

telecommunications system to read as follows:

§ 80.5 Definitions.

* * * * *

Automated maritime telecommunications system (AMTS). An automatic, integrated and interconnected maritime communications system.

* * * * *

3. Section 80.29(a) is amended by adding one additional entry at the end of the table, to read as follows:

§ 80.29 Changes during license term.

(a) * * *

Type of change	Required action
Increased number of mobiles (AMTS).	Written notice to the Commission.

* * * * *

4. A new § 80.54 is added to read as follows:

§ 80.54 Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS)—System Licensing.

AMTS licensees will be issued blanket authority for a system of coast stations and mobile units (subscribers). AMTS applicants will specify the maximum number of mobile units to be placed in operation during the license period.

5. Section 80.215 is amended by revising paragraph (h)(3) introductory text, by removing paragraph (h)(5) and redesignating paragraph (h)(6) as (h)(5) to read as follows:

§ 80.215 Transmitter power.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(3) When located as described in paragraph (h)(2) of this section, the coast station (or stations affecting the same TV Grade B contour) will be authorized if the applicant's plan has limited the interference contour(s) to fewer than 100 residences or if the applicant:

* * * * *

6. Section 80.385 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 80.385 Frequencies for automated systems.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(1) The Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS) is an integrated and interconnected maritime communications system.

* * * * *

7. Section 80.475 is amended by removing paragraph (a), redesignating paragraphs (b) and (c) as paragraphs (a) and (b); and by revising new paragraph (a) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 80.475 Scope of Service of the Automated Maritime Telecommunications System (AMTS).

(a) AMTS applicants proposing to serve inland waterways must show how the proposed system will provide continuity of service along more than 60% of each of one or more navigable inland waterways. Inland waterways less than 240 kilometers (150 miles) long must be served in their entirety. AMTS applicants proposing to serve portions of the Atlantic, Pacific or Gulf of Mexico coastline must define a substantial navigational area and show how the proposed system will provide continuity of service for it. A separate Form 503 is not required for each coast station in a system. However, the applicant must provide the technical characteristics for each proposed coast station, including transmitter type, operating frequencies, emissions, transmitter output power, antenna arrangement and location.

* * * * *

§ 80.1169 [Removed and Reserved]

8. Section 80.1169 and the heading "Automated Systems" immediately preceding it are removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 91-2268 Filed 1-30-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

47 CFR Parts 15 and 68

[Gen. Docket No. 89-605; FCC 91-12]

Cordless Telephones

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission is adopting rules requiring cordless telephones to be equipped with security provisions that protect the public switched telephone network from unintentional line seizure and telephone dialing. This action is intended to reduce the harm being caused by cordless telephones to the "911" Emergency Services Telephone System and to the telephone network in general.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 11, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Harenberg, Technical Standards Branch, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 653-7314.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order (R&O) in Gen. Docket No. 89-

605, FCC 91-12, adopted on January 8, 1991 and released on January 25, 1991.

The full text of this R&O, including the final regulatory flexibility analysis, is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Dockets Branch (room 230), 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, Downtown Copy Center, (202) 452-1422, 1114 21 Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

Summary of Notice

1. On September 1, 1988, the Personal Communications Section of the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) filed a petition requesting that the Commission consider rules requiring that cordless telephones provide increased protection to the telephone network from unintentional line seizure and dialing, and to the user from unintentional ringing. TIA recommended that this be achieved by requiring the transmission and use of a digital security code, or an equivalent method, so that a cordless telephone would not inadvertently respond to either electronic noise or another cordless telephone with a different security code. TIA expressed concern that, based on its studies, cordless telephones not equipped with security coding were causing significant interference to many telephone company services, to customers with low digit telephone numbers, and to the "911" Emergency Services Telephone System. In response to the TIA petition, the Commission, on December 11, 1989, adopted a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) 55 FR 879, January 10, 1990, to consider adoption of rules requiring that cordless telephones be equipped with security features to prevent unintentional line seizure and false ringing.

2. From the evidence presented in this proceeding, it appears that interference to the public switched telephone network from cordless telephones, as well as the unintentional ringing of cordless telephones, is a growing problem. Furthermore, there is evidence that the Emergency Services Telephone System is being adversely affected by unintentional dialing by cordless telephones. It also appears that security coding is not being included in cordless telephones voluntarily by manufacturers at a rate satisfactory to resolve this problem. Thus, it appears that regulation is needed to protect the public switched telephone network from unintentional line seizure and dialing and to ensure that cordless telephones do not ring

unintentionally when in the presence of signals from other cordless telephones or other interfering electrical or electromagnetic emissions. The commenting parties were unanimous in supporting a requirement for cordless telephones to use digital security codes. Based on the record, the Commission believes that digital security coding offers a satisfactory means for achieving the Commission's objectives in this matter. Accordingly, the Commission is adopting regulations requiring digital security coding requirements.

