

Declaration of Conformity, and certification. Such a laboratory shall be accredited by an approved accreditation organization based on the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) Standard 17025, "General Requirements for the Competence of Calibration and Testing Laboratories." The organization accrediting the laboratory must be approved by the Commission's Office of Engineering and Technology, as indicated in § 0.241 of this chapter, to perform such accreditation based on ISO/IEC 58, "Calibration and Testing Laboratory Accreditation Systems—General Requirements for Operation and Recognition." The frequency for revalidation of the test site and the information that is required to be filed, or retained by the testing party shall comply with the requirements established by the accrediting organization. However, in all cases, test site revalidation shall occur on an interval not to exceed two years.

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6. Section 2.962 is amended by revising paragraphs (c)(4), (e) introductory text, (f)(1), (f)(3), (g)(3) and by adding paragraph (c)(7) to read as follows:

§ 2.962 Requirements for Telecommunication Certification Bodies.

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(c) * * *

(4) The TCB shall demonstrate an ability to recognize situations where interpretations of the regulations or test procedures may be necessary. The appropriate key certification and laboratory personnel shall demonstrate a knowledge of how to obtain current and correct technical regulation interpretations. The competence of the Telecommunication Certification Body shall be demonstrated by assessment. The general competence, efficiency, experience, familiarity with technical regulations and products included in those technical regulations, as well as compliance with applicable parts of the ISO/IEC Guides 25 and 65, shall be taken into consideration.

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(7) A Telecommunication Certification Body shall be reassessed for continued accreditation on intervals not exceeding two years.

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(e) Designation of a TCB. * * *

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(1) A TCB shall certify equipment in accordance with the Commission's rules and policies.

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(3) A TCB may establish and assess fees for processing certification applications and other tasks as required by the Commission.

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(g) * * *

(3) If during post market surveillance of a certified product, a Telecommunication Certification Body determines that a product fails to comply with the applicable technical regulations, the Telecommunication Certification Body shall immediately notify the grantee and the Commission. A follow-up report shall also be provided within thirty days of the action taken by the grantee to correct the situation.

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PART 15—RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICES

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

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302, 303, 304, 307, 336, and 544A.

§ 15.7 [Removed]

8. Section 15.7 is removed.

9. Section 15.203 is revised to read as follows:

§ 15.203 Antenna requirement.

(a) An intentional radiator shall be designed to ensure that no antenna other than that certificated with the device may be used. The use of a permanently attached antenna or of an antenna that uses a unique coupling to the intentional radiator shall be considered sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section. The manufacturer may design the unit so that a broken antenna can be replaced by the user, but the use of a standard antenna jack or electrical connector is prohibited. This requirement does not apply to carrier current devices or to devices operated under the provisions of §§ 15.211, 15.213, 15.217, 15.219, or 15.221. Further, this requirement does not apply to intentional radiators that must be professionally installed, such as perimeter protection systems and some field disturbance sensors, or to other intentional radiators which, in accordance with § 15.31(d), must be measured at the installation site. However, the installer shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper antenna is employed so that the limits in this part are not exceeded.

(b) Intentional radiators may be certificated with multiple antenna

types. Manufacturers must supply a list of acceptable antenna types with applications for equipment authorization. Compliance testing must be performed using the highest gain antenna of each type of antenna to be certified and with the transmitter operating at its maximum output power. Any antenna meeting the specifications of tested antennas can be used with the device without retesting. Use of an antenna of a different type than the tested antenna, one that exceeds the gain of a tested antenna, or one that does not meet the tested antenna specifications will require retesting and new approval by either a TCB or the Commission.

10. Section 15.204 is amended by adding paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3) and by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 15.204 External radio frequency power amplifiers and antenna modifications.

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(b) * * *

(1) A transmission system consisting of an intentional radiator, an external radio frequency power amplifier, and an antenna, may be authorized, marketed and used under this part. However, when a transmission system is authorized as a system, it must always be marketed as a complete system and must always be used in the configuration in which it was authorized. Except as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, an external radio frequency power amplifier shall be marketed only in the system configuration with which the amplifier is authorized and shall not be marketed as a separate product.

(2) Professional radio system installers and parties that offer commercial radio services may substitute technically equivalent components, including external radio frequency power amplifiers and/or antennas, in systems that have been granted prior equipment authorization. The professional installer or commercial service provider must place a label on the transmission system that lists the FCC Identification Number of the system that was granted equipment authorization, identifies any components that were substituted, and designates a point of contact for the party that installed the system.

(3) An external radio frequency power amplifier may be marketed for individual sale provided it is intended for use in conjunction with a transmitter that operates in the 902–928 MHz, 2400–2483.5 MHz, and 5725–5850 MHz bands pursuant to § 15.247 or a transmitter that operates in the 5.725–