangement must maintain cost sharing records and the costs must be distributed at least once a year. Licensees, users, or their authorized agents may also make joint use arrangements with a duly authorized carrier and arrange that each licensee or user pay the carrier directly for the licensee's or user's share of the joint use of the shared telephone service. A report of the cost distribution must be placed in the licensee's station records and made available to participants in the sharing and the Commission upon request. In all cases, arrangements with the duly authorized carrier must disclose the number of licensees and users and the nature of the use.

(c) Interconnection of facilities in the Radiolocation Service (subpart F) will not be permitted.

(d) In the frequency ranges below 800 MHz, interconnection with the public switched telephone network is authorized under the following conditions:

(1) Interconnected operation is on a secondary basis to dispatch operation. This restriction will not apply to trunked systems or on any channel assigned exclusively to one licensee.

(2) Interconnection may be accomplished at any location through a separate or shared interconnection device. When land stations subject to this part are multiple licensed or shared by authorized users, arrangements for telephone service must be made with a duly authorized carrier by users, licensees, or their authorized agents on a non-profit cost sharing basis. When telephone service costs are shared, at least one licensee participating in the cost sharing arrangement must maintain cost sharing records and the costs