3. The Commission is adopting regulations requiring digital security coding with a minimum of 256 code combinations and requiring manufacturers to continuously vary the security code of each telephone as it is manufactured, or to vary the security codes either randomly, sequentially, or by using any other systematic method. In addition, manufacturers of cordless telephones that utilize user-selectable security coding will be required either to continuously vary the initial security code or to provide cordless telephones that are incapable of transmitting until the user selects a security code. The Commission is also allowing combination of fixed, automatic, and user-selectable coding provided the coding schemes are consistent with these policies. To expedite the waiver process, the Commission authorizes the Chief Engineer to grant waivers allowing alternative methods of equivalent security coding, on a case-by-case basis.

4. In view of estimates submitted in the comments, that 10 million cordless telephones will be sold in the next year and that about half of these telephones could cause harmful interference to the telephone network, it appears that swift action is necessary. Based on the record, the Commission believes that it is economically feasible for manufacturers and importers to comply with these requirements within six months. Therefore, the Commission will require that, within six months of the effective date of this action, all cordless telephones manufactured or imported employ security coding. In addition, applications for a grant of equipment authorization of cordless telephones without digital coding, as specified above, will not be accepted by the Commission 60 days after the effective date of these rules. Cordless telephones that have already received equipment authorization and, without modification, already comply with the requirements of the rules that the Commission is adopting herein, need not be reauthorized.

5. Although not discussed in the NPRM, the Commission is also consolidating the general requirements for cordless telephones currently contained in 47 CFR 15.233 (h), (i), and (j), under the new 47 CFR 15.214. This change constitutes a minor amendment to the Commission's rules. It imposes no new requirement but, rather, eliminates possible confusion in the existing rules. Therefore, the Commission finds for good cause that, for this change, compliance with the notice and comment procedure of the Administrative Procedure Act is unnecessary. See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

6. *Regulatory Flexibility Final Analysis.* Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, the following final flexibility analysis has been prepared:

I. Need for and Objective of the Rules

Cordless telephones without digital coding appear to be causing significant interference to many telephone company services. In some cases, telephone line seizures have nearly closed down central offices and are causing significant unnecessary interference to many telephone company services, particularly to customers with low telephone numbers and to the "911" Emergency Services Telephone System. The objective of the rules being adopted is to reduce the amount of harm that is being caused by cordless telephones to the public switched telephone network and the "911" Emergency Services Telephone System.

II. Summary of Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, Commission Assessment of Such Comments, and Changes Made as a Result

No commenting parties raised issues specifically in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis. The regulations being adopted in this Report and Order require cordless telephones to incorporate circuitry which makes use of a security code to provide protection against unintentional access to the public switched telephone network by the base unit of a cordless telephone and unintentional ringing by the handset of a cordless telephone. These functions will be required to operate such that each access of the telephone network or ringing of the handset is preceded by the transmission of a code word. Access to the telephone network will occur only if the code transmitted by the handset matches the code set in the base unit. Similarly, ringing of the handset is to occur only if the code transmitted by the

base unit matches the code set in the handset. The proposed regulations are technically and economically achievable without undue burden on any entity. Manufacturers are being given substantial flexibility on how to implement security coding. Because these changes to the regulations will have an impact on a number of manufacturers, requiring redesign of their equipment, transition periods are being adopted. These transition periods will lessen the impact to manufacturers, allowing manufacturers sufficient time to implement any needed design changes before compliance with the regulations adopted by this Report and Order is required.

III. Significant Alternatives Considered

The Commission has considered all of the alternatives presented in this proceeding and has adopted standards that can be achieved by industry while still providing adequate protection to the public switched telephone network. Alternatives that were considered include deleting all standards and restrictions on the marketing of non-complying equipment, retaining the present regulations, adopting the regulations proposed in the NPRM, or adopting tighter standards than proposed.

7. The Office of Management and Budget has approved the collection of information requirement contained in this rule. The OMB control number for this collection of information requirement is 3060-0436.

8. In accordance with the above discussion, *It is ordered*, That under the authority contained in sections 4(i), 301, 302, 303(e), 303(f), 303(r), 303(s), 304, and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, parts 15 and 68 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations are amended as set forth below. These rules and regulations are effective March 11, 1991.

