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TABLE I–1—MAXIMUM ERP (WATTS)—Continued

Distance	30 meters (100 feet)	45 meters (150 feet)	61 meters (200 feet)
330 km (205 mi)	1000	900	800
2 km (200 mi)	800	710	630
314 km (195 mi)	590	520	450
306 km (190 mi)	450	400	330
298 km (185 mi)	320	280	240
290 km (180 mi)	250	210	175
282 km (175 mi)	180	150	130
274 km (170 mi)	175	110	100
266 km (165 mi)	95	80	70
258 km (160 mi)	65	55	50
249 km (155 mi)	50	40	35
241 km (150 mi)	35	30	25

§ 22.1015 Repeater operation.

Offshore central stations may be used as repeater stations provided that the licensee is able to maintain control of the station, and in particular, to turn the transmitter off, regardless of whether associated subscriber stations are transmitting at the time.

TABLE I–2—MAXIMUM ERP (WATTS)

Distance from the 4.8 km (3 mi) limit	30 meters (100 feet)	61 meters (200 feet)
6.4 km (4 mi)	25	6
8.0 km (5 mi)	40	10
9.7 km (6 mi)	65	15
11.3 km (7 mi)	100	25
12.9 km (8 mi)	150	35
14.5 km (9 mi)	215	50
16.1 km (10 mi)	295	70
17.7 km (11 mi)	400	100
19.3 km (12 mi)	530	130
20.9 km (13 mi)	685	170
22.5 km (14 mi)	870	215
24.1 km (15 mi)	1000	270
25.7 km (16 mi)	1000	415
27.4 km (17 mi)	1000	505
29.0 km (18 mi)	1000	610
30.6 km (19 mi)	1000	730
32.2 km (20 mi)	1000	865
33.8 km (21 mi)	1000	1000

§ 22.1025 Permissible communications.

Offshore central stations must communicate only with subscriber stations (fixed, temporary-fixed, mobile and airborne). Offshore subscriber stations must normally communicate only with and through offshore central stations. Stations in the Offshore Radiotelephone Service may communicate through relay stations authorized in this service.

§ 22.1031 Temporary fixed stations.

The FCC may, upon proper application therefor, authorize the construction and operation of temporary fixed stations in the Offshore Radiotelephone service to be used only when the service of permanent fixed stations is disrupted by storms or emergencies or is otherwise unavailable.

(a) *Six month limitation.* If it is necessary for a temporary fixed station to remain at the same location for more than six months, the licensee of that station must apply for authorization to operate the station at the specific location at least 30 days before the end of the six month period.

(b) *International communications.* Communications between the United States and Mexico must not be carried using a temporary fixed station without prior authorization from the FCC. Licensees desiring to carry such communications should apply sufficiently in advance to allow for the time necessary to coordinate with Canada or Mexico.

§ 22.1035 Construction period.

The construction period (see § 22.142) for offshore stations is 18 months.

§ 22.1037 Application requirements for offshore stations.

Applications for new Offshore Radiotelephone Service stations must contain an exhibit showing that:

(a) The applicant has notified all licensees of offshore stations located within 321.8 kilometers (200 miles) of the proposed offshore station, by providing the following data, at least 30 days before filing the application:

(1) The name, business address, channel coordinator, and telephone number of the applicant;

(2) The location and geographical coordinates of the proposed station;

(3) The channel and type of emission;

(4) The height and type of antenna;

(5) The bearing of the main lobe of the antenna; and,

(6) The effective radiated power.

(b) The proposed station will not interfere with the primary ORS channels by compliance with the following separations:

(1) Co-channel to a distance of 241.4 kilometers (150 miles).

(2) If interstitial channels are used, adjacent channels (±12.5 kHz) to a distance of 80.5 kilometers (50 miles).

(3) Third order intermodulation channels (±12.5 kHz) to a distance of 32.2 kilometers (20 miles).

(4) If the proposed transmitting antenna site is located west of longitude W.93°40′, and within 32.2 kilometers (20 miles) of the shoreline, and proposed use of the channels listed in §22.1007(b), no third-order intermodulation interference would be caused to any base or mobile station using the channels between 488 and 494 MHz.

PART 23—INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC RADIOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat. 1066, 1082 as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply sec. 301, 48 Stat. 1081; 47 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963; 36 FR 2562, Feb. 6, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

§23.1 Definitions.

Assigned frequency. The frequency coinciding with the center of an authorized bandwidth of emission.

Authorized bandwidth. The maximum bandwidth authorized to be used by a station as specified in the station license. This shall be occupied bandwidth or necessary bandwidth, whichever is greater.

Authorized reference frequency. A frequency having a fixed and specific position with respect to the assigned frequency.

Authorized service. The term ''authorized service'' of a point-to-point radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station means the transmission of public correspondence to a point of communication as defined herein subject to such special provisions as may be contained in the license of the station or in accordance with §23.53.

Fixed public service. The term ''fixed public service'' means a radiocommunication service carried on between fixed stations open to public correspondence.

Fixed public press service. The term ''fixed public press service'' means a limited radio communication service carried on between point-to-point telegraph stations, consisting of transmissions by fixed stations open to limited public correspondence, of news items, or other material related to or