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AUTHORITY: 47 U.S.C. 154, 222, 303, 309, and 332.

SOURCE: 59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

## Subpart A—Scope and Authority

### § 22.1 Basis and purpose.

This section contains a concise general statement of the basis and purpose of the rules in this part, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(c).

(a) *Basis*. These rules are issued pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151 *et. seq*.

(b) *Purpose*. The purpose of these rules is to establish the requirements and conditions under which radio stations may be licensed and used in the Public Mobile Services.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 70 FR 19307, Apr. 13, 2005]

### § 22.3 Authorization required.

Stations in the Public Mobile Services must be used and operated only in accordance with the rules in this part and with a valid authorization granted by the FCC under the provisions of this part.

(a) The holding of an authorization does not create any rights beyond the terms, conditions and period specified in the authorization. Authorizations may be granted upon proper application, provided that the FCC finds that the applicant is qualified in regard to citizenship, character, financial, technical and other criteria, and that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served. See 47 U.S.C. 301, 308, and 309.

(b) Authority for subscribers to operate mobile or fixed stations in the Public Mobile Services, except for certain stations in the Rural Radiotelephone Service, is included in the authorization held by the licensee providing service to them. Subscribers are not required to apply for, and the FCC does not accept applications from subscribers for, individual mobile or fixed station authorizations in the Public Mobile Services, except that individual authorizations are required to operate rural subscriber stations in the Rural Radiotelephone Service under certain circumstances. See § 22.703.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 70 FR 19307, Apr. 13, 2005]

### § 22.5 Citizenship.

The rules in this section implement section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. § 310), in regard to the citizenship of licensees in the Public Mobile Services.

(a) *Foreign governments*. The FCC will not grant an authorization in the Public Mobile Services to any foreign government or any representative thereof.

(b) *Alien ownership or control*. The FCC will not grant an authorization in the Public Mobile Services to:

(1) Any alien or the representative of any alien;

(2) Any corporation organized under the laws of any foreign government;

(3) Any corporation of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens or their representatives or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country;

(4) Any corporation directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which more than one-fourth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens, their representatives, or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country, if the FCC finds that the public interest will be served by the refusal or revocation of such license.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 55580, Oct. 28, 1996]

### § 22.7 General eligibility.

Any entity, other than those precluded by section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 310, is eligible to hold a license

under this part. Applications are granted only if the applicant is legally, financially, technically and otherwise qualified to render the proposed service.

[70 FR 19307, Apr. 13, 2005]

### § 22.99 Definitions.

Terms used in this part have the following meanings:

*Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service.* A radio service in which licensees are authorized to offer and provide radio telecommunications service for hire to subscribers in aircraft.

*Airborne station.* A mobile station in the Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service authorized for use on aircraft while in flight or on the ground.

*Antenna structure.* A structure comprising an antenna, the tower or other structure that exists solely to support antennas, and any surmounting appurtenances (attachments such as beacons or lightning rods).

*Antenna.* A device that converts radio frequency electrical energy to radiated electromagnetic energy and vice versa; in a transmitting station, the device from which radio waves are emitted.

*Authorized bandwidth.* The necessary or occupied bandwidth of an emission, whichever is more.

*Authorized spectrum.* The spectral width of that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum within which the emission power of the authorized transmitter(s) must be contained, in accordance with the rules in this part. The authorized spectrum comprises one channel bandwidth or the bandwidths of two or more contiguous channels.

*Auxiliary test transmitter.* A fixed transmitter used to test Public Mobile systems.

*Base transmitter.* A stationary transmitter that provides radio telecommunications service to mobile and/or fixed receivers, including those associated with mobile stations.

*Blanketing interference.* Disturbance in consumer receivers located in the immediate vicinity of a transmitter, caused by currents directly induced into the consumer receiver's circuitry by the relatively high field strength of the transmitter.

*Build-out transmitters.* In the Cellular Radiotelephone Service, transmitters added to the first cellular system authorized on a channel block in a cellular market during the five year build-out period in order to expand the coverage of the system within the market.

*Cardinal radials.* Eight imaginary straight lines extending radially on the ground from an antenna location in the following azimuths with respect to true North: 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270°, 315°.

*Carrier frequency.* The frequency of the unmodulated electrical wave at the output of an amplitude modulated (AM), frequency modulated (FM) or phase modulated (PM) transmitter.

*Cell.* The service area of an individual transmitter location in a cellular system.

*Cellular Geographic Service Area.* The geographic area served by a cellular system, within which that system is entitled to protection and adverse effects are recognized, for the purpose of determining whether a petitioner has standing. See § 22.911.

*Cellular markets.* Standard geographic areas used by the FCC for administrative convenience in the licensing of cellular systems. See § 22.909.

*Cellular Radiotelephone Service.* A radio service in which licensees are authorized to offer and provide cellular service for hire to the general public. This service was formerly titled Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service.

*Cellular repeater.* In the Cellular Radiotelephone Service, a stationary transmitter or device that automatically re-radiates the transmissions of base transmitters at a particular cell site and mobile stations communicating with those base transmitters, with or without channel translation.

*Cellular service.* Radio telecommunication services provided using a cellular system.

*Cellular system.* An automated high-capacity system of one or more multichannel base stations designed to provide radio telecommunication services to mobile stations over a wide area in a spectrally efficient manner. Cellular systems employ techniques such as low transmitting power and automatic hand-off between base stations of communications in progress to enable