It is also ordered, That authority is delegated to the Chief Engineer to grant waivers to manufacturers employing alternative security coding methods, provided there is basis for finding that the coding employed will provide at least the same level of protection as that provided in the rules adopted herein. *It is further ordered*, That this proceeding is terminated.

List of Subjects

47 CFR Part 15

Radio, Communications equipment.

47 CFR Part 68

Terminal equipment, Telephone, Communications equipment.

Rule Changes

A. Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 15 is amended as follows:

PART 15—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 15 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 4, 302, 303, 304, and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. sections 154, 302, 303, 304, and 307.

2. Section 15.37 is amended by adding a new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 15.37 Transition provisions for compliance with the rules.

* * * * *

(e) For cordless telephones: The manufacture and importation of cordless telephones not complying with § 15.214(d) of this part shall cease on or before September 11, 1991. These provisions will not apply to cordless telephones which are repaired or refurbished, or re-imported after repair or refurbishment. Applications for a grant of equipment authorization of cordless telephones not complying with § 15.214(d) of this part will not be accepted by the Commission after May 10, 1991. Cordless telephones that have previously received equipment authorization and that, without modification, already comply with the requirements of § 15.214(d) of this part, need not be reauthorized.

3. A new § 15.214 is added, prior to the heading "Radiated Emission Limits, Additional Provisions", to read as follows:

§ 15.214 Cordless telephones.

(a) For equipment authorization, a single application form, FCC Form 731, may be filed for a cordless telephone system, provided the application clearly identifies and provides data for all parts of the system to show compliance with the applicable technical requirements. When a single application form is submitted, both the base station and the portable handset must carry the same FCC identifier. The application shall include a fee for certification of each type of transmitter and notification or certification, if appropriate, for each type of receiver included in the system.

(b) A cordless telephone which is intended to be connected to the public switched telephone network shall also comply with the applicable regulations in part 68 of this chapter. A separate application for registration under part 68 of this chapter is required.

(c) The label required under subpart A of this part shall also contain the

following statement: "Privacy of communications may not be ensured when using this phone."

(d) Cordless telephones shall incorporate circuitry which makes use of a digital security code to provide protection against unintentional access to the public switched telephone network by the base unit and unintentional ringing by the handset. These functions shall operate such that each access of the telephone network or ringing of the handset is preceded by the transmission of a code word. Access to the telephone network shall occur only if the code transmitted by the handset matches code set in the base unit. Similarly, ringing of the handset shall occur only if the code transmitted by the base unit matches the code set in the handset. The security code required by this section may also be employed to perform other communications functions, such as providing telephone billing information. This security code system is to operate in accordance with the following provisions.

(1) There must be provision for at least 256 possible discrete digital codes. Factory-set codes must be continuously varied over at least 256 possible codes as each telephone is manufactured. The codes may be varied either randomly, sequentially, or using another systematic procedure.

(2) Manufacturers must use one of the following approaches for facilitating variation in the geographic distribution of individual security codes:

(i) Provide a means for the user to readily select from among at least 256 possible discrete digital codes. The cordless telephone shall be either in a non-operable mode after manufacture until the user selects a security code or the manufacturer must continuously vary the initial security code as each telephone is produced.

(ii) Provide a fixed code that is continuously varied among at least 256 discrete digital codes as each telephone is manufactured.

(iii) Provide a means for the cordless telephone to automatically select a different code from among at least 256 possible discrete digital codes each time it is activated.

(iv) It is permissible to provide combinations of fixed, automatic, and user-selectable coding provided the above criteria are met.

(3) A statement of the means and procedures used to achieve the required protection shall be provided in any application for equipment authorization of a cordless telephone.

4. Section 15.233 is amended by removing paragraphs (h), (i), (j), and (k),

and adding new paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 15.233 Operation within the bands 46.60-46.98 MHz and 49.66-50.0 MHz.

* * * * *

(h) For cordless telephones that do not comply with § 15.214(d) of this part, the box or other package in which the individual cordless telephone is to be marketed shall carry a statement in a prominent location, visible to the buyer before purchase, which reads as follows:

Notice: The base units of some cordless telephones may respond to other nearby units or to radio noise resulting in telephone calls being dialed through this unit without your knowledge and possibly calls being misbilled. In order to protect against such occurrences, this cordless telephone is provided with the following features: (to be completed by the responsible party).

An application for certification of a cordless telephone shall specify the complete text of the statement that will be carried on the package and indicate where, specifically, it will be located on the carton.

B. Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 68 is amended as follows:

PART 68—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 68 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 208, 215, 218, 313, 314, 403, 404, 410, 602, 48 Stat. as amended, 1066, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1076, 1077, 1087, 1094, 1098, 1102; 47 U.S.C. 154, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 208, 215, 218, 313, 403, 404, 410, 602, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 68.200 is amended by adding a new paragraph (k) to read as follows:

§ 68.200 Application for equipment registration.

* * * * *

(k) Any application for registration of a cordless telephone operating under the provisions of part 15 of this chapter shall be accompanied by a statement indicating that the device contains appropriate provision for protection of the public switched telephone network, pursuant to the requirements in § 15.214 of this chapter.

Federal Communications Commission.

Donna R. Searcy,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 91-2265 Filed 1-30-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 90-460; RM-7377]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Van Buren, AR**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document substitutes Channel 274C2 for Channel 272A at Van Buren, Arkansas, and modifies the license of LKR Communications, Inc., for Station KLSZ-FM, as requested, to specify operation on the higher powered channel. See 55 FR 45621, October 30, 1990. Coordinates used for Channel 274C2 at Van Buren are 35-17-55 and 94-25-26. With this action, the proceeding is terminated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 11, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Joyner, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 634-6530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 90-460, adopted January 14, 1991, and released January 25, 1991. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Dockets Branch (Room 230), 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Service, (202) 857-3800, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments for Arkansas, is amended by removing Channel 272A and adding Channel 274C2 at Van Buren.

Federal Communications Commission.

Andrew J. Rhodes,

Acting Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 91-2266 Filed 1-30-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

47 CFR Part 80

[PR Docket No. 90-26; FCC 91-1]

VHF Ship Station Transmitter Requirement To Automatically Cease Operation After a Predetermined Period of Uninterrupted Operation**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: These rules require marine VHF radios type-accepted after the effective date to incorporate time-out circuitry. The circuitry will cause VHF station transmitters to automatically cease operation after a five minute period of uninterrupted operation. The circuitry will also incorporate a warning device to alert the operator immediately that the transmitter has been deactivated. This action was taken in response to a petition submitted by the Southern California Marine Radio Council (SCMRC) which proposed the incorporation of time-out circuitry to help eliminate "stuck carriers", that is, a continuous radio signal radiated by the inadvertent operation of a transmitter. The effect of the rule change will be enhanced safety resulting from the reduction of interference on VHF channels.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 4, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Joy Alford, Aviation & Marine Branch, Private Radio Bureau, (202) 632-7175.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, adopted January 2, 1991, and released January 16, 1991. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Dockets Branch (room 230), 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20554. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, Downtown Copy Center, (202) 452-1422, 1114 21st Street NW., Washington, DC 20037.

Summary of Order

1. This Report and Order amends part 80 of the Commission's Rules 47 CFR part 80, governing the maritime radio services, to require marine radios type-accepted after the effective date to incorporate time out circuitry. Channels in the VHF maritime mobile service 156-162 MHz, are used for ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications. Channels are allotted for safety and operation communications as well as public correspondence. Channel 16 (156.800 MHz) is the international maritime VHF distress, safety and calling frequency. A

continuous listening watch on channel 16 is maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard. Ships required by treaty or statute to carry VHF stations and any ship voluntarily equipped with an operating VHF station must maintain a listening watch on channel 16 when the station is not being used for other communications. In its petition, the SCMRC requested that all newly manufactured or imported VHF ship station transmitters be required to turn off automatically when transmitting for more than a specific period of time. The object of the proposal is to help eliminate "stuck carriers," thereby preventing harmful interference on channel 16 and other VHF channels. The Report and Order discusses the comments filed regarding the proposed rules in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking/55 FR 4888, February 12, 1990 and provides for equipment phase out periods designed to minimize any adverse impact upon manufacturers, dealers and consumers.

2. Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 604, a final regulatory flexibility analysis has been prepared. It is available for public viewing as part of the full text of this decision, which may be obtained from the Commission or its copy contractor.

3. The Report and Order contained herein has been analyzed with respect to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and found to contain no new or modified form, information collection and/or recordkeeping, labeling, disclosure, or record retention requirements; and will not increase or decrease burden hours imposed on the public.

Ordering Clauses

4. Authority for this action is contained in section 4(i) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i) and 303(r).

5. *It is ordered* that part 80 of the Commission's Rules is amended as shown at the end of this document, effective March 4, 1991.

Lists of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 80

Communications equipment, Marine safety, Radio, Stuck carriers, VHF ship stations.

Federal Communications Commission.

Donna R. Searcy,
Secretary.

Rule Changes

Part 80 of chapter 1 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows: